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# CONTENTS



## Unit 1 World's Population

- LESSON 1 Population growth
- LESSON 2 Distribution of population
- LESSON 3 Population migrations
- LESSON 4 Age and gender composition



## Unit 2 Natural Landmarks

- LESSON 1 Deserts
- LESSON 2 Forests
- LESSON 3 Rivers



## Unit 3 Ecosystem

- LESSON 1 The environment and the ecosystem
- LESSON 2 Biodiversity
- LESSON 3 The Nature conservancy



## Unit 4 The Continent of Europe

- LESSON 1 Location, area and population
- LESSON 2 Prominent natural landmarks
- LESSON 3 Prominent human landmarks





## Unit 5 The Continent of North America

- LESSON 1 Area, Location and inhabitants
- LESSON 2 Prominent natural landmarks
- LESSON 3 Prominent human landmarks



## Unit 6 The Continent of South America

- LESSON 1 Location, area and population
- LESSON 2 Prominent natural Landmarks
- LESSON 3 Human and political characteristics



## Unit 7 The Greek Civilization

- LESSON 1 Location and the establishment
- LESSON 2 Wars and external expansion
- LESSON 3 The achievements of the civilization



## Unit 8 The Roman Civilization

- LESSON 1 Location and origin
- LESSON 2 Expansion and extension
- LESSON 3 Social life and cultural heritage





## Unit 9 The Mayan civilization and the Aztec

LESSON 1 The Mayan civilization

LESSON 2 The Aztec civilization



## Unit 10 Economy

LESSON 1 Factors of production

LESSON 2 Economic development

LESSON 3 Humanitarian Law



## Unit 11 Democracy

LESSON 1 The concept of democracy

LESSON 2 Principles of democracy

LESSON 3 Types of democracy

LESSON 4 Slavery and freedom



# 1

## Unit One

# World's Population

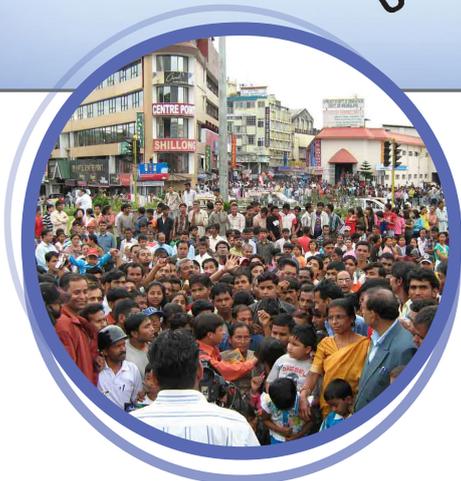
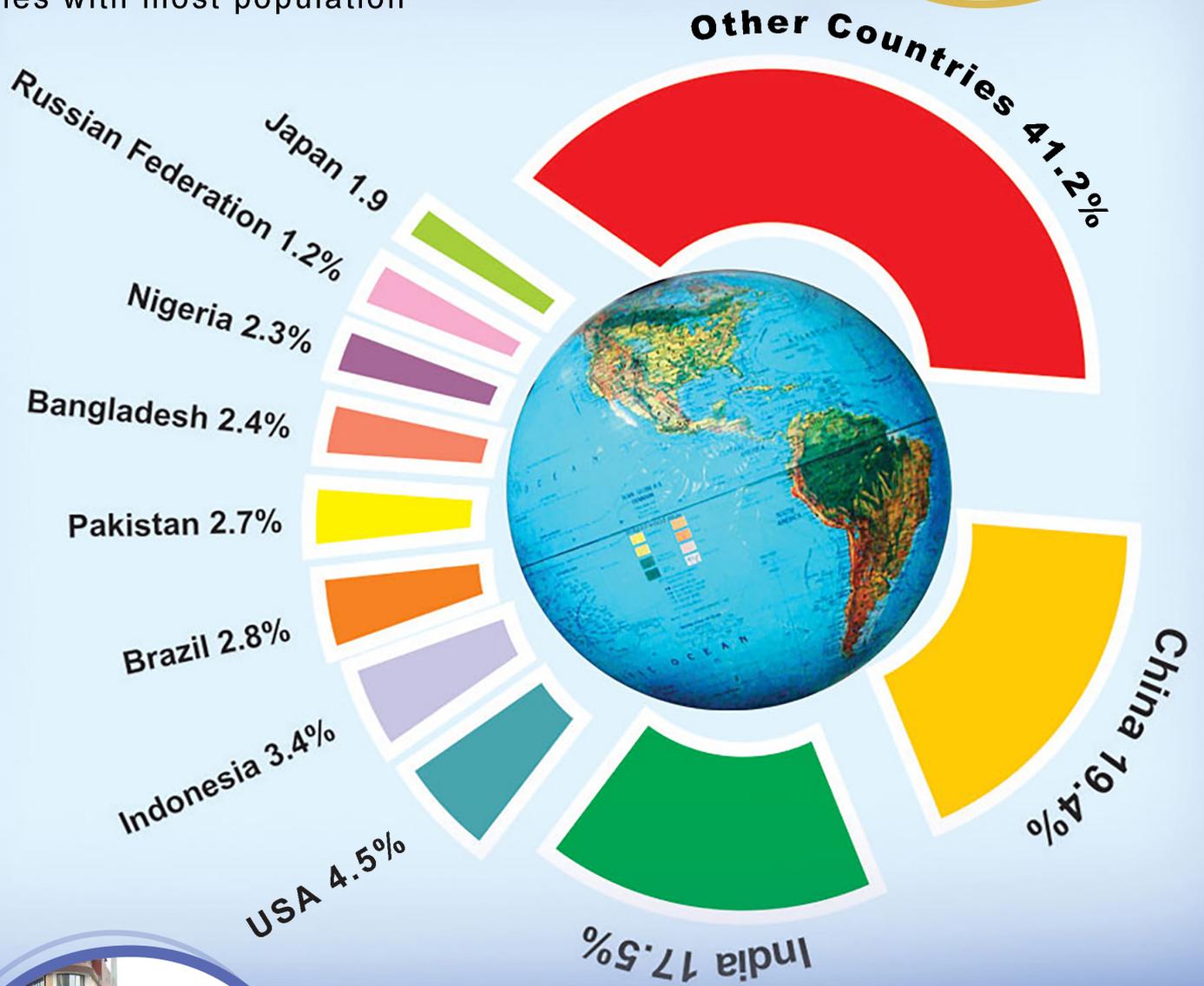
- ➔ *Lesson One : Population growth*
- ➔ *Lesson Two : Distribution of population*
- ➔ *Lesson Three : Population migrations*
- ➔ *Lesson Four : Age and gender composition*





## World's Population

Countries with most population



## Lesson 1: Population growth



### Outcomes



- To recognize the aspects of population's growth
- To understand the relationship between health progress and populations growth

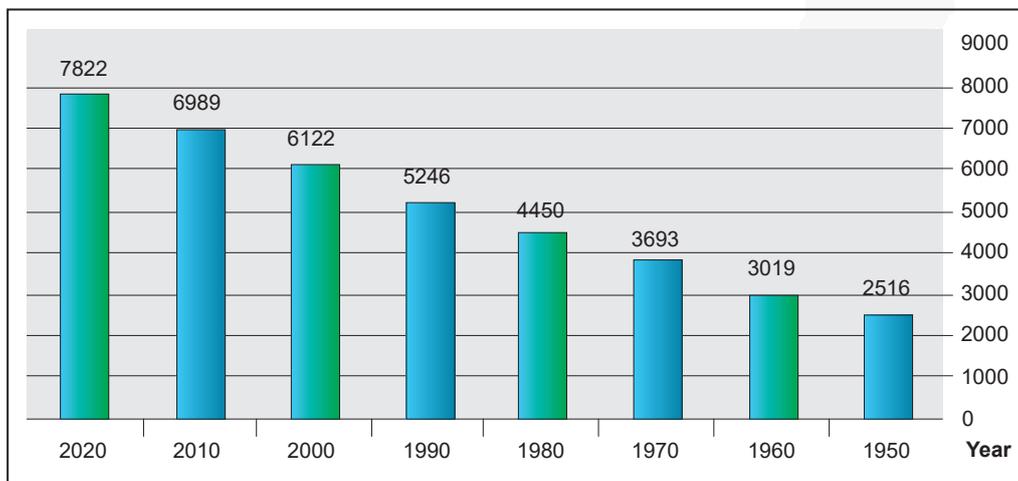
? Why is the world's population increasing?

The numbers of the world's population is constantly growing due to the increasing numbers of births and the decreasing numbers in deaths; it is what we call **natural increase**. It was very slow at first but now the population is increasing rapidly.

Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and number of deaths.

In 1820 , the world's population reached around one billion, in 1950 the population was around 2.5 billion; it stayed increasing until 2013 the population was 7.1 billion.

Notice the figure that shows the increase in the world's population from 1950 till now.



World's population in billions



Looking at the figure, we notice the massive increase in world's population as the number of population increased from 2.5 billion in 1950 to 6.1 in 2000. This increase is called the population explosion.

Since the beginning of humanity, children are born while others die, so why this massive increase in population is happening in the modern century?

Due to the scientific advancement in health , people discovered so many medications that cured diseases and epidemics. In addition, the spread of health care, better nutrition and higher educational level helped in reducing the rate of deaths. On the other side, people continued childbearing which drastically increased world's population.



*Public hospital*

We can calculate the average of natural increase through the comparing the rates of births and deaths in a particular year divided by the number of population in same year.

$$\text{Average of natural increase} = \frac{\text{number of births} - \text{number of deaths}}{\text{Number of Population}} \times 100\%$$

Population growth of a certain country differs from population growth of the whole world because the increase in a country's population might not be a natural increase but due to immigration.



Many countries receive immigrants who become part of the country's population while; on the contrary hand, these immigrants reduce the number of population in their original countries. Therefore, when we calculate population growth of a country, we take into consideration what we call net migration.

$$\text{Net migration rate} = \frac{\text{number of immigrants} - \text{the number of migrants departing}}{\text{population}} \times 100\%$$

Thus, we have two factors to calculate the growth of population, which are natural increase and net immigration. Based on that, we can calculate the growth rate by the equation below.

$$\text{population growth} = \frac{\text{rate of natural increase} + \text{rate of net immigration}}{\text{population}} \times 100\%$$

Natural increase rates differ from one country to another ; in some countries it increases rapidly while in others it increases slowly whereas in some countries sometimes population decreases.

Study the chart below which shows the differences in natural increase rates between countries.

Country	Birth Rates Per thousand	Death Rates Per thousand	Natural increase Per thousand
Nigeria (Africa)	42	13	29
Kuwait (Asia)	19	2	17
Bolivia (southern America)	26	7	19
Italy (Europe)	9	10	-1



 When does the country reach the zero level in population growth? And when does the population start decreasing?

There are many countries that have equal rate of births and deaths; therefore, the natural increase is zero. Such countries have negative growth.

Some European countries tend to compensate for the shortfall of natural increase through immigration.

Many European countries such as Portugal, Bulgaria and Lithuania suffer from negative growth as death rates are higher than birth rates, and immigration is more than emigration.

Country	Birth rates Per thousand	Death rates Per thousand	Natural increase Per thousand	Net Immigration
Portugal	8	10	-2	-4
Estonia	9	15	-6	-1
Lithuania	10	14	-4	-7
Germany	8	11	-3	5

 What will happen to the countries in the table above after ten years?

## Think and discuss



 In your opinion, what affects the population more natural births or immigrations? Why?



## Lesson 2: Distribution of population



### Outcomes

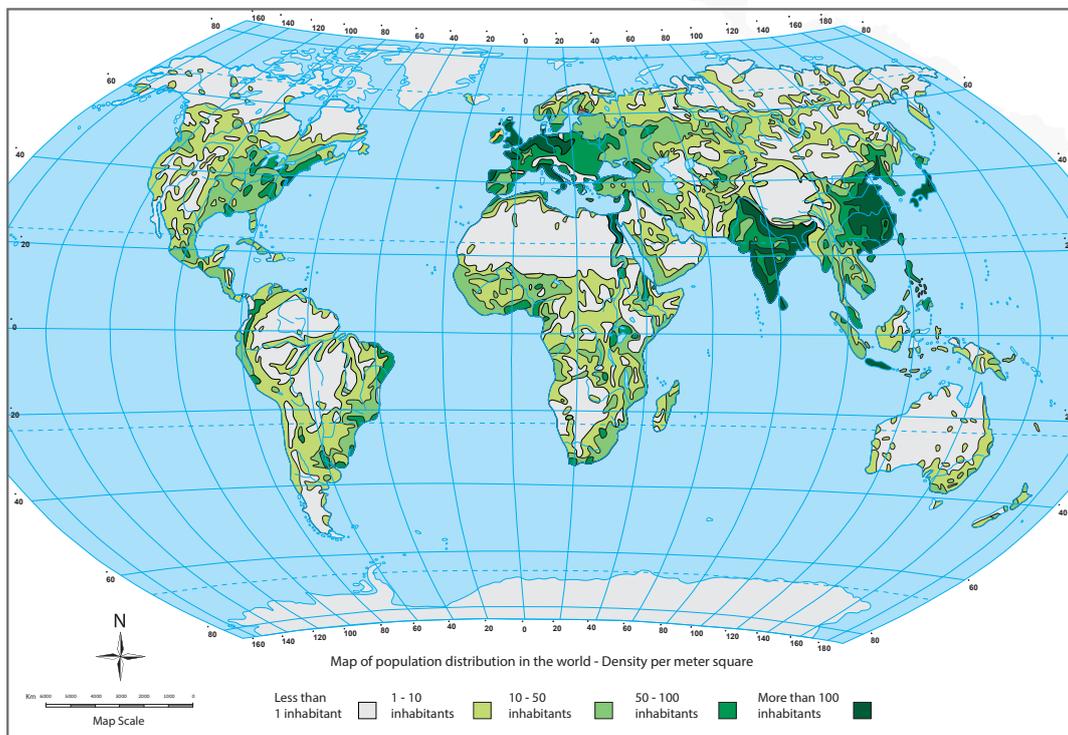


- To recognize the natural aspects affecting population's distribution
- To understand human factors in affecting population's distribution

**?** Why do some regions have no population?

More than 7.1 billion people live on the planet Earth where they are distributed unequally around the continents of the world. In Asia there is around 4.3 billion people, and only 38 million people live in Oceania.

This also applies on countries; there are huge countries with more than billion inhabitants such as China and India, and other countries with less than a million inhabitants such as Andorra and Iceland.

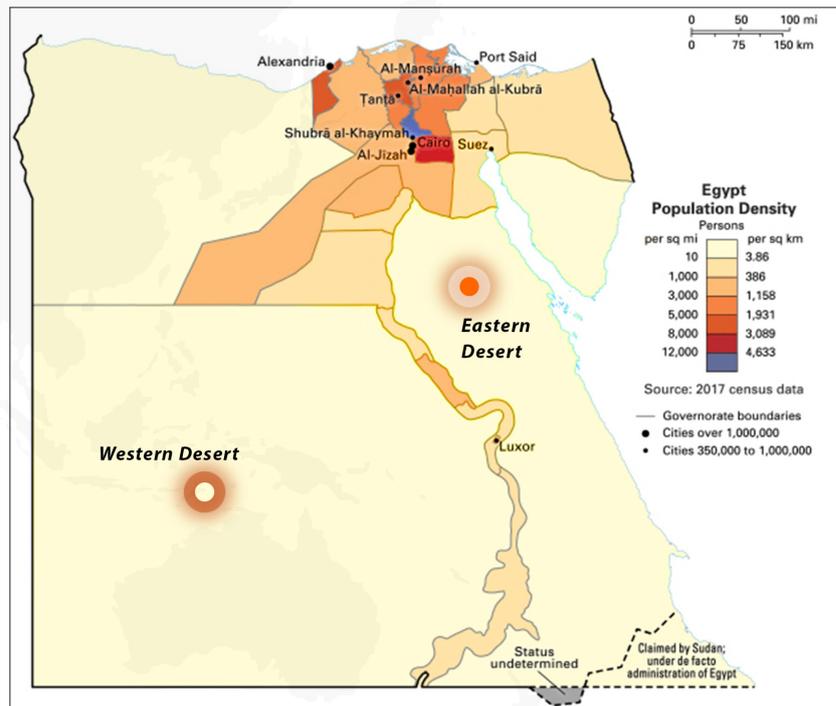


In order to know population concentration in a specific place, we use different metrics calculation called the population density, and one of those measurements is the general population density metrics, which shows us how much population is concentrated in each square km.

$$\text{general population density} = \frac{\text{population}}{\text{state space}}$$

When we calculate the general population density of the world, we find that the result is 52, which means that each 1 km square in the world is inhabited by 52 people.

Yet there are some areas that are crowded with people, while other areas are completely devoid of population. Therefore, we need to know why people concentrate in specific areas more than others.



**Egypt: The Eastern and Western regions are devoid of population**

**?** North Canada has no population, Why?

**There are many natural and human factors which explain this concentration:**



### First: Natural factors



#### 1 **Climate:**

Climates with moderate or cold weather are mostly attractive to people, unlike climates of dry deserts and extremely cold areas.

#### 2 **Topology:**

Population is concentrated in the plain areas around the river basins due to the availability of water and the fertile soil, while rugged mountainous areas are considered repellent regions because of the difficulty of movement, low temperatures and lack of oxygen.

#### 3 **Minerals:**

The availability and exploitation of minerals have an impact on population distribution; rich areas with minerals attract and encourage the establishment of industries and population to live in these areas.

Sometimes plain areas are repellent to population such as the plains of Siberia because of low temperatures. However, dry desert areas can be attractive to residents due to providing employment opportunities such as the Arabian Gulf region.



## Secondly: Human factors



### 1 Natural increase:

Some areas have high rates of natural increase which results in increasing population rates in those areas.

### 2 Immigration:

Immigration leads to change population distribution; regions which receive immigrants have an increasing rate of population, whereas population decreases in countries which send immigrants.

### 3 Craft and occupation:

The majority of inhabitants usually live in industrial, commercial and agricultural areas, whereas the minority of them live in grazing areas.

### 4 Transportation:

Inhabitants are usually dense in areas where roads and transportation are available and accessible unlike areas with inaccessible transportation.

### 5 Political factors:

Wars and political problems change the distribution of population and migration from one place to another. Israeli occupation of Palestine was behind the migration of more than two million Palestinians, for example.

## Think and discuss



 What are the characteristics of the area you wish to live in? Why?



## Lesson 3: Population migrations



### Outcomes

- To recognize the types of immigration
- To learn the reasons behind immigration
- To conclude the effects of immigration on the countries which send and receive immigrant

? Why do some people move from one place to another?

Immigration is the movement of people into a country to which they are not originally natives in order to settle there or look for business. Therefore, immigration is a major factor which affects population in terms of size and distribution.

This movement can be internal within a country's borders; moving from one city to another. This type of immigration is called **internal immigration**. However, immigration in which people move from one country to another is called **foreign immigration**.

? What is the difference between internal and foreign immigration?

? Why do people immigrate?

Some individuals immigrate to get a better working opportunity to improve their economic and social status and live a better life.

Either ways the movement is optional for those who choose to immigrate.



In some cases, immigration is obligatory. Some examples of obligatory immigration are:



1 During wars and internal conflicts.



2 Natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and floods.



3 Droughts and starvation.

We call the three cases mentioned above compulsory or forced Immigration.



- ❓ What is the difference between compulsory and optional immigration?
- ❓ Does internal immigration affect the country?

Internal immigration has some advantages; it provides labor force to work in corporations, shops and services, yet it can cause some problems such as:

1. Cities become overcrowded.
2. Rural areas become sparsely populated and less people work in agriculture and in animal husbandry.
3. Urban areas become over populated which causes unemployment, higher rates of crimes and bad behaviors will appear.
4. Due to the large numbers of population, pollution increases and the demand on services increases as well.

These problems can be found in large cities such as Cairo (Egypt), Karachi (Pakistan), New Delhi (India) and Mexico City (Mexico).



Foreign immigration affects the original country and the receiving country in several ways:

There are some impacts on the mother countries due to the foreign immigrations, for example:

1. It improves the economic situation of the immigrants.
2. It reduces unemployment in their countries.
3. Immigrants transfer money to their countries.

The impact of foreign immigration on the receiving countries

(Destination):

1. Immigrants work to compensate labor shortage.
2. Immigrants supply receiving countries with scientific and technical competencies.
3. Immigrants help in developing the economy of the receiving countries.

## Think and discuss



What is the difference between forced migration and voluntary migration?



## Lesson 4: Age and gender composition



### Outcomes

- To recognize the concept of population composition of age and gender
- To understand the factors affecting population composition of age and gender
- To conclude the effects on different gender and age composition

? Do all individuals have the same age? Why?

In any society there are individuals who differ in their ages. Each society is categorized based on its characteristics and needs. Therefore, the country has to know the number of each category which helps in providing better services for them and helps in planning a better future.

### First: Age structure

Age structure of population is the distribution of individuals according to their age. Thus, it is divided into three main categories:

- Children who are less than fifteen years old.
- Youth who are between 15-64 years old.
- Elderly who are more than 65 years old.



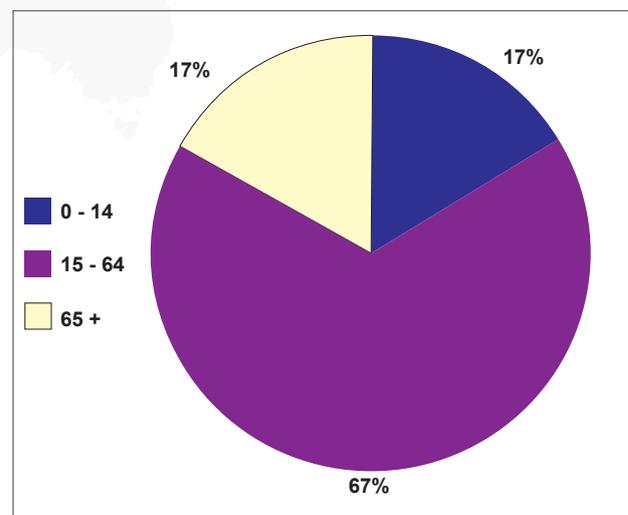
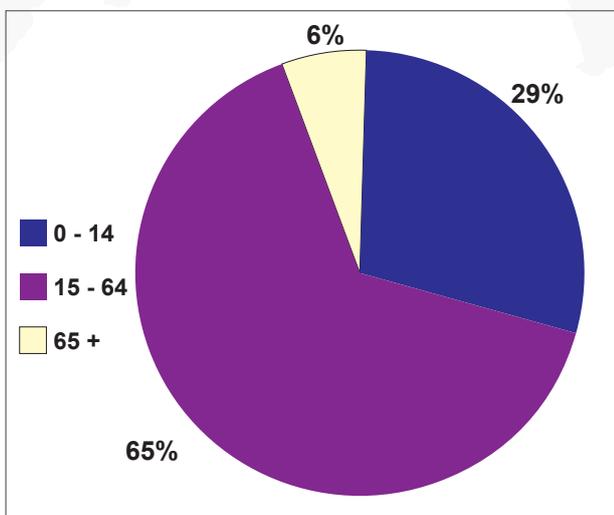
There is a relation between the rate of natural increase and age structure of population; in consequence, countries with high natural increase have higher proportion of young children.

Study the table below which shows the natural increase in the developed and developing countries.

Country	Natural Increase Rates	Percentage of children
Germany	-0.2	13%
Russia	0.0	16%
Japan	-0.2	13%
India	1.5	30%
Saudi Arabia	1.8	30%
Uganda	3.5	43%

Countries with high rates of children are called youth nations; however, countries with high rates of elderly are called elderly nations.

Look at the figure below and compare between age structure in developed and developing countries. What do you conclude?



 Are high rates of children a positive or a negative factor?

Children are consumers and do not contribute to production; on the contrary, they need many expenses and demands such as food, health and education.

Advanced industrial countries have low rates of children and high rates of elderly, due to low percentages of natural increase. This causes a decrease in the workforce in the country thus they ask for immigrants to meet the needs of workforce.

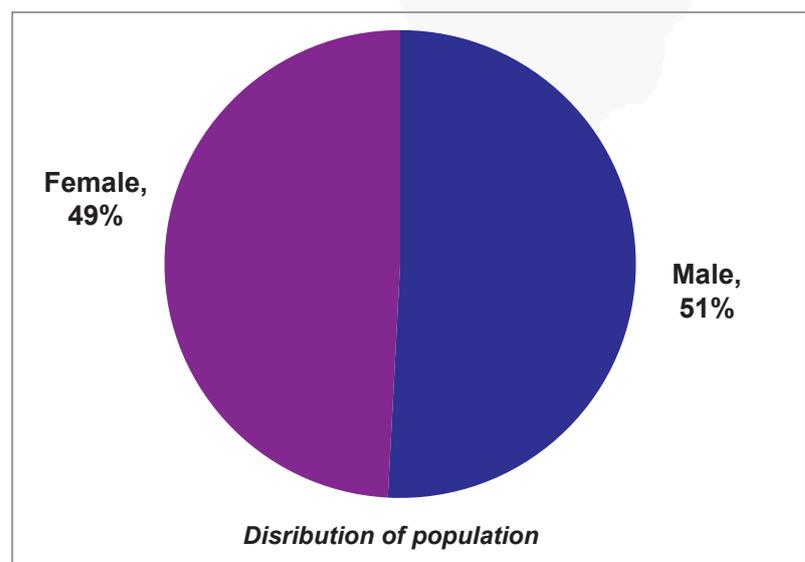
### **Second: Gender composition**



Any society is divided into genders; male and female. This division is called gender composition, which shows the percentages of males and females in a society.

Look at the figure below which shows the distribution of population according to gender. It shows that 51% of population is males, and 49% is females.

Sometimes percentages differ from one country to another, for example in the Arabian Gulf males are more than females. Why?



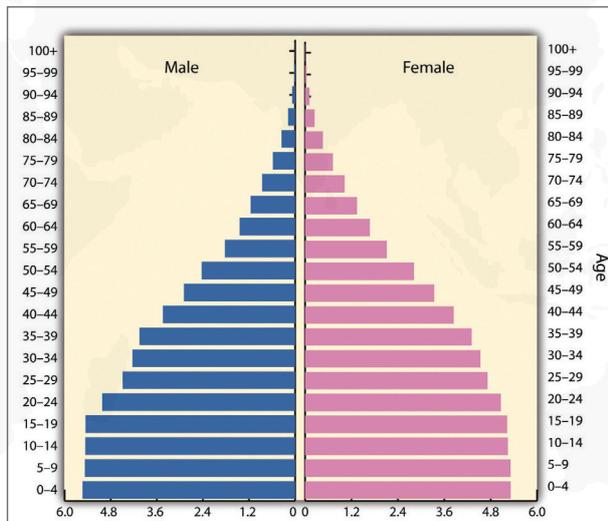
Emigration is the reason. Most business emigrants are males, which in return increases the total number of population in the Arabian Gulf countries.

Age and gender structure can be represented in any society through a geometric drawing known as population pyramid.

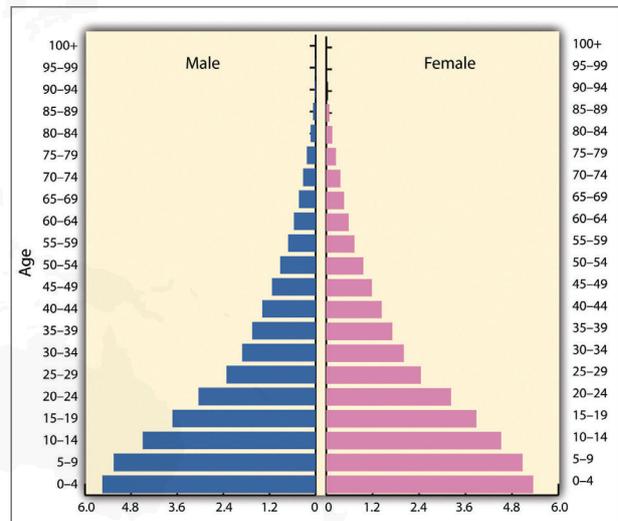


**Population Pyramid:** It is a graph which determines the horizontal and vertical columns of population distribution according to age and gender. The data regarding children are on the bottom of the pyramid, the elderly are on the top of the pyramid, men are on the right side of the pyramid and women are on the left side.

The picture below is a population pyramid model of a developed country and a developing country.



Population pyramid model for developed country



Population pyramid model for developing country

## Think and discuss



**?** How does the age structure affect the population pyramid?



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