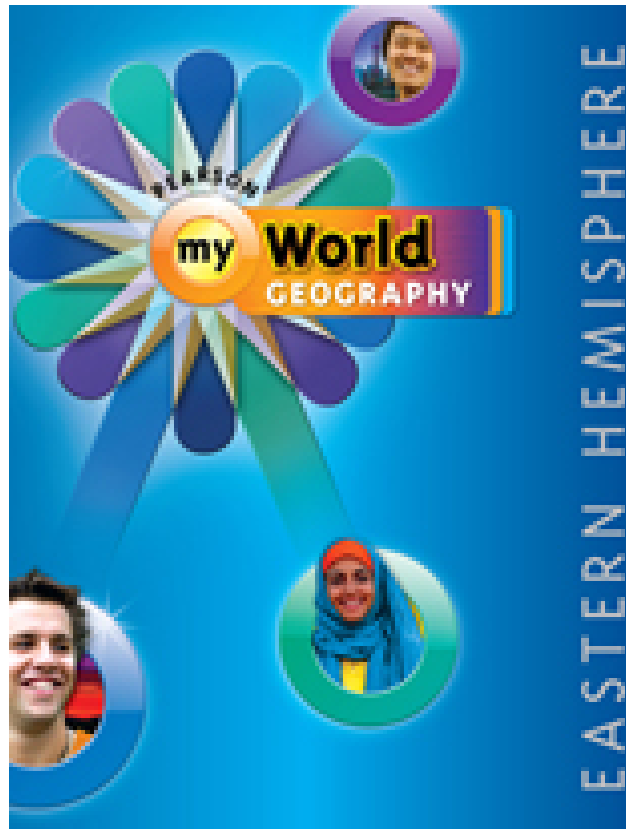


A Correlation of

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To the

Indiana Academic Standards
Social Studies 2014
Grade 7

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Introduction

This document demonstrates how **myWorld Geography, Eastern Hemisphere, ©2011**, meets the Indiana Academic Standards – Social Studies 2014 for Grade 7. Correlation page references are to the Student Edition and Teacher’s ProGuide.

The ProGuide is a next generation Teacher’s Edition that combines a lightweight unit-by-unit approach with time-saving strategies, comprehensive *Understanding by Design™* lesson plans, activity-based curriculum options, and reproducible student resources.

- **myWorld Geography** engages 21st century learners by integrating myWorldGeography.com and the Student Edition with the goal of expanding their understanding of the world and its people.
- **Connect** with *myStory*: Watch your students connect to the stories of real teens – from around the world – in this one-of-a-kind video series.
- **Experience** Virtual Travel: Students travel across regions and through time completing game-based assignments tied to Essential Questions.
- **Understand** World Geography: Informal and formal assessments, both in print and online, ensure that your students grasp the important concepts.

myWorld Geography Eastern Hemisphere Units

Unit 1: Europe and Russia

Unit 2: Africa

Unit 3: Southwest Asia

Unit 4: South and Central Asia

Unit 5: East and Southeast Asia

Unit 6: Australia and the Pacific

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Indiana Academic Standards Social Studies 2014 Peoples, Places and Cultures in Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific	Pearson myWorld Geography Eastern Hemisphere ©2011
Standard 1 History	
Historical Knowledge	
Early civilizations, States and Empires: 3500 B.C./B.C.E. to 650 A.D./C.E.	
7.1.1 Identify and explain the conditions that led to the rise of early river valley civilizations* and evaluate how the achievements in art, architecture, written language, and religion of those civilizations influenced their respective forms of government and social hierarchies. *River Valley Civilizations: Nile (Ancient Egypt), Tigris and Euphrates (Mesopotamia), Indus (Ancient India), and Huang He (Ancient China)	SE: Ancient Egypt, 404–406; Case Study: Ancient Egyptian Culture, 410–413; Early Civilizations and Empires, 445–446; Early History, 586–587; The Powerful Chinese Empire, 630–631 PG: Africa: T70–406; T76–413; Southwest Asia: T14–446; East and Southeast Asia: T14–631
The Spread of Cultural, Economic, Social and Political Ideas: 500 B.C. (B.C.E.) – 1600 A.D. (C.E.)	
7.1.2 Describe, compare, and contrast the historical origins, central beliefs and spread of major religions. Example: Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam	SE: Religion, 92–93; Hinduism, 587, 589, 591, 597, 601, 697, 699, 704; Buddhism, 587–588, 632, 633, 666, 673, 679, 697, 705, 799; Judaism, 152–153, 268–269, 270, 271, 430, 476–477, 478–480, 486, 496–497; Christianity, 152–153, 156–157, 158–160, 164–167, 228, 268–269, 270, 353, 373, 381, 415, 430, 443, 476, 477, 481, 482, 486, 496, 497, 517, 673; Islam, 119, 157–158, 164–166, 373, 381, 442, 443, 444, 446–449, 454–455, 461, 462, 476, 477, 483, 489, 589–591, 597, 601, 628, 697, 700, 705 PG: Core Concepts: T80–93, 119; Europe and Russia: 152–153, 157–158, 164–166, 268–269, 270, 271; Africa: 373, 381; Southwest Asia: 442, 443, 444, 446–449, 454–455, 461, 462, 476, 477, 483, 489; South and Central Asia: 587, 589–591, 597, 601, 632, 633, 666, 673, 679, 697, 699, 704; East and Southeast Asia: 628, 697, 700, 705

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7.1.3 Assess the development of sub-Saharan civilizations in Africa and the importance of political and trading centers.	SE: History of West and Central Africa, 340–345; Case study: Famous Cities and Kingdoms of West Africa, 346–349; History of Southern and Eastern Africa, 372–377 PG: Africa: T14–345, T20–349, T42–377
7.1.4 Describe the importance of the Silk Road on the histories of Europe, Africa, and Asia.	SE: The Silk Road of Central Asia, 556–557, 558; Primary Source: Samarqand: A Silk Road City, 560–561 PG: South and Central Asia: T14–558, T20–561
7.1.5 Explain the influence of Muslim civilization on the growth of cities, the development of trade routes, political organizations, scientific and cultural contributions, and the basis for the early banking system to other cultures of the time.	SE: Muslim Civilization, 448–449; Islamic Art, 488–489 PG: Southwest Asia: T14–449, T48–489
7.1.6 Describe the institution of slavery in its various forms in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific and analyze the impact slavery had on different civilizations.	SE: Slave Trade, 192, 342, 373, 374 PG: Europe and Russia: 192; Africa: 342, 373, 374
7.1.7 Trace the rise, spread and influence of the Mongols.	SE: Empires Built on Horseback, 558; A Mongolian Empire, 631 PG: South and Central Asia: 558; East and Southeast Asia: 631
Major Civilizations, States and Empires: 300 - 1650	
7.1.8 Describe the rise, contributions, and decline of the Chinese dynasties. Example: The dynastic cycle and the influence of Confucianism	SE: The Empires of China and Mongolia, 630–631; Important Ideas and Beliefs, 632; The End of Dynasties, 633 PG: East and Southeast Asia: T14–633
7.1.9 Demonstrate how Japan became increasingly independent of earlier Chinese influences and developed its own political, religious, social and artistic traditions. Example: Feudalism, shogunate court life, samurai culture	SE: Emperors and Shoguns in Japan, 665–666 PG: East and Southeast Asia: T42, 665–666

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Exploration, Conquest and Post-Colonial States: 1500 to Present	
7.1.10 Analyze worldwide voyages of exploration and discovery by considering multiple perspectives of various people in the past by demonstrating their differing motives, beliefs, interests, hopes, and fears. Example: The voyages of the Ming dynasty, and Ibn Battuta	SE: myStory, The Battle of the Spanish Armada, 174-177; Europe Expands, 188–193; Closer Look: European Colonization in Africa, 343 PG: Europe and Russia: 174-177; 188–193; Africa: 343
7.1.11 Explain the reasons for European colonization of Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific and analyze the long and short term impact that colonization and imperialism had on the social, political, and economic development of these societies from both European and indigenous perspectives.	SE: Imperialism, 200; Colonization: Southern and Eastern Africa, 374–376; India, 591; Southeast Asia, 700; Australia, 737–738; Pacific Region, 838; Case Study: The Effects of Colonialism, 386–389; West and Central Africa, 342, 343, 350 PG: Europe and Russia: 300; Africa: 342, 343, 350, T56–389; South and Central Asia: 591; East and Southeast Asia: 700; Australia and the Pacific: 737–738
7.1.12 Analyze the Japanese imperial period (1868-1945), including Japan’s involvement in World War II.	SE: International Conflicts and Connections, 666–667 PG: East and Southeast Asia: 666–667
7.1.13 Identify and explain the significance of historical events in the Middle East since the end of World War II. Example: The partition of the British Palestine Mandate (1947), the Suez Canal crisis (1956), the Arab-Israeli Six Day War (1967), the formation of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC, 1960), the Iranian Hostage Crisis (1979), the Gulf Wars (1991, 2003), the War on Terrorism (2001 – present)	SE: Egypt Since Independence (Suez), 409; The Persian Gulf in Modern Times, 449–451; Arabia and Iraq Today, 454–459; Case Study: Patterns of Government in Arabia and Iraq, 460–463; Independence and Conflict, 484–485; Israel and Its Neighbors Today, 490–497; Primary Source: Voices of Fear and Hope, 498–499 PG: Africa, 409; Southwest Asia: 449–451, T22–459, T28–463, 484–485, T50–497, T56–499

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<p>7.1.14 Identify and explain recent conflicts and political issues between nations or cultural groups and evaluate the solutions that different organizations have utilized to address these conflicts.</p>	<p>SE: West and Central Africa Today, 350–355; Southern and Eastern Africa Today, 380–385; North Africa Today, 414–419; The Persian Gulf in Modern Times, 449–451; Arabia and Iraq Today, 454–459; Case Study: Patterns of Government in Arabia and Iraq, 460–463; Independence and Conflict, 484–485; Israel and Its Neighbors Today, 490–497; Primary Source: Voices of Fear and Hope, 498–499; Iran, Turkey, and Cyprus Today, 522–529; South Asia Today, 596–603; China and Its Neighbors Today, 638–645; Southeast Asia Today, 704–709 PG: Africa: T22–355, 380–385, T78–419; Southwest Asia: 449–451, T22–459, T28–463, 484–485; South and Central Asia: T50–497, T56–499, T78–529, T50–603; East and Southeast Asia: T22–645, T78–709</p>
<p>Chronological Thinking, Historical Comprehension, Analysis and Interpretation, Research</p>	
<p>7.1.15 Create and compare timelines that identify major people and events and developments in the history of civilization and/or countries of Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific.</p>	<p>SE: Core Concepts: Measuring Time, 118–119; Timelines, 153, 298–299, 449, 484, 630–631 PG: Core Concepts: T102–119</p>
<p>7.1.16 Analyze cause-and-effect relationships, bearing in mind multiple causation in the role of individuals, beliefs and chance in history.</p>	<p>SE: Cause and Effect, 14, 28, 54, 70, 126, 185, 187, 217, 249, 269, 281, 306, 355, 357, 377, 390, 409, 421, 422, 459, 464, 477, 485, 500, 513, 519, 520, 529, 555, 560, 567, 572, 635, 645, 663, 669, 679 PG: Core Concepts: 14, 28, 54, 70, 126; Europe and Russia: 185, 187, 216, 249, 269, 281, 306; Africa: 355, 357, 377, 390, 409, 421, 422; Southwest Asia: 459, 464, 477, 485, 500, 513, 519, 520, 529; South and Central Asia: 555, 560, 567, 572; East and Southeast Asia: 635, 645, 663, 669, 679</p>

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<p>7.1.17 Distinguish between unsupported expressions of opinion and informed hypotheses grounded in historical evidence.</p>	<p>SE: Fact and Opinion, 218, 453, 594; Getting to the Truth: Fact or Opinion? 610–611; Identify Bias, 154, 186, 249, 307, 421, 560, 671; Identify Evidence, 100, 146, 147, 193, 206, 218, 247, 255, 283, 297, 306, 318, 378, 422, 453, 499, 500, 561, 594, 650</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: 100; Europe and Russia: 146, 147, 154, 186, 193, 206, 218, 247, 249, 255, 283, 297, 306, 307; Africa: 378, 421, 422; Southwest Asia: 453, 499, 500; South and Central Asia: 561, 594; East and Southeast Asia: 610–611, 650, 671</p>
<p>7.1.18 Compare and contrast perspectives of history in Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific using fictional and nonfictional accounts including visual, literary, art, and musical sources.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Primary Sources, 248–249, 282–283, 306–307, 378–379, 420–421, 452–453, 498–499, 520–521, 560–561, 594–595, 636–637, 670–671, 702–703, 740–741; Document-Based Questions, 15, 29, 45, 55, 71, 83, 101, 115, 127, 359, 391, 423, 465, 501, 535, 573, 609, 651, 685, 715, 757; Analyze Primary and Secondary Sources, 126, 422; Artifacts, 120, 123; Art, 94–95, 165, 179, 179, 251, 353, 407, 481, 525; Architecture, 94, 143, 158, 165, 407, 525</p> <p>TE only: Primary Source Lesson Plan: Southwest Asia, T20, T56, T76; South and Central Asia, T20, T48; East and Southeast Asia, T20, T48, T76; Australia and the Pacific, T20</p>

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Standard 2 Civics and Government	
Foundations of Government	
<p>7.2.1 Compare, contrast, and evaluate the different routes to independence from colonial rule taken by countries in Asia, Africa and the Southwest Pacific. Example: Australia, India and South Africa</p>	<p>SE: Australia: Independence, 739; India: The Colonial Period, 591; South Asia After Independence, 592–593; Primary Source: Nonviolent Protest, 594–595; Africa: Winning Independence, 376; The Rise and Fall of Apartheid, 376–377 PG: Africa: 376–377; South and Central Asia: 591, 592–593, T49–595; Australia and the Pacific: 739</p>
<p>7.2.2 Compare and contrast historical and contemporary governments in Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific. Examples: Japan, North Korea, India, South Africa, and China</p>	<p>SE: Political Systems, 106–107; Government Systems: Afghanistan, 602; Algeria, 418; Ancient Egypt, 405; Arabia and Iraq, 450; Australia, 744; Bangladesh, 602; Bhutan, 602; Brunei, 706; Cambodia, 706; Caucasus, 566–567; China, 105, 629, 634–635, 636, 639; East Timor, 706; Egypt, 409, 418; Ethiopia, 375; India, 602; Indonesia, 706; Iran, 520–523; Israel, 490–491; Japan, 668–669; Jordan, 491; Kazakhstan, 566; Laos, 706; Lebanon, 491; Libya, 418; Malaysia, 706; Mongolia, 634–635; Morocco, 418, 419; Myanmar, 706; Nepal, 602; New Zealand, 744; North Africa, 418–419; North Korea, 107; Pakistan, 602; Saudi Arabia, 107, 450; Singapore, 706; South Africa, 383, 384; South Korea, 672–673; Sudan, 383; Syria, 491; Taiwan, 639; Zimbabwe, 383 PG: Core Concepts: T92–107; Africa: 383, 384, 405, 409, 418–419, 450; South and Central Asia: 566–567, 602; East and Southeast Asia: 629, 634–635, 636, 639, 706; Australia and the Pacific: 744</p>

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Functions of Government	
7.2.3 Describe how major forms of governments of Japan, North Korea, India, South Africa and China currently protect or violate the human rights of their citizens.	<p>SE: Conflict and Cooperation, 110–111; Political Challenges, 351–352; Primary Source: Things Fall Apart, 356–357; Conflict in Southern and Eastern Africa Today, 382–383; Governing the Region, 383; Problems and Potential, 384–385; Different Forms of Government, 418–419; Primary Source: Reform in Morocco, 420–421; Arabia and Iraq Today, 454–459; Case Study: Patterns of Government in Arabia and Iraq, 460–463; Israel and Its Neighbors Today, 490–497; Primary Source: Voices of Fear and Hope, 498–499; Challenges for New Nations, 564; Building New Governments, 566–567; Case Study: Governments and Citizens in South Asia, 604–607; China and Its Neighbors Today, 638–645; Case Study: Information Control in China, 646–649; Southeast Asia Today, 704–709</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: T96–111; Africa: 351–352, T28–357, 382–383, 384–385, 418–419, T84–421; Southwest Asia: 454–459, 460–463, T50–499; South and Central Asia: 564, 566–567, T56–607; East and Southeast Asia: T22–649, 704–709</p>
7.2.4 Compare and contrast the functions of international organizations in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific.	<p>SE: United Nations, 111, 209, 247, 383, 668; Organization for African Unity, 354; Pacific Islands Forum, 745, 749, 801; Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement, 749, 801; African National Congress, 377, 786; African Union, 354–355, 385, 419, 786; Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 709, 787; Organization of African Unity, 354; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, 450</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: 111; Europe and Russia: 209, 247; Africa: 354–355, 377, 383, 385, 419; East and Southeast Asia: 668; Australia and the Pacific: 745, 749, 801</p>

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Roles of Citizens	
7.2.5 Define, compare and contrast citizenship and the citizen's role in the government of selected countries of Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific.	SE: Citizenship, 112–113; Japan, 682–683; North Korea and South Korea, 682–683; Citizens, 352, 383, 419, 490, 523, 566, 602, 639, 672, 706, 744, 789 PG: Core Concepts: T98–113; Africa: 352, 383, 419; Southwest Asia: 490, 523; South and Central Asia: 566, 602; East and Southeast Asia: 639, 672, 682–683; Australia and the Pacific: 744, 789
Standard 3 Geography	
The World in Spatial Terms	
7.3.1 Formulate a broad understanding of the location of countries of Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific	SE: Geography: The Study of Earth, 4–5; Chapter Atlas, 332–339, 364–371, 396–403, 436–443, 470–477, 506–513, 548–555, 578–585, 622–629, 656–663, 690–697, 728–735 PG: Core Concepts: T4–5; Africa: T8–339, T36–371, T64–403; Southwest Asia: T8–443, T36–477, T64–513; South and Central Asia: T8–555, T36–585; East and Southeast Asia: T8–629, T36–663, T64–697; Australia and the Pacific: T8–735
7.3.2 Formulate a broad understanding of the location of capital cities in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific using latitude and longitude on maps and with locational technology such as Global Positioning Systems and Geographic Information Systems.	SE: Ways to Show Earth's Surface, 8–9; Chapter Atlas, 332–339, 364–371, 396–403, 436–443, 470–477, 506–513, 548–555, 578–585, 622–629, 656–663, 690–697, 728–735 PG: Core Concepts: T8–9; Africa: T8–339, T36–371, T64–403; Southwest Asia: T8–443, T36–477, T64–513; South and Central Asia: T8–555, T36–585; East and Southeast Asia: T8–629, T36–663, T64–697; Australia and the Pacific: T8–735

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Places and Regions	
7.3.3 Use historical maps to identify changes in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific over time.	SE: Types of Maps, 12–13; Historical Maps, 340, 343, 348, 374, 386, 388, 408, 448, 494, 515, 529, 557, 588, 592, 667, 668, 737 PG: Core Concepts: T12–13; Africa: T8–339, T36–371, T64–403; Southwest Asia: T8–443, T36–477, T64–513; South and Central Asia: T8–555, T36–585; East and Southeast Asia: T8–629, T36–663, T64–697; Australia and the Pacific: T8–735
7.3.4 Identify major physical characteristics of regions of Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific, such as deserts, basins, plains, mountains, and rivers, and describe their formation.	SE: Chapter Atlas, 332–339, 364–371, 396–403, 436–443, 470–477, 506–513, 548–555, 578–585, 622–629, 656–663, 690–697, 728–735 PG: Africa: T8–339, T36–371, T64–403; Southwest Asia: T8–443, T36–477, T64–513; South and Central Asia: T8–555, T36–585; East and Southeast Asia: T8–629, T36–663, T64–697; Australia and the Pacific: T8–735
Physical Systems	
7.3.5 Describe ecosystems of Africa’s deserts, Asia’s mountain regions, and the coral reefs of Australia and use multiple information resources to discover environmental concerns that these ecosystems are facing today.	SE: Climate and Weather, 32–33; Temperature, 34–35; Water and Climate, 36–37; Air Circulation and Precipitation, 38–39; Types of Climate, 40–41; Ecosystems, 42–43; Chapter Atlas, 332–339, 364–371, 396–403, 436–443, 470–477, 506–513, 548–555, 578–585, 622–629, 656–663, 690–697, 728–735 PG: Core Concepts: T28–43; Africa: T8–339, T36–371, T64–403; Southwest Asia: T8–443, T36–477, T64–513; South and Central Asia: T8–555, T36–585; East and Southeast Asia: T8–629, T36–663, T64–697; Australia and the Pacific: T8–735

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<p>7.3.6 Compare and contrast the distribution of natural resources in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific; describe how natural resource distribution can impact the wealth of a country.</p>	<p>SE: Environment and Resources, 48–49; Land Use, 50–51; People’s Impact on the Environment, 52–53; Natural Resources: Antarctica, 753; Arabia and Iraq, 456; Australia, 734–735; Central Asia and Caucasus, 552; Japan and the Koreas, 660–661; New Zealand, 734–735; North Africa, 402; Pacific Region, 735, 748; South Asia, 582; Southern and Eastern Africa, 368–369, 370; West and Central Africa, 336–337 PG: Core Concepts: T42–53; Africa: 336–337, 368–369; East and Southeast Asia: 660–661; Australia and the Pacific: 734–735, 748, 753</p>
<p>7.3.7 Describe the limitations that climate and land forms place on land or people in regions of Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific.</p>	<p>SE: Climate and Weather, 32–33; Temperature, 34–35; Water and Climate, 36–37; Air Circulation and Precipitation, 38–39; Types of Climate, 40–41; Ecosystems, 42–43; Human Geography, 616; Chapter Atlas, 332–339, 364–371, 396–403, 436–443, 470–477, 506–513, 548–555, 578–585, 622–629, 656–663, 690–697, 728–735 PG: Core Concepts: T28–43; Africa: T8–339, T36–371, T64–403; Southwest Asia: T8–443, T36–477, T64–513; South and Central Asia: T8–555, T36–585; East and Southeast Asia: T8–629, T36–663, T64–697; Australia and the Pacific: T8–735</p>

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Human Systems	
<p>7.3.8 Identify current trends and patterns of rural and urban population distribution in selected countries of Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific and analyze the causes for these patterns.</p> <p>Example: Life expectancy, income, literacy rate, industry, education, natural resources, and climate</p>	<p>SE: Population and Movement: Population Growth, 74–75, Population Distribution, 76–77, Migration, 78–79, Urbanization, 80–81; Australia, 722, 734; China, 617; East Asia, 616; Egypt, 398, 399; Micronesia, 722; Indonesia, 617; Iran, 510; Japan, 617; Mongolia, 617; New Zealand, 734; North Africa, 398–399; Singapore, 617; Turkey, 510; Population Density, 326, 338–339, 441, 473, 582, 598–599, 626–627, 643, 676–677, 694–695</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: T62–83; Africa: 326, 338–339; Southwest Asia: 441, 473, 510; South and Central Asia: 582, 598–599; East and Southeast Asia: 617, 626–627, 643, 676–677, 694–695; Australia and the Pacific: 722, 734</p>
<p>7.3.9 Provide examples of ethnocentrism and how this attitude affected the relationships between different peoples in Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific.</p>	<p>SE: Ethnocentrism, 375, 738; Apartheid, 362, 376–377, 383, 389; Ethnic Cleansing, 352; Kurds in Iraq, 443</p> <p>PG: Africa: 352, 375, 376–377, 383, 389; Southwest Asia: 443</p>
Environment and Society	
<p>7.3.10 Analyze current issues and developments related to the environment in selected countries in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific.</p>	<p>SE: Human-Environment Interaction, 46–47; Environment and Resources, 48–49, Land Use, 50–51, People’s Impact on the Environment, 52–53; China: Three Gorges Dam, 644; Searching for Energy, 645; Case Study: Geography of a Disaster, 710–713; Environmental Concerns: Australia and Pacific Islands, 746–747; Central Asia, 564; Japan and Korea, 662–663; North Africa, 400–401; South Asia, 599</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: T40–53; Africa: 400–401; South and Central Asia: 599; East and Southeast Asia: 644, 645, T84–713; Australia and the Pacific: 746–747</p>

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Standard 4 Economics	
<p>7.4.1 Explain how voluntary trade benefits countries and results in higher standards of living in Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific.</p> <p>Example: Voluntary trade results in increased production, increased consumption of goods and services, and lower prices for consumers.</p>	<p>SE: Trade, 66–67; Arabian Peninsula, 446; India, 591, 602, 603; Israel, 492, 496–497, 497; Muslim Empire, 446; North Africa, 403, 407; Persian Empire, 515; Southeast Asia, 693, 698–700; Southern and Eastern Africa, 373, 374; Sumatra, 699; Turkey, 527–528; West and Central Africa, 340–341, 342</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: T58–67; Africa: 340–341, 342; Southwest Asia: 515; South and Central Asia: 591, 602, 603</p>
<p>7.4.2 Illustrate international trade requires a system for exchanging currency between and among nations.</p>	<p>SE: Trade, 66–67</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: T58–67</p>
<p>7.4.3 Trace the development and change over time of the economic systems (traditional*, market*, and mixed*) of various cultures, societies or nations in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific, and analyze why these changes occurred over time.</p> <p>*traditional economy: an economy in which resources are allocated based on custom and tradition</p> <p>*command economy: an economy in which resources are allocated by the government or other central authority</p> <p>*market economy: an economy in which resources are allocated by individuals and businesses responding to changes in prices</p> <p>*mixed economy: an economy in which resources are allocated by some combination of traditional, command or market systems</p>	<p>SE: Economic Systems, 62–63; Economy of Different Countries: Algeria, 416–417; Arabia and Iraq, 439, 456; Australia, 745; Bangladesh, 602; Central Asia and Caucasus, 564; China, 640–641; Egypt, 417; India, 602–603; Iran, 524; Israel, 493; Japan, 669, 676; Jordan, 493; Kenya, 385; Lebanon, 493; Libya, 416–417; Mongolia, 640, 641; New Zealand, 745; North Africa, 416–417; North Korea, 675; Pakistan, 602; Saudi Arabia, 457; Solomon Islands, 745; South Africa, 385; South Asia, 600, 602–603; Southeast Asia, 708–709; South Korea, 673; Southwest Asia, 493; Syria, 493; Taiwan, 640, 641; Tajikistan, 564; Turkey, 527–528; West and Central Africa, 347; Yemen, 456; Case Study: The Economy of the Pacific Islands, 748–751</p> <p>PG: Core Concepts: T54–63; Africa: 347, 416–417; Southwest Asia: 439, 456, 457, 493, 527–528; South and Central Asia: 602–603; East and Southeast Asia: 675; Australia and the Pacific: 745, T28–751</p>

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Indiana Academic Standards for Social Studies 2014**

<p style="text-align: center;">Indiana Academic Standards Social Studies 2014 Peoples, Places and Cultures in Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pearson myWorld Geography Eastern Hemisphere ©2011</p>
<p>7.4.4 Compare and contrast the standard of living of various countries in Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific using Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* per capita as an indicator, hypothesize how factors, including urbanization, industrialization, and globalization could affect the differences in the standard of living statistics. *Gross Domestic Product (GDP): the value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a year</p>	<p>SE: Gross Domestic Product, 64; Australia, 745; North Africa, 416–417; Pacific Region, 450, 451; Southeast Asia, 708 PG: Core Concepts: 64; Africa: 416–417; Southwest Asia: 450–451; East and Southeast Asia: 708; Australia and the Pacific: 745</p>
<p>7.4.5 Analyze different methods that countries in Africa, Asia and the Southwest Pacific have used to increase their citizens' individual human capital*. *human capital: the skills and expertise people acquire from education, training, and experience.</p>	<p>SE: Economic Basics, 58–59; Economic Development, 64–65; Economy and Development, 416–417; Education, 448–449, 559, 642, 643, 677; A Land of Opportunity, 492; Case Study: Education: Reforming the Soviet System, 568–571 PG: Core Concepts: T50–59, T56–65; Africa: 416–417; Southwest Asia: 448–449, 492; South and Central Asia: 559; East and Southeast Asia: 568–571</p>
<p>7.4.6 Identify ways that societies deal with helpful and harmful externalities (spillovers*) in Africa, Asia or the Southwest Pacific. Example: Government support of public education and governments taxing or regulating pollution *externality (spillover): the impact of an activity (positive or negative) on the well-being of a third party</p>	<p>SE: Disease in Africa, 371; Problems and Potential, 384–385; Case Study: the Effects of Colonialism, 386–389; Barriers to Success, 492; The Economy of Iran, 524; Turkey's Economy, 527; The Impact of Corruption, 567; Governments and Economies, 602–603; China: Searching for Energy, 645; Three Gorges Dam, 644; Case Study: The Economy of the Pacific Islands, 748–751 PG: Africa: 371, 384–385, T56–389; Southwest Asia: 492, 524, 527; South and Central Asia: 567; East and Southeast Asia: 644, 645; Australia and the Pacific: T28–751</p>