

# *Geography Copywork*

## Notes:

- Most of the following selections are directly from *A Child's Geography*. However, a sufficient number of selections are offered to allow each child some choice of copywork passages. Please, do not expect that children will necessarily copy every single one of the selections below! Perhaps assign geography copywork only once a week. Do what works best for you and your geographers!
- Sections which are not taken from *A Child's Geography* are prefixed by two asterisks.
- Unless otherwise stated, all scripture verses are quoted here in the King James Version.

## *Introduction*



Why I knew a macaw once who could say 'Good morning!' in seven different ways without once opening his mouth. He could talk every language—and Greek. An old professor with a gray beard bought him. But he didn't stay. He said the old man didn't talk Greek right, and he couldn't stand listening to him teach the language wrong. I often wonder what's become of him. That bird knew more geography than people will ever know.—PEOPLE, Golly! I suppose if people ever learn to fly—like any common hedge-sparrow—we shall never hear the end of it!"

**\*\* The Story of Dr. Dolittle**

Hugh Lofting  
(1886-1947)

Nature was here a series of wonders, and a fund of delight.

**\*\*Daniel Boone**

American Explorer  
(1734-1820)

## *Directions to Eden, Please?*



### **Turkey ~ Part 1 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Geography —**

The word “geography” comes from the Greek language and simply means “to write about the earth”.

##### **Sea —**

The “sea” is a stretching expanse of salty water that is usually a reaching arm of ocean, butting into a continent of land.

##### **Strait —**

A “strait” is a narrow channel of water that God created between two land masses.

##### **Bosphorous —**

The word “bosphorous” comes from the Greek language meaning “cow crossing place.”

##### **Temperate Climate —**

A “temperate climate” refers to an area where the weather is neither too hot nor too cold, but just right.

##### **Plateau —**

An elevated, comparatively level expanse of land and is sometimes referred to as a tableland.

##### **Genesis 2:8-14 —**

<sup>8</sup>And the LORD God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.

<sup>9</sup>And out of the ground made the LORD God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

<sup>10</sup>And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads.

<sup>11</sup>The name of the first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold;

<sup>12</sup>And the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone.

<sup>13</sup>And the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia.

<sup>14</sup>And the name of the third river is Hiddekel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is Euphrates.

**Psalm 50:10-11 —**

<sup>10</sup>For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills.

<sup>11</sup> know all the fowls of the mountains; and the wild beasts of the field are mine.

**Psalm 65:9 —**

Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water; thou preparest them corn, when thou has so provided for it.

**Genesis 15:18 —**

In the same day the Lord made a covenant with Abram, saying, “Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates”.

**Jeremiah 46:2 —**

Against Egypt, against the army of Pharaoh Neco king of Egypt, which was by the river Euphrates in Corchemish, which Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon smote in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the son of Josiah king of Judah.

***Houses for Sale:  
An Ark, a Beehive, a Fairy Chimney, and a Salt Pan!***



**Turkey ~ Part 2 ~**

**Definitions:**

**Pide —**

A broad, round and flat kind of bread made of wheat.

**Aryan —**

This is a traditional Turkish drink made of yogurt and water.

**Silt —**

This word describes the mud, clay or rocks left behind by a body of water.

**Textile —**

Fabric manufactured by weaving or knitting is referred to as a textile.

**Cappadocia —**

The meaning of this word is “land of beautiful horses”.

**Algae —**

Primitive, mainly water-dwelling organisms without roots, stems or leaves.

**Genesis 8:1-5 —**

<sup>1</sup>And God remembered Noah, and every living thing, and all the cattle that was with him in the ark: and God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters assuaged;

<sup>2</sup>The fountains also of the deep and the windows of heaven were stopped, and the rain from heaven was restrained;

<sup>3</sup>And the waters returned from off the earth continually: and after the end of the hundred and fifty days the waters were abated.

<sup>4</sup>And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat.

<sup>5</sup>And the waters decreased continually until the tenth month: in the tenth month, on the first day of the month, were the tops of the mountains seen.

**Genesis 11:32 —**

And Terah took Abram his son, and Lot the son of Haran his son's son, and Sarai his daughter in law, his son Abram's wife; and they went forth with them from Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan; and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there.

*A Child's Geography: Explore the Holy Land*

**Genesis 27:41-44 —**

<sup>41</sup>And Esau hated Jacob because of the blessing wherewith his father blessed him: and Esau said in his heart, The days of mourning for my father are at hand; then will I slay my brother Jacob.

<sup>42</sup>And these words of Esau her elder son were told to Rebekah: and she sent and called Jacob her younger son, and said unto him, Behold, thy brother Esau, as touching thee, doth comfort himself, purposing to kill thee.

<sup>43</sup>Now therefore, my son, obey my voice; arise, flee thou to Laban my brother to Haran;

<sup>44</sup>And tarry with him a few days, until thy brother's fury turn away;

**Acts 21:39 —**

But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city: and, I beseech thee, suffer me to speak unto the people.

*The aim in learning is  
To understand God's Truth  
Because without knowledge  
It is wasted hard labour*

**\*\*Yunus Emre**

Poet

(1238-1320)

Emre is considered by many to be one of the most important Turkish poets.  
Little can be said for certain of his life other than that he was a Sufi dervish of Anatolia.

## *Wandering and Wrestling, Whirling and Worshipping*



### **Turkey ~ Part 3 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Mosques —**

A Muslim house of worship or church.

##### **Muezzins —**

The Muslim official who calls worshippers to pray five times a day.

##### **Minaret —**

A slender tower with balconies, attached to a mosque.

##### **Allah —**

The Muslim name for God.

##### **Dervish —**

A member of a Muslim order, some of which perform whirling dances.

#### **Revelations 2:8 —**

<sup>8</sup>And unto the angel of the church in Smyrna write; These things saith the first and the last, which was dead, and is alive

#### **Revelations 1:11 —**

Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last: and: What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea.

#### **Acts 19:23-28 —**

<sup>23</sup>And the same time there arose no small stir about that way.

<sup>24</sup>For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver shrines for Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen;

<sup>25</sup>Whom he called together with the workmen of like occupation, and said, Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth.

<sup>26</sup>Moreover ye see and hear, that not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying that they be no gods, which are made with hands:

<sup>27</sup>So that not only this our craft is in danger to be set at nought; but also that the temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised, and her magnificence should be destroyed, whom all Asia and the world worshippeth.

<sup>28</sup>And when they heard these sayings, they were full of wrath, and cried out, saying, Great is Diana of the Ephesians.

**I Chronicles 16:25-26 —**

<sup>25</sup>For great is the LORD, and greatly to be praised: he also is to be feared above all gods.

<sup>26</sup>For all the gods of the people are idols: but the LORD made the heavens.

**Matthew 24:35 —**

Heaven and earth will pass away, but my words will never pass away.

**Psalms 86:8-10 —**

<sup>8</sup>Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works.

<sup>9</sup>All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name.

<sup>10</sup>For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone.

**Psalms 33:6-8 —**

<sup>6</sup>By the word of the LORD were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth.

<sup>7</sup>He gathereth the waters of the sea together as an heap: he layeth up the depth in storehouses.

<sup>8</sup>Let all the earth fear the LORD: let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him.

***Houses for Sale:  
An Ark, a Beehive, A Fairy Chimney, and a Salt Pan!***



**Israel ~ Part 1 ~**

**Definitions:**

**Elevation—**

Refers to the height or the raising of the land

**Wadis—**

A wadi is a dry, rocky bed for a river.

**Mountain—**

A mountain is a landform rising notably above the surrounding countryside, is generally considered to be steeper and higher than a hill.

**Plain—**

Plain is a geographical term that mean broad, flat expanse of country that lies relatively low.

**Coastal—**

Coastal refers to the land that runs alongside an ocean or other large body of water.

**Mediterranean Climate—**

A usual weather pattern of the Mediterranean region generally defined by dry summers, wet winters and mild temperatures.

**Natural Harbor—**

A natural harbor is a place with land cupping around on three sides to allow ships to anchor and shelter from the weather.

**Silt—**

This type of silt is carried by the sea and is finer than sand.

**Port—**

A port is an area on the water's edge built up with docks and cranes for receiving ships and transferring cargo to and from them.

**Ezekiel 20:6-7—**

<sup>6</sup>In the day that I lifted up mine hand unto them, to bring them forth of the land of Egypt into a land that I had espied for them, flowing with milk and honey, which is the glory of all lands:

<sup>7</sup>Then said I unto them, Cast ye away every man the abominations of his eyes, and defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt: I am the LORD your God.



**List of the Continents of the World**

Asia	Australia/Oceania
Africa	North America
Antarctica	South America
Europe	

**Genesis 35:10—**

And God said unto him, Thy name is Jacob: thy name shall not be called any more Jacob, but Israel shall be thy name: and he called his name Israel.

**John 15:5—**

I am the vine; you are the branches. If a man remains in me and I in him, he will bear much fruit; apart from me you can do nothing.”

**Matthew 7:24-27—**

<sup>24</sup>Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:

<sup>25</sup>And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock.

<sup>26</sup>And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand:

<sup>27</sup>And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

**I Kings 18:42-45—**

<sup>42</sup>So Ahab went up to eat and to drink. And Elijah went up to the top of Carmel; and he cast himself down upon the earth, and put his face between his knees,

<sup>43</sup>And said to his servant, Go up now, look toward the sea. And he went up, and looked, and said, There is nothing. And he said, Go again seven times.

<sup>44</sup>And it came to pass at the seventh time, that he said, Behold, there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand. And he said, Go up, say unto Ahab, Prepare thy chariot, and get thee down that the rain stop thee not.

<sup>45</sup>And it came to pass in the mean while, that the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. And Ahab rode, and went to Jezreel.

**Matthew 6:28-29—**

<sup>28</sup>And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: and yet I say unto you, t

<sup>29</sup>That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

**I Peter 1:24-25—**

<sup>24</sup>For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away:

<sup>25</sup>But the word of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you.

**Jonah 1:3—**

But Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from the presence of the LORD, and went down to Joppa; and he found a ship going to Tarshish: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the LORD.

**Ezekiel 3:15—**

Then I came to them of the captivity at Telabib, that dwelt by the river of Chebar, and I sat where they sat, and remained there astonished among them seven days.

***The Extraordinary Ordinary:  
Farms in the Desert and the Healthy Dead Sea***



**Israel ~ Part 2 ~**

**Definitions:**

**Desert—**

A geographical region where it rains 10 inches or less in an entire year and vegetation is sparse.

**Bedouins—**

Refers to any nomadic people group that makes Middle Eastern deserts their home.

**Karst Crater—**

A crater that is formed by massive amounts of water that wear away at the rock.

**Mirage—**

An optical illusion that creates the appearance of water from a long distance.

**Loess—**

A yellowish or gray fine-grained soil which is very fertile when watered.

**Aquifer—**

Underground pool of water.

**Desalination—**

A process that removes salt from the water source so as to make it suitable for irrigation.

**Coral Reef—**

Massive rock-like structure built by millions of very small marine animals called corals.

**Migration—**

The movement of animals or people from location to another.

**Rift—**

A narrow chasm in a rock, or the breaking of friendly relations.

**Fault Line—**

A line indicating a crack in the earth's crust created by motion in the crust.

**Plate—**

Sections of the earth's crust, constantly moving in relation to the other sections.

**Tap—**

The source or beginning from which a river flows

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**Kibbutz—**

A community farm or settlement in Israel.

**Sea level—**

The level of the ocean's surface, especially the level halfway between mean high and low tide, used as a standard in reckoning land elevation or sea depths.

**Minerals—**

An inorganic element, such as calcium, iron, potassium, sodium, or zinc, that is essential to the nutrition of humans, animals, and plants.

**Erosion—**

The wearing away of soil and rock by natural processes.

**Evaporate—**

The process by which water transforms to vapor.

**Nazarene—**

This word in Hebrew is “netser” which means “shoot” or “branch”.

**Limestone—**

A common sedimentary rock consisting mostly of calcium carbonate,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , used as a building stone and in the manufacture of lime, carbon dioxide, and cement.

**Beatitude—**

Any if the declarations of blessedness made by Jesus in the “Sermon on the Mount”.

**Shrine—**

A building that houses items considered holy.

**Mosaic—**

A picture or design made from arranging small pieces of stone or tile.

A desolation that not even imagination can grace with the pomp of life and action.

**\*\*Mark Twain**

*Comments regarding the Negev Desert*

**Psalms 107:35-37—**

<sup>35</sup>He turneth the wilderness into a standing water, and dry ground into watersprings.

<sup>36</sup>And there he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may prepare a city for habitation;

<sup>37</sup>And sow the fields, and plant vineyards, which may yield fruits of increase.

**Isaiah 35:1—**

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

I don't know whether you have ever seen a map of a person's mind. Doctors sometimes draw maps of other parts of you, and your own map can become intensely interesting, but catch them trying to draw a map of a child's mind, which is not only confused, but keeps going round all the time. There are zigzag lines on it, just like your temperature on a card, and these are probably roads in the island, for the Neverland is always more or less an island, with astonishing splashes of colour here and there, and coral reefs and rakish-looking craft in the offing, and savages and lonely lairs, and gnomes who are mostly tailors, and caves through which a river runs, and princes with six elder brothers, and a hut fast going to decay, and one very small old lady with a hooked nose.

**\*\*The Adventures of Peter Pan**

*James Matthew Barry*

Now had the great Proclaimer, with a voice  
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cried  
Repentance, and Heaven's kingdom nigh at hand  
To all baptized. To his great baptism flocked  
With awe the regions round, and with them came  
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed  
To the flood Jordan—came as then obscure,  
Unmarked, unknown. But him the Baptist soon  
Descried, divinely warned, and witness bore  
As to his worthier, and would have resigned  
To him his heavenly office. Nor was long  
His witness unconfirmed: on him baptized  
Heaven opened, and in likeness of a Dove  
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice  
From Heaven pronounced him his beloved Son.

**\*\*Paradise Regained (fragment)**

*John Milton*

*(1608-1674)*

**Deuteronomy 3:8—**

And we took at that time out of the hand of the two kings of the Amorites the land that was on this side Jordan, from the river of Arnon unto Mount Hermon;

**Matthew 16:13-21—**

<sup>13</sup>When Jesus came into the coasts of Caesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, whom do men say that I the Son of man am?

<sup>14</sup>And they said, some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets.

<sup>15</sup>He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am?

<sup>16</sup>And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.

<sup>17</sup>And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.

<sup>18</sup>And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

## *A Child's Geography: Explore the Holy Land*

<sup>19</sup>And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

<sup>20</sup>Then charged his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus the Christ.

<sup>21</sup>From that time forth began Jesus to shew unto his disciples, how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day.

### **Genesis 13:10—**

And Lot lifted up his eyes, and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered every where, before the LORD destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, even as the garden of the LORD, like the land of Egypt, as thou comest unto Zoar.

### **II Kings 2:6-14—**

<sup>6</sup>And Elijah said unto him, Tarry, I pray thee, here; for the LORD hath sent me to Jordan. And he said, As the LORD liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. And they two went on.

<sup>7</sup>And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went, and stood to view afar off: and they two stood by Jordan.

<sup>8</sup>And Elijah took his mantle, and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground.

<sup>9</sup>And it came to pass, when they were gone over, that Elijah said unto Elisha, Ask what I shall do for thee, before I be taken away from thee. And Elisha said, I pray thee, let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me.

<sup>10</sup>And he said, Thou hast asked a hard thing: nevertheless, if thou see me when I am taken from thee, it shall be so unto thee; but if not, it shall not be so.

<sup>11</sup>And it came to pass, as they still went on, and talked, that, behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven.

<sup>12</sup>And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof. And he saw him no more: and he took hold of his own clothes, and rent them in two pieces.

<sup>13</sup>He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and went back, and stood by the bank of Jordan;

<sup>14</sup>And he took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and smote the waters, and said, Where is the LORD God of Elijah? and when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither: and Elisha went over.

### **Mark 4:38-41—**

<sup>38</sup>And he was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow: and they awake him, and say unto him, Master, carest thou not that we perish?

<sup>39</sup>And he arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm.

<sup>40</sup>And he said unto them, Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?

<sup>41</sup>And they feared exceedingly, and said one to another, What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?

### **Mark 1:16—**

Now as he walked by the Sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea: for they were fishers.

**Matthew 3:16-17—**

<sup>16</sup>And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:

<sup>17</sup>And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

...surely there is no region of earth where Nature and History have more cruelly conspired, where so tragic a drama has obtained so awful a theater.

**\*\*George Adam Smith**

*Geographer*  
(1894)

**Genesis 19:24-28—**

<sup>24</sup>Then the LORD rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the LORD out of heaven;

<sup>25</sup>And he overthrew those cities, and all the plain, and all the inhabitants of the cities, and that which grew upon the ground.

<sup>26</sup>But his wife looked back from behind him, and she became a pillar of salt.

<sup>27</sup>And Abraham gat up early in the morning to the place where he stood before the LORD:

<sup>28</sup>And he looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah, and toward all the land of the plain, and beheld, and, lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace.

**Deuteronomy 26:15—**

Look down from thy holy habitation, from heaven, and bless thy people Israel, and the land which thou hast given us, as thou swarest unto our fathers, a land that floweth with milk and honey.

**Oh Little Town of Bethlehem**

O little town of Bethlehem,  
How still we see thee lie!  
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep  
The silent stars go by;  
Yet in thy dark streets shineth  
The everlasting Light;  
The hopes and fears of all the years  
Are met in thee tonight.

For Christ is born of Mary,  
And gathered all above,  
While mortals sleep, the angels keep  
Their watch of wondering love.  
O morning stars, together  
Proclaim the holy birth!  
And praises sing to God the King,  
And peace to men on earth.

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How silently, how silently,  
The wondrous gift is giv'n!  
So God imparts to human hearts  
The blessings of His heav'n.  
No ear may hear His coming,  
But in this world of sin,  
Where meek souls will receive Him, still  
The dear Christ enters in.

O holy Child of Bethlehem!  
Descend to us, we pray;  
Cast out our sin and enter in,  
Be born in us today.  
We hear the Christmas angels  
The great glad tidings tell;  
O come to us, abide with us,  
Our Lord Immanuel.

**\*\*Philip Brooks**  
Priest  
*Written in 1865*

**Matthew 2:6**

And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, art not the least among the princes of Judah: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

**Matthew 2:23**

And he came and dwelt in a city called Nazareth: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene.

**Isaiah 11:1-2**

<sup>1</sup>And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots:  
<sup>2</sup>And the spirit of the LORD shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the LORD;

**Mark 6:37-38, 41-44**

<sup>37</sup>He answered and said unto them, Give ye them to eat. And they say unto him, Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread, and give them to eat?

<sup>38</sup>He saith unto them, How many loaves have ye? go and see. And when they knew, they say, Five, and two fishes...

<sup>41</sup>And when he had taken the five loaves and the two fishes, he looked up to heaven, and blessed, and brake the loaves, and gave them to his disciples to set before them; and the two fishes divided he among them all.

<sup>42</sup>And they did all eat, and were filled.

<sup>43</sup>And they took up twelve baskets full of the fragments, and of the fishes.

<sup>44</sup>And they that did eat of the loaves were about five thousand men.



**Deuteronomy 6:6, 8**

<sup>6</sup>And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart...

<sup>8</sup>And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes."

When he chose to take a walk it was with a regular step in the entrance hall with its mosaic flooring, or in the circular gallery with its dome supported by twenty red porphyry Ionic columns, and illumined by blue painted windows.

**\*\*Around the World in Eighty Days**

*Jules Verne*

**Zechariah 9:16**

And the LORD their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people: for they shall be as the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon his land.

**Psalms 24:1**

The earth is the LORD's, and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

## ***Wearing Egypt***



### **Egypt ~ Part 1 ~**

**Definitions:**

**Peninsula—**

A narrow strip of land almost made into an island by the water surrounding it on three sides.

**Gulf—**

Is a large area of ocean or sea that is partially enclosed by land.

**Canyon—**

A narrow chasm with steep cliff walls.

**Isthmus—**

A narrow strip of land connecting two larger pieces of land.

**Dredger—**

A machine used to deepen waterways.

**Wadi—**

A deep narrow valley made by running water.

**Proverbs 8:29—**

He has set for the sea its boundary so that the water would not transgress His command, when He marked out the foundations of the earth.”

**Exodus 31:18—**

And he gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communing with him upon Mount Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God.

*A Child's Geography: Explore the Holy Land*

When Israel was in Egypt's land,  
Let My people go!  
Oppressed so hard they could not stand,  
Let My people go!  
Refrain:  
Go down, Moses,  
Way down in Egypt's land;  
Tell old Pharaoh  
To let My people go!  
No more shall they in bondage toil,  
Let My people go!  
Let them come out with Egypt's spoil,  
Let My people go!

Oh, let us all from bondage flee,  
Let My people go!  
And let us all in Christ be free,  
Let My people go!  
You need not always weep and mourn,  
Let My people go!  
And wear these slav'ry chains forlorn,  
Let My people go!  
Your foes shall not before you stand,  
Let My people go!  
And you'll possess fair Canaan's land,  
Let My people go!

**\*\*Let My People Go**

*Anonymous*

(See [library.timelesstruths.org](http://library.timelesstruths.org) for the music)

Passage to India! Lo, soul, for thee, of tableaux twain,  
I see, in one, the Suez Canal initiated, open'd,  
I see the procession of steamships, the Empress Eugenie's leading the van;  
I mark, from on deck, the strange landscape, the pure sky, the level sand in the distance;  
I pass swiftly the picturesque groups, the workmen gather'd,  
The gigantic dredging machines.

**\*\*Passage to India** (*fragment*)

Walt Whitman (1819–1892)

## *Navigating the Nile*



### **Egypt ~ Part 2 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Nile—**

A Greek word meaning “river valley”.

##### **Erosion—**

Is the movement of soil particle by water, wind, ice and general weather.

A MAN committed a murder, and was pursued by the relations of the man whom he murdered. On his reaching the river Nile he saw a Lion on its bank and being fearfully afraid, climbed up a tree.

He found a serpent in the upper branches of the tree, and again being greatly alarmed, he threw himself into the river, where a crocodile caught him and ate him. Thus the earth, the air, and the water alike refused shelter to a murderer.

#### **Fables by Aesop**

*Greek philosopher and storyteller*

620 to 560 B.C.

##### **Zechariah 10:11—**

And he shall pass through the sea with affliction, and shall smite the waves in the sea, and all the deeps of the river shall dry up: and the pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and the scepter of Egypt shall depart away.

"The river rises of itself, waters the fields, and then sinks back again; thereupon each farmer sows his plot, turns the pigs into it to tread in the seed and then waits for the harvest."

#### **Herodotus**

*Greek philosopher*

## ***Digging for Good Dirt***



### **Egypt ~ Part 3 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Mouth of a River—**

A natural opening, as the part of a stream or river that empties into a larger body of water or the entrance to a harbor, canyon, valley, or cave.

##### **Delta—**

The triangular area where a river divides before entering another body of water, rich in sediment.

##### **Topsoil—**

The top layer of soil fertile enough with organic matter to sufficiently feed plants.

##### **Oasis—**

Is an island of green vegetation growing up around a spring of water in an ocean of sand.

##### **Quartz—**

A very hard mineral found in many different types of rocks, usually, colorless or white

##### **Silica—**

A white or colorless crystalline compound.

##### **Genesis 46:30-34—**

<sup>30</sup>And Israel said unto Joseph, Now let me die, since I have seen thy face, because thou art yet alive.

<sup>31</sup>And Joseph said unto his brethren, and unto his father's house, I will go up, and shew Pharaoh, and say unto him, My brethren, and my father's house, which were in the land of Canaan, are come unto me;

<sup>32</sup>And the men are shepherds, for their trade hath been to feed cattle; and they have brought their flocks, and their herds, and all that they have.

<sup>33</sup>And it shall come to pass, when Pharaoh shall call you, and shall say, What is your occupation?

<sup>34</sup>That ye shall say, Thy servants' trade hath been about cattle from our youth even until now, both we, and also our fathers: that ye may dwell in the land of Goshen; for every shepherd is an abomination unto the Egyptians.

##### **Genesis 47:27—**

And Israel dwelt in the land of Egypt, in the country of Goshen; and they had possessions therein, and grew, and multiplied exceedingly.

**Matthew 2:14-15—**

<sup>14</sup>When he (Joseph) arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt:

<sup>15</sup>And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son.

**Isaiah 19:19-21—**

<sup>19</sup>In that day shall there be an altar to the LORD in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the LORD.

<sup>21</sup>And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the LORD of hosts in the land of Egypt: for they shall cry unto the LORD because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a saviour, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.

<sup>21</sup>And the LORD shall be known to Egypt, and the Egyptians shall know the LORD in that day, and shall do sacrifice and oblation; yea, they shall vow a vow unto the LORD, and perform it.

THE CAMEL, when he saw the Bull adorned with horns, envied him and wished that he himself could obtain the same honors. He went to Jupiter, and besought him to give him horns. Jupiter, vexed at his request because he was not satisfied with his size and strength of body, and desired yet more, not only refused to give him horns, but even deprived him of a portion of his ears.

**The Camel and Jupiter**

*Fables of Aesop*

Greek philosopher and storyteller

620 to 560 B.C.

**Psalms 139:17—**

How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!

**Matthew 13:23—**

But he that received seed into the good ground is he that heareth the word, and understandeth it; which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth, some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty.

## ***Tell-ing the Past!***



### **Iraq ~ Part 1 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Cuneiform—**

Early wedge-shaped writing system used in Mesopotamia and Persia.

##### **Tells—**

Mounds of rubble from destroyed, long-forgotten cities.

##### **Sharqi—**

Strong, easterly winds that blow in from the Persian Gulf whipping up severe sand storms that can destroy houses, crops and trees.

##### **Shamal—**

Winds that blow in from the North and bring blistering heat and very dry air.

##### **Abaya—**

A traditional long, black cloak worn by Arab women.

##### **Ziggurat—**

A pyramid-like tower, sometimes reaching as high as 300 ft. with a temple on top, where ancient Iraqis worshipped.

#### **Genesis 10:6-10—**

<sup>6</sup>And the sons of Ham; Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan.

<sup>7</sup>And the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabtah, and Raamah, and Sabtechah: and the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan.

<sup>8</sup>And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth.

<sup>9</sup>He was a mighty hunter before the LORD: wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD.

<sup>10</sup>And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

#### **Genesis 11:7-9—**

<sup>7</sup>Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

<sup>8</sup>So the LORD scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city.

<sup>9</sup>Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the LORD did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the LORD scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

**Daniel 5:3-5—**

<sup>3</sup>Then they brought the golden vessels that were taken out of the temple of the house of God which was at Jerusalem; and the king, and his princes, his wives, and his concubines, drank in them.

<sup>4</sup>They drank wine, and praised the gods of gold, and of silver, of brass, of iron, of wood, and of stone.

<sup>5</sup>In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace: and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote.

**Daniel 4:30—**

The king spake, and said, Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?

**Psalms 86:8-10—**

<sup>8</sup>Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works.

<sup>9</sup>All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name.

<sup>10</sup>For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone.

**Jonah 3:1-3—**

<sup>1</sup>And the word of the LORD came unto Jonah the second time, saying,

<sup>2</sup>Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee.

<sup>3</sup>So Jonah arose, and went unto Nineveh, according to the word of the LORD. Now Nineveh was an exceeding great city of three days' journey.



## ***River Ride!***



### **Iraq ~ Part 2 ~**

**Definitions:**

**Tributaries—**

A stream that flows into a larger stream or other body of water.

**Foothills—**

Small hills near the base of a mountain or mountain range.

**Precipitation—**

Any form of water, such as rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the earth's surface.

**Pollarding—**

A tree whose top branches have been cut back to the trunk so that it may produce a dense growth of new shoots.

**Dolma—**

Grape leaves stuffed with rice, raisins, meat and parsley.

**Steppe—**

A geographical term meaning a dry, grassy plain usually without any trees.

**Sunni Muslims—**

Members of the branch of Islam that accepts any believer as a rightful successor to Muhammad.

**Shiite Muslims—**

Members of the branch of Islam that regards Ali's descendants as the legitimate successors to Mohammed.

**Throbes—**

Ankle length robe with long sleeves

*A Child's Geography: Explore the Holy Land*

Rivers...what magnificent creations  
Crystal clear, icy cold water  
Fish lazily swimming  
Tributaries feeding this formation  
Humans navigating the never-ending journey  
Rivers...what magnificent creations

**A Day in the Life**

by Dan E.  
Hutchinson Middle School Student  
Hutchinson, Minnesota

**Daniel 6:8—**

Now, O king, establish the decree, and sign the writing, that it be not changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.

I have no idea, of course, how long it took me to reach the limit of the plain, but at last I entered the foothills, following a pretty little canyon upward toward the mountains. Beside me frolicked a laughing brooklet, hurrying upon its noisy way down to the silent sea. In its quieter pools I discovered many small fish, of four-or five-pound weight I should imagine. In appearance, except as to size and color, they were not unlike the whale of our own seas. As I watched them playing about I discovered, not only that they suckled their young, but that at intervals they rose to the surface to breathe as well as to feed upon certain grasses and a strange, scarlet lichen which grew upon the rocks just above the water line.

**At the Earth's Core**

Edgar Rice Burroughs  
(1875-1950)

## *Mixing Water and Oil?*



### **Iraq ~ Part 3 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Alluvial—**

Sand, silt, clay, gravel, or other matter deposited by flowing water, as in a riverbed, floodplain, delta, or alluvial fan.

##### **Marshes—**

An area of soft, wet, low-lying land, characterized by grassy vegetation and often forming a transition zone between water and land.

##### **Distributary—**

Is a river that branches off from a major river before it meets the sea.

##### **Mudhif—**

A cathedral like guesthouse.

O Lord, give me a heart  
I can pour out in thanksgiving.  
Give me life  
So I can spend it  
Working for the salvation of the world.

**Give Me**  
*Sheikh Ansari*  
1006-1088

## *Migrations, Mecca and Mosques*



### **Saudi Arabia ~ Part 1 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Aniconism—**

The muslim law forbidding the representation of living creatures in art work.

##### **Ihram—**

The state of spiritual preparation for male pilgrims before they enter Mecca.

##### **Ka'abah—**

A large cube believed by Muslims to be built by Abraham and Ishmael, and viewed as the holiest site in Mecca.

##### **Meteorite—**

A meteor that reaches the Earth's surface because it was not been burned up by friction with the atmosphere. Meteorites are believed to be fragments of comets and asteroids.

#### **Philippians 2:9-11—**

<sup>9</sup>Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name:

<sup>10</sup>That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth;

<sup>11</sup>And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

He entered large halls where the carpets were of silk, the lounges and sofas covered with tapestry from Mecca, and the hangings of the most beautiful Indian stuffs of gold and silver. Then he found himself in a splendid room, with a fountain supported by golden lions. The water out of the lions' mouths turned into diamonds and pearls, and the leaping water almost touched a most beautifully-painted dome. The palace was surrounded on three sides by magnificent gardens, little lakes, and woods. Birds sang in the trees, which were netted over to keep them always there.

#### **The Arabian Nights**

*The Story of the Vizier Who Was Punished*

Andrew Lang

## *Migrations, Mecca and Mosques*



### **Saudi Arabia ~ Part 2 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Gutra—**

Red and white head scarf worn by Saudi men.

##### **Precipice—**

An overhanging or extremely steep mass of rock, such as a crag or the face of a cliff.

##### **Pinnacle—**

A tall pointed formation, such as a mountain peak.

##### **Kestrel**

A small falcon.

##### **Ramparts—**

A fortification consisting of an embankment, often with a parapet built on top.

##### **Parapet—**

A low protective wall or railing along the edge of a raised structure such as a roof or balcony.

##### **Escarpment—**

A steep slope or long cliff that results from erosion or faulting and separates two relatively level areas of differing elevations.

LET us hurry to the walls," said Abel-Phittim to Buzi-Ben-Levi and Simeon the Pharisee, on the tenth day of the month Thammuz, in the year of the world three thousand nine hundred and fortyone—let us hasten to the ramparts adjoining the gate of Benjamin, which is in the city of David, and overlooking the camp of the uncircumcised; for it is the last hour of the fourth watch, being sunrise; and the idolaters, in fulfillment of the promise of Pompey, should be awaiting us with the lambs for the sacrifices."

**A Tale of Jerusalem**

Edgar Allen Poe  
(1809-1849)

##### **Psalms 148:3, 9-13—**

<sup>9</sup>Praise ye him, sun and moon: praise him, all ye stars of light....

<sup>10</sup>Beasts, and all cattle; creeping things, and flying fowl:

<sup>11</sup>Kings of the earth, and all people; princes, and all judges of the earth:

<sup>12</sup>Both young men, and maidens; old men, and children:

<sup>13</sup>Let them praise the name of the LORD: for his name alone is excellent; his glory is above the earth and heaven.

## *The Highway Men Came Riding*



### **Jordan ~ Part 1 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Natural Resources—**

Raw materials that God has created in nature that are essential and useful to people, such as minerals, oil, fishing and forestry.

##### **Keffiyeh—**

Black and white checkered head piece worn by the men in Jordan.

##### **Economy—**

Is the organizing of consumers, workers, business owners to generate wealth for a community.

##### **Numbers 20:17—**

Let us pass, I pray thee, through thy country: we will not pass through the fields, or through the vineyards, neither will we drink of the water of the wells: we will go by the king's high way, we will not turn to the right hand nor to the left, until we have passed thy borders.

##### **2 Samuel 12:26-27—**

<sup>26</sup>And Joab fought against Rabbah of the children of Ammon, and took the royal city.

<sup>27</sup>And Joab sent messengers to David, and said, I have fought against Rabbah, and have taken the city of waters.

##### **2 Samuel 11:14-17—**

<sup>14</sup> In the morning David wrote a letter to Joab and sent it with Uriah.

<sup>15</sup> In it he wrote, "Put Uriah in the front line where the fighting is fiercest. Then withdraw from him so he will be struck down and die."

<sup>16</sup> So while Joab had the city under siege, he put Uriah at a place where he knew the strongest defenders were.

<sup>17</sup> When the men of the city came out and fought against Joab, some of the men in David's army fell; moreover, Uriah the Hittite died.

##### **Numbers 20:12—**

And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron, because ye believed me not, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this congregation into the land which I have given them.

##### **Numbers 21:8—**

And the LORD said unto Moses, Make thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole: and it shall come to pass, that every one that is bitten, when he looketh upon it, shall live.

**Romans 1:20—**

For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:

Far from a home at first and farther still  
With every dawning day.  
His face was turned not eastward to the light.  
Willful and proud  
Naught knowing, knowing much, his had been  
By devious paths and tortuous desolate tracks;  
Where this world's sunshine glowed,  
But where the light  
That ever on the Great Kings Highway fell was  
Shut out blankly.  
There's no light for him;  
Another path,  
From early you, was his.

**The Kings Highway**  
*Frederick George Lee*  
(1832-1901)

## *The Highway Men Came Riding*



### **Jordan ~ Part 2 ~**

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Shabbaba—**

A sort of flute made out of a metal pipe

##### **Rababa—**

A one-string violin

#### **2 Kings 3:25-27—**

<sup>25</sup>And they beat down the cities, and on every good piece of land cast every man his stone, and filled it; and they stopped all the wells of water, and felled all the good trees: only in Kirharaseth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the slingers went about it, and smote it.

<sup>26</sup>And when the king of Moab saw that the battle was too sore for him, he took with him seven hundred men that drew swords, to break through even unto the king of Edom: but they could not.

<sup>27</sup>Then he took his eldest son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall. And there was great indignation against Israel: and they departed from him, and returned to their own land.

#### **Jeremiah 48:31—**

Therefore will I howl for Moab, and I will cry out for all Moab; mine heart shall mourn for the men of Kirheres.

#### **Isaiah 16:7—**

Therefore shall Moab howl for Moab, every one shall howl: for the foundations of Kirhareseth shall ye mourn; surely they are stricken.

#### **Numbers 20:17-19—**

<sup>17</sup>Let us pass, I pray thee, through thy country: we will not pass through the fields, or through the vineyards, neither will we drink of the water of the wells: we will go by the king's high way, we will not turn to the right hand nor to the left, until we have passed thy borders.

<sup>18</sup>And Edom said unto him, Thou shalt not pass by me, lest I come out against thee with the sword.

<sup>19</sup>And the children of Israel said unto him, We will go by the high way: and if I and my cattle drink of thy water, then I will pay for it: I will only, without doing anything else, go through on my feet.

#### **Numbers 20:23-29—**

<sup>23</sup>And the LORD spake unto Moses and Aaron in mount Hor, by the coast of the land of Edom, saying,

<sup>24</sup>Aaron shall be gathered unto his people: for he shall not enter into the land which I have given unto the children of Israel, because ye rebelled against my word at the water of Meribah.



*A Child's Geography: Explore the Holy Land*

<sup>25</sup>Take Aaron and Eleazar his son, and bring them up unto mount Hor:

<sup>26</sup>And strip Aaron of his garments, and put them upon Eleazar his son: and Aaron shall be gathered unto his people, and shall die there.

<sup>27</sup>And Moses did as the LORD commanded: and they went up into mount Hor in the sight of all the congregation.

<sup>28</sup>And Moses stripped Aaron of his garments, and put them upon Eleazar his son; and Aaron died there in the top of the mount: and Moses and Eleazar came down from the mount.

<sup>29</sup>And when all the congregation saw that Aaron was dead, they mourned for Aaron thirty days, even all the house of Israel.

**Psalm 18:2, 46—**

<sup>2</sup>The LORD is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower...

<sup>46</sup>The LORD liveth; and blessed be my rock; and let the God of my salvation be exalted.

“Our little caravan grew self-conscious, and fell dead quiet, afraid and ashamed to flaunt its smallness in the presence of the stupendous hills.

**\*\*Seven Pillars of Wisdom**

*T.E. Lawrence*

(1888-1935)

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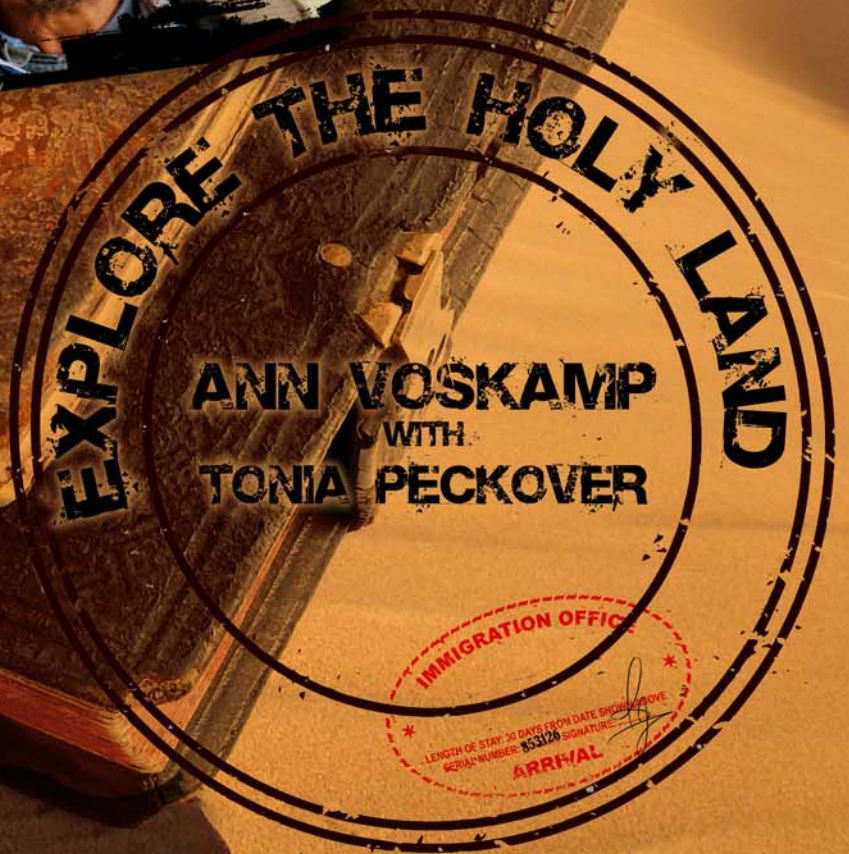
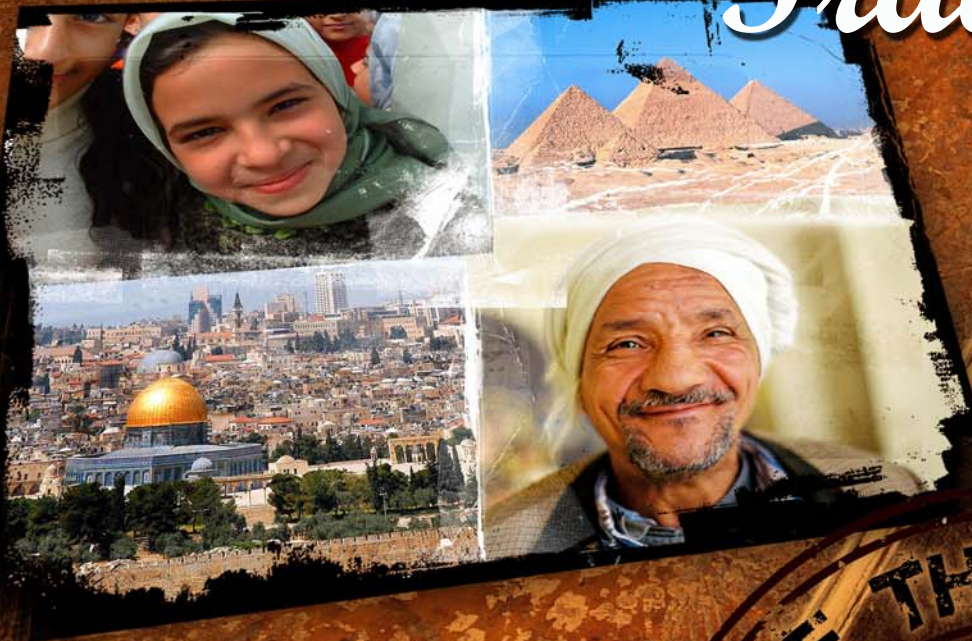
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# A CHILD'S GEOGRAPHY

Volume II

## *Travel Log*



**Use this page to record notes from your journey.**

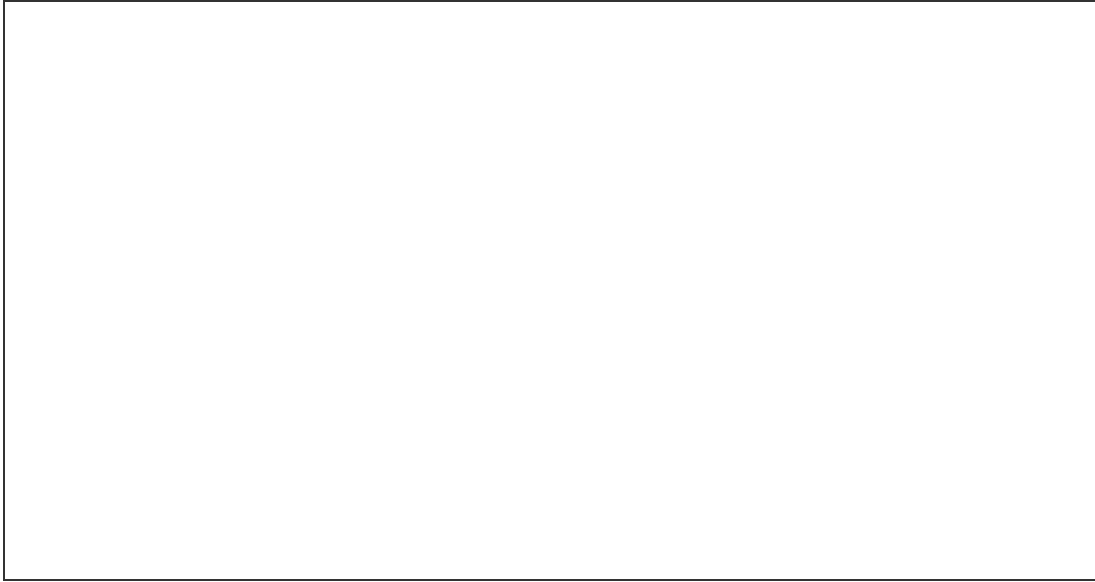


**Use this page to record notes from your journey.**



# *Travel Log*

**Use this page to record notes and sketches from your journey.**



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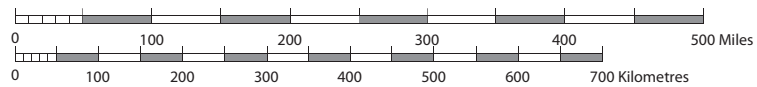
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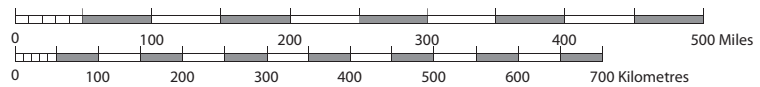
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# Travel Log

**Use this page to record notes and sketches from your journey.**

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# ISRAEL & JORDAN

**ISRAEL & JORDAN**

**LEBANON**

**SYRIA**

**JORDAN**

**ISRAEL**

**EGYPT**

**SAUDI ARABIA**

**Geographical Features:**

- Mediterranean Sea
- Galilean Hills
- Samaritan Hills
- Judean Hills
- Negev
- Dead Sea
- Wadi el-Jelb
- Wadi a'Araba
- Gulf of Aqaba

**Cities and Towns:**

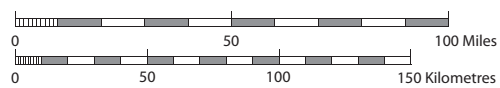
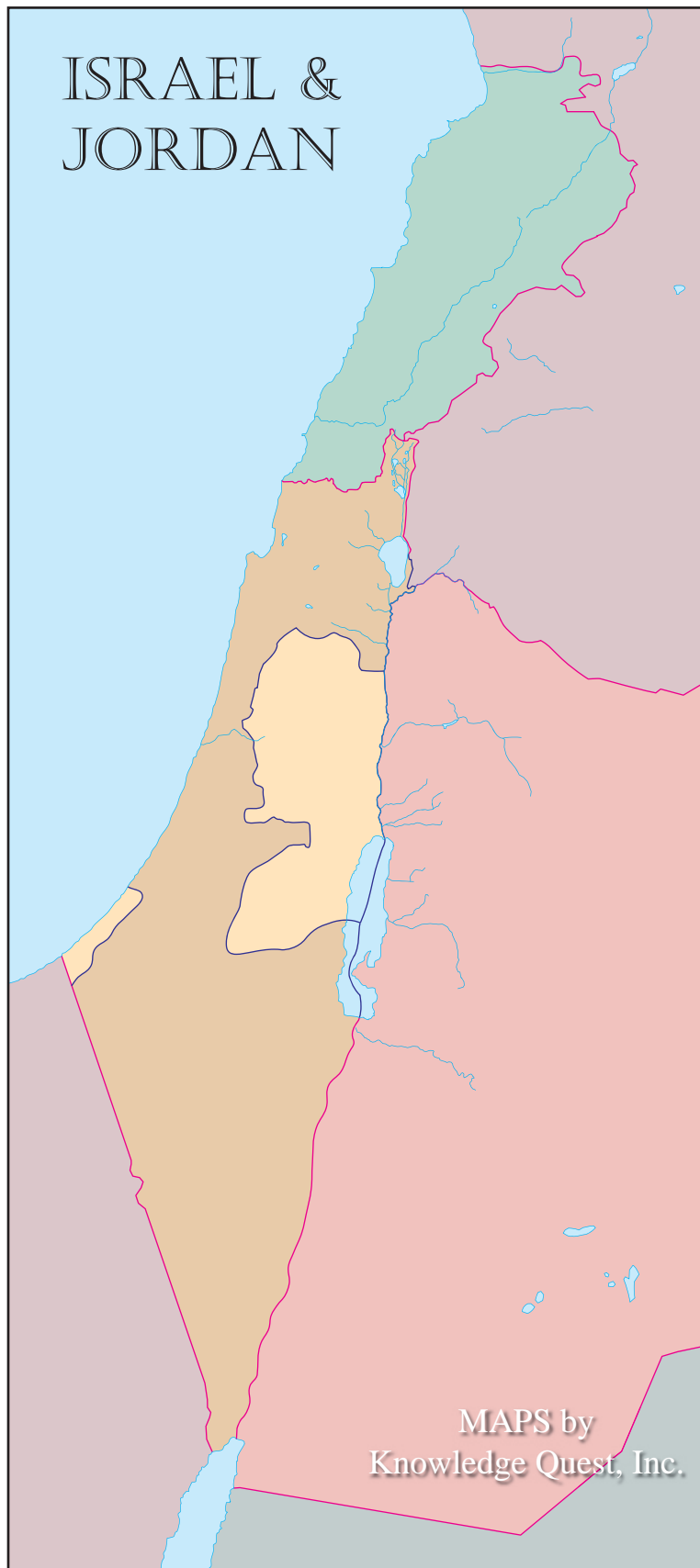
- Beirut
- Tyre
- Haifa
- Nazareth
- Tel Aviv
- Gaza
- Jerusalem
- Bethlehem
- Hebron
- Beersheba
- Eilat
- Aqaba
- Amman
- Madaba
- Petra
- Shobak
- Wadi Rum

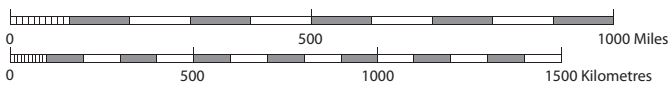
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- Jabal Halimah
- Damascus
- Mt. Hermon
- Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee)
- Tabgha
- Kafr Kanna (Cana)
- Zarqa
- Ghor Valley
- Mt. Nebo
- Mt. Moriah
- Machgerus
- Mujib
- Karak
- Hasa

**MAPS by Knowledge Quest, Inc.**

# ISRAEL & JORDAN

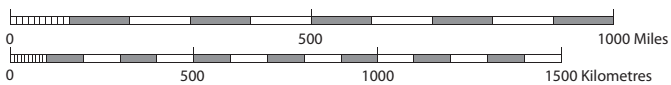






# EGYPT, IRAQ & SAUDI ARABIA

MAPS by  
Knowledge Quest, Inc.







## *Turkish Delight*

---

2 cups sugar  
2 TBL cornstarch  
1 cup water  
2 ½ tsp cream of tartar  
1 TBL flavoring (extract, such as  
lemon, orange, rose

Food coloring appropriate to  
flavoring (such as yellow for lemon)  
½ cup toasted almonds or  
pistachios, chopped  
Confectioner's sugar

Dissolve sugar and cornstarch in water and add cream of tartar. Bring to a boil and heat to 220 degrees F. [104 C] (Use a candy thermometer to check the temperature.) Cover the pot during the last 5 minutes of cooking. Add flavor and food coloring, then nuts.

Grease a shallow pan. Pour candy into prepared pan. When cool, cut into squares and roll in sifted powdered sugar. Store in plastic bag.



### *Noah's Pudding*

---

- 1 cup barley
- 1 cup canned white kidney beans, washed and drained
- 1 cup canned chickpeas, washed and drained
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tsp vanilla extract
- 10 cups water
- ½ cup (about 10) dried apricots, soaked in water overnight, cut into pieces
- ½ cup (about 10) dried figs, cut into pieces
- ½ cup raisins

Garnish:  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup walnuts, crumbled

Place 4 cups of water and barley in a large pot over high heat. Bring to a boil. Immediately, turn heat down to medium-low and cook for approximately 30 minutes. Add beans, chickpeas, vanilla, apricots, raisins, figs, sugar and 6 cups of hot water. Cook another 45 minutes on medium-low, stirring occasionally. Pour into a large bowl and let cool. Keep refrigerated. When serving, garnish with crumbled walnuts.



### *Bagels and Lox*

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Top a poppy-seed or sesame-seed bagel with cream cheese and lox (smoked salmon) and enjoy! (If you don't have smoked salmon, your store should carry salmon-flavored cream cheese.)



## *Hamentaschen*

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2/3 cup butter

1/2 cup sugar

1 egg

1/4 cup pulp-free orange juice

1 cup white flour

1 cup wheat flour – no  
substitutes

2 tsp baking powder

Jam



Beat butter and sugar thoroughly. Add egg and mix until well combined. Add the orange juice and mix again, until well combined. Add flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c at a time, alternating white and wheat, blending thoroughly between each addition. Add baking powder with last addition of flour. Refrigerate until chilled thoroughly – a few hours or overnight.

Roll dough as thin as possible without tearing (you may want to roll it between two sheets of flour-dusted wax paper). Cut out 3-4 in [7.6 – 10 cm] circles. Put a dollop of jam in the middle of each circle and fold up sides to make a triangle, overlapping as much as possible so only a small amount of jam shows in the center. Pinch corners to seal. Bake at 350 F [176 C] for 15 – 20 minutes until golden brown.



## *Hummus*

---

2 cloves garlic  
¼ cup lemon juice  
¼ cup water  
14 oz canned chickpeas (garbanzo beans) – rinsed and drained  
½ cup tahini  
1 teaspoon salt

Blend together in a food processor or blender. Adjust seasonings to taste.  
Serve with cut up veggies, chips, or flat bread.





### *Tiger Nut Sweets (Fig or Date Balls)*

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- *1 cup almonds*
- *1 cup walnuts*
- *1 package of figs or dates*
- *Pinch cinnamon*
- *Pinch nutmeg*
- *Honey for dipping*

Put almonds in the blender or food processor and grind to very small pieces. Put in a small bowl and set aside. Chop walnuts in blender or processor until very small. Add figs or dates and continue blending. You may need to add a little water to help the mixture blend. Add cinnamon and nutmeg and continue blending until ingredients are combined. Roll mixture into one inch [2.54 cm] sized balls – your hands will be sticky and messy! Dip in honey and roll in set-aside almonds.



### *Ma'mounia*

3 cups water

1 cup sugar

1 tsp lemon juice

½ cup sweet butter

1 cup semolina (or cream of wheat)

Whipped cream & cinnamon

Put sugar and water in a large saucepan over low heat, and stir constantly until sugar dissolves. Bring mixture to a boil while adding lemon juice. After syrup boils, reduce heat and let simmer until syrup thickens slightly (about 10 minutes). In another saucepan, melt butter and add semolina. Stir until semolina is lightly fried, then add the syrup from the other pan, and let the mixture simmer another 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and let cool 20 minutes. Spoon ma'mounia into individual serving bowls, top with whipped cream, and sprinkle with cinnamon. Serves 4.



### *Arabic Coffee*

---

2 cups cold water

6 teaspoons ground coffee

Cloves

A few strands of saffron

6 cardamom pods (crushed) or  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp ground cardamom

Put the coffee, cardamom seeds, cloves and saffron into saucepan with the water, bring to a boil and allow to simmer for about 30 minutes. Allow coffee to settle for a minute or two, and then pour a small amount into coffee cups.



### *Mint Tea*

---

1- 2 tea bags (or loose leaf tea if you have it)  
2 tablespoons fresh mint leaves

4 cups boiling water  
Sugar cubes

Place the teabags (or loose tea) and mint into the bottom of a saucepan, crushing the mint against the bottom. Fill the pan with boiling water and allow to stand for a few minutes. This tea is usually drunk very sweet, so add plenty of sugar cubes!



### *Lahooh Bel Loaz (Almond Pancakes)*

---

4 cups flour	½ teaspoon yeast
1 cup milk	2 tablespoons water
2 eggs	2 cups almonds, roasted and ground
3 tablespoons oil	1 cup confectioner's sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder	1 tablespoon ground cardamom

Put the flour in a bowl and add milk, eggs, baking powder, yeast and water and mix thoroughly. Set batter aside to rise.

Grease frying pan or griddle with a little oil, pour half a ladle of batter into the pan. Spread the batter quickly into a thin pancake and fry over medium heat until the top bubbles, then flip and brown the other side. Repeat using all batter. Mix together the sugar, cardamom and almonds. Stuff each pancake with the mixture and roll the pancakes into cylinders. Arrange on a serving dish and sprinkle with more ground almonds.

10-12 servings.

*Original recipe from "Saudi Arabia Magazine"*



### ***Almost (Lahooh Bel Loaz)***

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*an optional recipe for Lahooh Bel Loaz*

2 1/4 cups flour  
1 tsp. baking powder  
1 tsp. salt  
1/4 c. warm water  
1/4 c. oil  
3/4 tsp. baking soda  
1 tbsp. sugar

3 eggs well beaten  
1 1/2 c. buttermilk  
1/2 cup confectioner's sugar  
1/2 tbsp. ground cardamom  
1 cup ground almonds (toasted, if  
desired)

Sift dry ingredients together in large bowl. Stir the yeast into the warm water to soften it. Add eggs, oil and buttermilk and stir well. Add yeast mixture to dry ingredients all at once. Stir just until blended. Batter will be thick.

Mix the sugar, cardamom and almonds together in a small bowl.

Pour scoops of batter onto heated griddle and spread into a thin pancake. Bake until center is full of unbroken bubbles. Turn. Bake until underside is lightly browned.

Top with butter and ground almond mixture. Serve.





### *Pita Bread*

---

- 1 package of yeast
- 1/2 cup warm water
- 3 cups all purpose flour
- 1 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon granulated sugar
- 1 cup lukewarm water

Pour yeast into warm water, stir until dissolved. Add sugar and stir until it is also dissolved. Stand for 10-15 minutes until water is frothy.

Combine flour and salt in large bowl and make well in center of mixture. Pour yeast mixture into well.

Slowly add an additional 1 cup of warm water, and stir until dough is elastic.

Remove dough from bowl, place on floured surface and knead for 10-15 minutes or until no longer sticky and dough is smooth and elastic. Place dough in large bowl coated with olive oil, turning once to coat top. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled in size. (1 hr – 3 hrs depending on temperature of room.)

Gently deflate dough after it has doubled and roll it into a long rope. Pinch off 10-12 small pieces and place on a floured surface. Allow to rest,

Allow to rest, covered with a towel for 10 minutes. Place a baking sheet in the oven and preheat to 500 F [ 260 C] with rack on lowest oven rung.

Roll each ball of dough into  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch [6.3 mm] thick circles (about 5-6 in [12-15 cm] across). Place circles on hot baking sheet and bake for 4 minutes until the bread puffs up. Turn over and bake for an additional 2 minutes. Remove pitas with a spatula and gently push down puffed up part. Store in plastic bags.

## **Chapter One Review – Turkey**

1. *What important place from the Bible might have been located in Turkey?*
2. *What are three essentials that a geographer brings to every exploration?*
3. *What bodies of water border Turkey?*
4. *What continents border Turkey?*
5. *What is a strait?*
6. *Name the bodies of water the Bosphorus Strait connects.*
7. *What is the climate of the Black Sea Region?*
8. *What does the word “Mesopotamia” mean?*
9. *Name the two large rivers which flow through Mesopotamia.*
10. *What is the name of the large plateau which lies in the center of Turkey?*

### **Answers:**

1. Mt. Ararat, the mountain on which Noah’s ark landed.
2. Observing eyes, strong memories, and a healthy faith.
3. The Mediterranean Sea, the Aegean Sea, the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea.
4. Europe and Asia.
5. A strait is a narrow channel of water between two landmasses.
6. The Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea.
7. The climate of the Black Sea region is called temperate – meaning not too hot and not too cold.
8. “Mesopotamia” means “the land between two rivers.”
9. The Tigris and the Euphrates.
10. Anatolia Plateau.

## Chapter Two Review – Turkey

1. *Has Noah's ark been found yet?*
2. *What creature swims in the waters of Lake Van?*
3. *Why are mud houses built in Haran?*
4. *Who, in real life, once lived in or passed through Haran?*
5. *What is the definition of a "plain"?*
6. *Which apostle was born in Tarsus?*
7. *Describe a "Fairy Chimney".*
8. *Tell me the color of Lake Tuz.*
9. *What mineral is found in abundance in this lake?*

### **Answers:**

1. Not yet.
2. Van kedi – or the "swimming cat"
3. There are no trees in this region of Turkey and therefore no wood.  
But there is lots of dirt.
4. Abraham.
5. A plain is an expanse of level, or nearly level, land (often suitable for farming).
6. The apostle Paul.
7. God created these strange Fairy Chimneys from the deposits spewed forth from volcanoes on the Anatolian Plateau: first a thick layer of ash fell, then a dust that compressed into a stone called tuff and, lastly, a thin layer of lava that hardened into a sturdy **basalt** stone. Over time, God has allowed the outer layer of basalt to crack, and His winds and waters have weathered and washed away the stone into strange shapes. Finally, He sculpts a fairy chimney when a small cap of the original basalt sits atop a cone of tuff.
8. It has a pinkish hue.
9. Salt!

## **Chapter Three Review – Turkey**

- 1. What “ghost town” is located in the Aegean Sea Region?***
- 2. How large was the library in Ephesus?***
- 3. For whom was the Temple of Artemis built?***
- 4. What remains today of this ancient wonder of the world?***
- 5. In which region of Turkey do we find camel wrestling?***
- 6. What special privilege does the President give to children on Children’s Day?***
- 7. What is the name of the capital city of Turkey? What was its ancient name?***
- 8. Why do the whirling dervishes whirl and how do they keep from falling?***
- 9. What is the Hagia Sophia and where is it located?***

### **Answers:**

1. Ephesus.
2. 3 stories high!
3. The false goddess Diana.
4. Just a lone column.
5. Selcuk, in the Aegean Sea Region
6. On April 23<sup>rd</sup>, children are given the chance to govern their country for a day. Also, all children get the day off school, candies and treats and even more week-long festivities.
7. Istanbul (ancient name: Constantinople)
8. Whirling dervishes meditate through their spinning dance. How do they keep from falling? The answer lies in the black shoes under their floating white skirts: for years they carefully practice the work of keeping their right foot planted on the floor as their left foot pumps them counterclockwise.
9. The Hagia Sophia is sometimes referred to as the eight wonder of the ancient world, the Church of Holy Wisdom, and was built over 1500 years ago during the rule of the Emperor Justinian in 537AD.

## **Chapter Four Review – Israel**

- 1. According to the Bible, how did the Jews come to live in Israel?***
- 2. What three religions consider Israel their Holy Land?***
- 3. What three continents meet near Israel?***
- 4. What is a “wadi”?***
- 5. What city is located in the Judean Hills?***
- 6. What is a harbor?***
- 7. Does Israel have any natural harbors?***
- 8. What is a port?***
- 9. What would we find in the important port city of Haifa?***

### **Answers:**

1. Israel grew up as a nation of people over 3,000 years ago when Joshua marched into this strip of land (then called Canaan), with the 12 tribes of Israel. These 12 tribes were the descendants of Jacob, Abraham’s grandson, whom God had renamed Israel.
2. Christianity, Judaism and Islam
3. Europe, Africa and Asia
4. A wadi is a dry riverbed that only fills with water during heavy rain.
5. Jerusalem
6. A **natural harbor** is a place with land cupping around on three sides to allow ships to anchor and shelter from the weather.
7. Israel’s coastline is relatively straight, but a natural harbor once existed between Jaffe and Tel-Aviv. However, currents in the Mediterranean Sea carry silt that have filled up any natural harbors along Israel’s coast.
8. A port is an area on the water’s edge built up with docks and cranes for receiving ships and transferring cargo to and from them.
9. With cruise ships, cargo ships and warships crowding the harbor, Haifa has become one of Israel’s most industrious cities with oil refineries, automobile manufacturers, steel mills and shipbuilding plants.

## Chapter Five Review – Israel

1. *What is a desert?*
2. *Where is the Negev desert located?*
3. *Why is this particular desert shrinking?*
4. *What is the Ramon Crater? How was it created?*
5. *Where is Elat located?*
6. *What is a coral reef?*
7. *Which rivers runs through the Jordan Rift Valley?*
8. *Can you name 1 or 2 other names for the Sea of Galilee?*
9. *What is a kibbutz?*
10. *What is it about the Dead Sea that makes it so unique?*

### **Answers:**

1. A **desert** is any geographical region where it rains 10 inches [25.4 cm] or less in an entire year and vegetation is sparse
2. Southern Israel.
3. The northern portion of the Negev desert has become farmable because of water located underground and a yellow soil called **loess** that is amazingly fertile.
4. The Ramon Crater is a karst crater and was not formed by falling meteorites like other craters, but by massive amounts of water, (such as the **Global Flood**), wearing away at the rock.
5. Elat is located at the southern tip of Israel and the northern coast of the Gulf of Aquaba, the right stretching finger of the Red Sea.
6. A coral reef is a massive rock-like structure built by millions of very small marine animals called corals.
7. The Jordan River
8. Lake Kinneret and Lake Tiberias.
9. A **kibbutz** is an Israeli farming village where everyone works co-operatively, sharing absolutely everything: all the work, all the decisions, and the profits.
10. The Dead Sea is the very lowest place on the entire surface of the Earth at 1300 feet below sea level. It is also the saltiest body of water in the world and no life, except for brine shrimp, can live in these murky waters; hence, its apt name of “Dead” Sea.

## **Chapter Six Review – Israel**

- 1. Can you name two people from the Bible who were born in Bethlehem?**
- 2. What is the Church of the Nativity?**
- 3. Why is Nazareth an important historical city?**
- 4. What miracle did Jesus perform in Cana?**
- 5. Why do so many pilgrims come to Jerusalem?**
- 6. What is the Western Wall?**
- 7. What is the Dome of the Rock?**
- 8. What does Via Dolorosa mean? Who walked this way?**
- 9. On what site is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher built? What is another name for this church?**
- 10. Who holds the key and how is it unlocked each day?**
- 11. Why do so many diamonds travel through Israel?**

### **Answers:**

1. King David and Jesus Christ
2. This humble and ancient church is built on the supposed site of Jesus birth - a cave once used as a barn for cattle.
3. This is the city where Jesus grew up and spent the majority of his 33 years on this earth.
4. At a wedding in Cana (now known as Kafr Kanna), Jesus turned the water into wine – His first miracle.
5. Pilgrims from three of the world's most recognized faiths, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, pilgrimage to this one city of Jerusalem, dressed very differently, worshiping very differently, and esteeming different locations, yet all seeking to encounter God.
6. The stones of the Western Wall (sometimes called the Wailing Wall) are the last remnants from Herod's temple from the time of Jesus. This is a place where Jews come to pray and is considered the holiest place to which they may pilgrimage (At the top of the Western Wall lies the area where the hallowed Solomon's Temple once stood. While it is revered as more holy, Jews do not have ready access to this area since it is under Muslim control.)
7. The Dome of the Rock is also named the Mosque of Omar. But actually it is a shrine which houses the Noble Rock, which is thought by Muslims to be the place where their founder, Mohammed, ascended up to heaven to the throne of Allah.
8. Via Dolorosa means "the way of sorrow" and is the path taken by Jesus when He carried His cross to His crucifixion.
9. It stands at the place where it is believed that Jesus was crucified. Christians often refer to this church as the Church of the Resurrection.



10. Five different Christian denominations share the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, robed priests sweeping this way and that. But until just a few years ago, the church had only one entrance of colossal doors. The five different Christian groups could not agree on who would step up the short ladder to the keyhole, head-height off the ground, to lock and unlock the creaking door. To keep the peace, the door's foot-long iron key was entrusted to a Muslim family, the Nuseibehs. For over eight hundred years, from the time of the Crusades, Nuseibeh grandfathers have passed the key down to their sons. In the blue light of early morning, the Nuseibeh family still comes to unlock the church's massive wooden doors, returning to lock the church door each evening at dusk. Here, at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Christians come to one of Christendom's most holy sites, a church shared by 5 different Christian groups, whose front door is unlocked and locked every day by a Muslim, to see where a Jew died for the sins of the world. Israel truly is a holy land for three different faiths.
11. Digging in Israel's dirt will not yield you any diamonds, but more Israelis purchase rough diamonds from other places in the world than any other country on Earth. Israelis operate lasers and robots to cut these purchased rough diamonds and Israeli craftspeople, using sophisticated polishing equipment, work to manufacture many of the world's most beautiful diamonds. Touch the next diamond you see – it may have come from the hand of an Israeli diamond craftsman. And no wonder, as it said about the Israeli people in the Bible: *“For they are as the stones of a crown, Sparkling in [God's] land”* (Zech 9:16).

## Chapter Seven Review – Egypt

1. *What is a peninsula?*
2. *What bodies of water surround the Sinai Peninsula?*
3. *What is the other name for Jabal Musa? What important Biblical event may have happened here?*
4. *How old is St. Catherine's Monastery? What famous bush would we find within its walls?*
5. *What is a canyon?*
6. *What is an isthmus?*
7. *What does the Isthmus of Suez connect?*
8. *What is the Suez Canal?*
9. *Where is the Eastern Desert and what is produced there?*

### Answers:

1. A **peninsula** is a narrow strip of land almost made into an island by the water surrounding it on three sides.
2. The Gulf of Suez, the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea.
3. Mt. Sinai. Moses may have received the 10 Commandments here.
4. St. Catherine's Monastery was built fifteen hundred years ago; the oldest operating church in the world today. The burning bush.
5. A **canyon** is a narrow **chasm** or valley with steep **cliff** walls, cut into the Earth's surface by running water.
6. An **isthmus** is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger pieces of land.
7. The Isthmus of Suez connects the Sinai Peninsula with the rest of Egypt.
8. The Suez Canal is the world's longest, lockless canal (man-made river) of water cutting across the Isthmus of Suez.
9. Often called the Arabian Desert, the Eastern Desert gradually slides from jagged mountains punctuated its Red Sea coastline down to the cliffs lingering over the Nile River. The Eastern Desert produces barrels of oil.

## **Chapter Eight Review – Egypt**

- 1. Which direction does the Nile flow? What direction do rivers usually flow?**
- 2. Why do the majority of Egypt's peoples live close to the Nile?**
- 3. Where is the Aswan High Dam and what lake has formed because of it?**
- 4. What is a fellahin?**
- 5. Who were the pyramids built for? And why?**
- 6. What has been happening to the Sphinx over time? What important feature is it missing?**
- 7. Why do people live in places like Mokattam or the City of the Dead?**

### ***Answers:***

1. South to north. North to south.
2. This is the most fertile land in Egypt.
3. Southern Egypt. It forms Nasser Lake.
4. Farmer.
5. Pharaohs for their afterlife.
6. Eroding (wearing away). Its nose.
7. These are places where some of Egypt's poorest families make their homes.

## Chapter Nine Review – Egypt

1. *What was the name of the Nile Delta Region in the Bible?*
2. *What is a delta?*
3. *Why do crops grow so well in the Nile Delta Region?*
4. *What kind of crops do the farmers grow?*
5. *Which gospel writer died in Alexandria?*
6. *What are Coptic Christians?*
7. *Where is the Western Desert located and how large is it?*
8. *What is an oasis?*
9. *What is the Great Sand Sea? What is scattered across the sand?*

### **Answers:**

1. Goshen
2. A river's **mouth** is the last lower portion where it flows into a larger body of water. When the mouth of the Nile River meets the Mediterranean, it opens wide, leaving tons of sand and soil that has been carried from upriver. This sediment-rich area is called a **delta**.
3. The Nile Delta has between 50-75 feet deep of rich topsoil, which is the fertile soil with sufficient organic matter to feed plant life.
4. The crops grown in this region include cotton, rice, barley, wheat and maize.
5. Mark the Evangelist, who wrote the oldest of the four gospels, traveled to Egypt to share the hope of Christ with Egyptians. He died in the Delta city of Alexandria on the Mediterranean Coast, and over his grave today stands the soaring arches of the largest cathedral not only in Egypt, but in all of Africa.
6. Coptic Christians are Egyptian Christians (Coptic comes from the greek word meaning "Egypt").
7. The Western Desert is located throughout the western portion of Egypt and is roughly 2/3rds of the country's territory.
8. An **oasis** is an island of green vegetation growing up around a spring of water in an ocean of sand.
9. The size of England, the Great Sand Sea is a vast expanse of unbroken sand dunes in the southwest corner of Egypt. Tiny pebbles of pale green glass (silica glass) are scattered across the reddish sand.

## Chapter Ten Review – Iraq

1. *Which two rivers slide through Iraq?*
2. *What other names is Iraq called in the Bible?*
3. *What famous ancient tower was built here?*
4. *What is a tell?*
5. *Why is Baghdad an important city to Iraq?*
6. *If we were to share a meal with an Iraqi family, what must we remember not to do when we sit down?*
7. *What is a ziggurat?*
8. *Which ancient city lies beneath Tell as-Muqayyar*
9. *Which Bible story tells about Nineveh?*

### **Answers:**

1. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
2. Shinar, Chaldea, Babylon and Assyria
3. The Tower of Babel
4. **Tells** are mounds of rubble from destroyed, long-forgotten cities.
5. Baghdad is the largest city in Iraq and the second largest city in the Arab world after Cairo in Egypt.
6. Do not show the soles of your feet!
7. A **ziggurat** is a pyramid-like tower, sometimes reaching as high as 300 ft [91 m], with a temple on top, where ancient Iraqis worshipped.
8. The city of Ur.
9. The story of Jonah.

## **Chapter Eleven Review – Iraq**

- 1. Which two mountain chains roll through Iraq?**
- 2. What is a gorge?**
- 3. What is the Kurdish area called?**
- 4. Have the Kurds always had their own land?**
- 5. What does the name Mosul come from?**
- 6. What city is across the river from Mosul?**
- 7. Whose palace stands in Tikrit?**
- 8. What is Wadi al Salaam?**
- 9. What does the name Najaf mean? How does the name fit the city?**

### **Answers:**

1. The Zagros Mountains and the Taurus Mountains.
2. A gorge is a deep cut into the landscape made by rushing waters.
3. Kurdistan
4. While the Kurdish people have always had their own language, tradition and culture, Iraqi Kurds have not had their own lands for a long, long time. The governments of the Middle Eastern countries have often treated the Kurds cruelly, refusing to acknowledge their unique community. Only recently, and after many years of struggle, have the Kurds formed the region of Iraqi Kurdistan, meaning “*the land of the Kurds*,” in northeastern Iraq. This region, while part of Iraq, is governed solely by the Kurdish people.
5. The name Mosul comes from the word muslin, a type of fabric that Europeans believed originated from this region. In truth, it came from further east in Asia.
6. Ancient Nineveh
7. Saddam Hussein
8. *Wadi al Salaam*, the Valley of Peace, is the largest graveyard in the whole world.
9. Najaf means “dry river.” According to lore, the waters from the world wide flood created a river on the mountain that has since dried up.

## **Chapter Twelve Review – Iraq**

- 1. What happens to the landscape of the Iraqi Plains when the Tigris River fills with melting snows?**
- 2. Does this area receive much rainfall?**
- 3. How are marshlands created in this desert?**
- 4. Do the Ma'dan still live in the marshes? Why or why not?**
- 5. What new skills are the Ma'dan trying to learn today?**
- 6. What "recipe" does God use to make oil?**
- 7. How much oil does Iraq pump each day?**
- 8. How much oil does the US use each day?**
- 9. Why do ships gather in the waters of the port city of Al-Basrah? How does the oil get from the land to the ships?**

### **Answers:**

1. Melting snows high up in the mountain tops combined with heavy spring rains have caused the Tigris to rise more than 1 ft [30 cm] per hour, flooding areas of the plain more than 33 ft [10 m] deep. Centuries of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers flooding, depositing clay, sand, rocks, and silt in the region, have created this extremely flat alluvial plain.
2. No, it receives very little.
3. Since the lower plains are so flat, both the Tigris and Euphrates meandered in sinuous loops, eventually dividing into distributaries. Occurring mainly in a delta, a distributary is a river that branches off from a major river before it meets the sea. Far from the Persian Gulf, just south of Al Nasiriyah, the Euphrates River did indeed split and weave into a braided pattern. As farmers use the rivers' waters to irrigate their fields, the reduced water flow contributed to the rivers splitting into an array of shallow waters in its final stretch towards the Persian Gulf. Thus the Marshlands emerged where the rivers splinter off into many branches, stretching from Samawah on the Euphrates and Kut on the Tigris all the way south to Basrah.
4. Past governments built massive engineering works, dams and dikes that diverted the flow of the Euphrates and drained away the life of the Marshes. This drove away the Ma'dan people from the marshes.
5. The few Ma'dan families who remained learned how to "dry farm."
6. Here is how God created oil: Take tons of tiny animals and plants, place them near a hot fire, cover them and then let them sit. Sound easy? It's not!
7. 2.5 million barrels of oil
8. 20 million barrels of oil
9. To fill their ships with oil that is transported through the pipelines.

## **Chapter Thirteen Review – Saudi Arabia**

1. *Which peninsula does Saudi Arabia cover?*
2. *Which bodies of water border Saudi Arabia*
3. *How many people travel to Mecca each year?*
4. *Why are they traveling to Saudi Arabia?*
5. *What is the religion of the Saudi people called?*
6. *What do Muslim women wear?*
7. *How many gates does the Grand Mosque have?*
8. *Why does the town of Mina fill with tents each year?*
9. *What is the last thing pilgrims do?*

### **Answers:**

1. Arabian Peninsula
2. the Red Sea and Persian Gulf
3. Millions!
4. One billion people consider Saudi Arabia their spiritual homeland and so they make at least 1 pilgrimage there during the course of their lifetime.
5. Islam
6. Saudi women must wear the billowing black abaya in public, which covers them from head to ankle. Many Saudi women further cover themselves by veiling their face so only their eyes may be seen. Face veils were worn traditionally by desert women to protect their faces from windblown sand and the harsh sun, but Saudi women now cover themselves for modesty.
7. 48.
8. This is part of the Hajj (or pilgrimage) and is the last stop before heading to the Plains of Arafat, where Muslims believe Mohammed gave his last sermon.
9. The final act of the pilgrims' hajj is to again encircle the Ka'abah of Mecca's Grand Mosque seven times.



## Chapter Fourteen Review – Saudi Arabia

1. *What are the Asir highlands like?*
2. *What is a monsoon?*
3. *What kinds of things are sold at a souq?*
4. *What is the geography of the Nadj Region like?*
5. *Which important person lives in Riyadh, the capital city?*
6. *What liquid will we find in abundance under Dammam?*
7. *What is a dahl?*
8. *What does Rub al Khali mean?*
9. *What lies below the expanse of sand in Ghawar?*

### **Answers:**

1. Steep, rugged and jagged mountains with deep valleys.
2. A **monsoon** is a very heavy, yet nourishing rain that sweeps in from the south.
3. the vendors sells brightly painted clay **incense** burners, silver Bedouin jewelry, and perfumes like frankincense, jasmine and musk.
4. A vast irregular plateau.
5. The king of Saudi Arabia.
6. Oil.
7. The Arabic word for “cave,” a sinkhole in the sand.
8. Rub al Khali literally means “the quarter of emptiness,” one of earth’s harshest regions.
9. The largest oil field on the entire planet.

## Chapter Fifteen Review – Jordan

1. ***What is “Winston’s Hiccup”?***
2. ***Does Jordan have many natural resources?***
3. ***Which area of Jordan is named the “food bowl”? What is produced here?***
4. ***Why is Amman called the “white city”?***
5. ***What is on the floor of the Greek Orthodox Church in Madaba?***
6. ***What are the houses made of in the Bedouin camps?***
7. ***Why is Mt. Nebo mentioned in the Bible?***
8. ***Which King built a fortress in Marchaerus?***
9. ***What is wadi Mujib often called?***

### ***Answers:***

1. Some call the “v” shaped jolt in the southeastern border between Saudi Arabia and Jordan “Winston’s Hiccup” since the British leader who was assisting in drawing up boundary lines had just had more than a satisfactory lunch. This story is a myth, but may help you to remember the name.
2. The landscape of Jordan is mostly harsh arid desert with few natural resources.
3. The Jordan River Valley, or the *Ghor* in Arabic.
4. A canvas of outstanding whites, beiges and ochres, Amman’s buildings are constructed from the whites stone found in Jordan.
5. The floor is tiled with pictures of plains, hills, valleys, and a smattering of villages stretching from Jordan in the north, to Egypt in the south. The famous Mosaic Map of Madaba, designed during the reign of Justinian, around 570 A.D., is the oldest surviving map of the Holy Land in the world.
6. Goat hair.
7. Deuteronomy 34:1-7: *“Then Moses went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo... and the Lord shewed him all the land of Gilead, unto Dan, and all Naphtali, and the land of Ephraim, and Manasseh, and the land of Judah, unto the utmost sea, and the south, and the plain of the valley of Jericho, the city of the palm trees, unto Zoar. And the Lord said unto him, This is the land which I swear unto Abraham...So Moses the servant of the Lord died there.”*
8. King Herod
9. The Grand Canyon of the Middle East.

## Chapter Sixteen Review – Jordan

1. *When was Karak castle built?*
2. *What Biblical nation was Karak the capital of?*
3. *What important resource do Jordan's farmers harvest?*
4. *How is reading in Arabic different from reading in English?*
5. *By what other name is Petra called?*
6. *What interesting geography prompts some to call the area of Wadi Rum the "Valley of the Moon?"*
7. *What are shabbaba and rababa?*
8. *What lies hidden under the ground of Wadi Rum?*

### Answers:

1. The dark, roughly shaped stones of the castle walls that exist today date back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and the Crusades, when the castle's lord grew rich from charging road-tolls on the travelers of the King's Highway. Yet a fortress has dominated this landscape since biblical times.
2. Moab
3. In such an arid country, Jordan's farmers harvest something that doesn't grow up from the soil, but falls from the sky: water! Farmers harvest rainwater by collecting runoff rain from roofs and ground surfaces, or building dams across wadis to collect water from sporadic torrential rainfall. The farmers harvest rain so that they may grow, irrigate and harvest other crops such as wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, cabbage, bananas and potatoes.
4. Words are read from right to left, books are read from back to front, there are no capital letters and short vowels are left out – such as *ht* for *hit*.
5. The "Lost City"
6. Mammoth rocks and massive cliffs rise up from the desert floor of red sand.
7. The **shabbaba** is a sort of flute made out of a metal pipe, and the **rababa** is a one-string violin.
8. A great aquifer of underground water lies under the Wadi Rum and supplies much water to Jordan.