

Southwest Asia's

GEOGRAPHY

Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow waterway that connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea.
- It is a critically important shipping channel because much of the world's oil supply passes through this strait.

**Brain
Wrinkles**



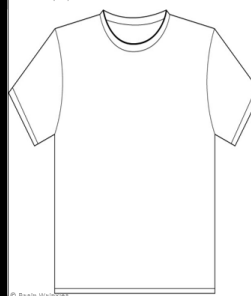
SW Asia's Physical Features

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learn during the presentation. If time allows, color your illustrations.

Euphrates River What: Where: Illustration:	Persian Gulf What: Where: Illustration:
Tigris River What: Where: Illustration:	Strait of Hormuz What: Where: Illustration:
Jordan River What: Where: Illustration:	Suez Canal What: Where: Illustration:

Souvenir Shirt

Design a t-shirt that represents your favorite physical feature from the lesson.



Southwest Asia



I. Political Features

- Use the following countries on the map:
- Afghanistan
 - Iran
 - Iraq
 - Israel
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Turkey

II. Physical Features

- Create a map key that includes symbols for:
- Seas
 - Canals
 - Gulf
 - Strait
 - Gaza Strip

Label the following physical features:

- Euphrates River
- Jordan River

SW Asia Insta-Snaps

Directions: Imagine that you just took a trip around SW Asia. What are three noteworthy things that you would want to take a picture of and post on Instagram for all of your followers to see? Make sure you include a #_____ so that they know what your picture is showing. Yes, you can use filters when coloring your pictures! Be creative!

Camera 2:15 PM Insta-Snaps 1102 likes	Camera 2:15 PM Insta-Snaps 1102 likes	Camera 2:15 PM Insta-Snaps 1102 likes
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STANDARDS:

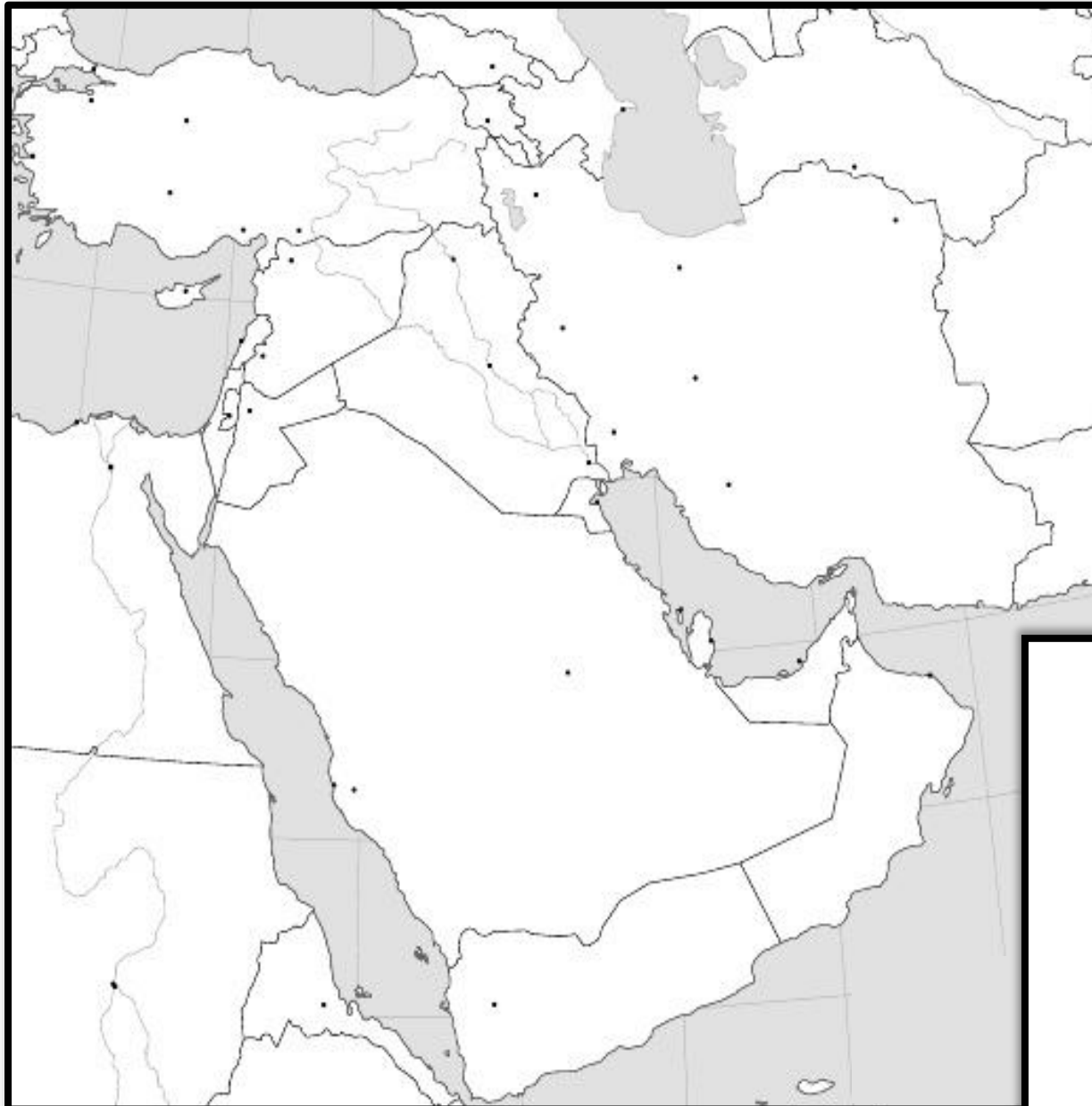
SS7G5 Locate selected features in Southwest Asia (Middle East).

- a. Locate on a world and regional political–physical map: Euphrates River, Jordan River, Tigris River, Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea, and Red Sea.
- b. Locate on a world and regional political–physical map: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Gaza Strip, and West Bank.

TEACHER INFO:

- Print off the Southwest Asia map handouts for each student. *Print front-to-back to save paper
- Students should use an atlas to label the map **before** the presentation in order to become familiar with the features.

Southwest Asia



I. Political Features:

Label the following countries/territories on the map:

- Afghanistan
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Saudi Arabia
- Turkey
- Kuwait
- Syria
- Gaza Strip
- West Bank

II. Physical Features:

Create a map key that includes symbols for:

- Rivers
- Seas
- Canal
- Gulf
- Strait
- Gaza Strip

Label the following physical features:

- Euphrates River
- Jordan River
- Tigris River
- Suez Canal
- Persian Gulf
- Strait of Hormuz
- Arabian Sea
- Red Sea

Map Key

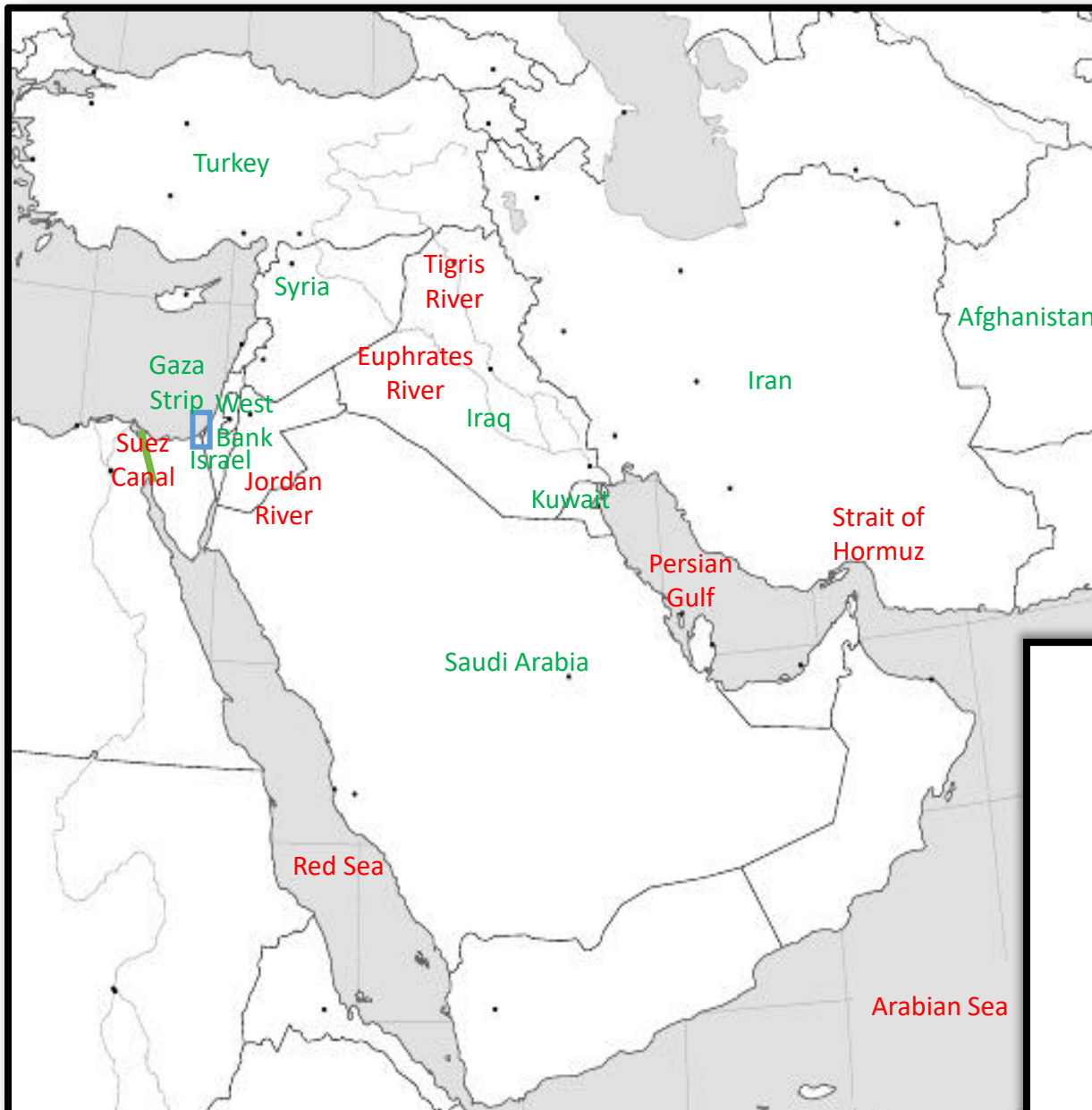
Draw the symbol for each feature next to the correct label on the map. Color all symbols!

Southwest Asia

Political Features Quick Check

1. Which country shares a border with Jordan and lies along the Mediterranean Sea?
2. Which country touches both the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf?
3. In order to reach the Persian Gulf from Iraq, through which country must you travel?
4. Which countries share a border with Jordan and Iraq?
5. Which country lies between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea?
6. Which country lies between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf?
7. Which country is east of Iran?
8. The Gaza Strip and the West Bank are located in which country?
9. In order to reach the Persian Gulf from Turkey, through which countries would you most likely travel?

Southwest Asia KEY



I. Political Features:

Label the following countries on the map:

- Afghanistan
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Saudi Arabia
- Turkey
- Kuwait
- Syria
- Gaza Strip
- West Bank

II. Physical Features:

Create a map key that includes symbols for:

- Rivers
- Seas
- Canal
- Gulf
- Strait
- Gaza Strip

Label the following physical features:

- Euphrates River
- Jordan River
- Tigris River
- Suez Canal
- Persian Gulf
- Strait of Hormuz
- Arabian Sea
- Red Sea

Draw the symbol for each feature next to the correct label on the map. Color all symbols!

Map Key

Southwest Asia

Political Features Quick Check

Which country shares a border with Jordan and lies along the Mediterranean Sea?

Israel

2. Which country touches both the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf?

Saudi Arabia

3. In order to reach the Persian Gulf from Iraq, through which country must you travel?

Kuwait

4. Which countries share a border with Jordan and Iraq?

Syria and Saudi Arabia

5. Which country lies between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea?

Turkey

6. Which country lies between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf?

Iran

7. Which country is east of Iran?

Afghanistan

8. The Gaza Strip and the West Bank are located in which country?

Israel

9. In order to reach the Persian Gulf from Turkey, through which countries would you most likely travel?

Definitely Iraq & possibly Syria depending on location

TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

SW ASIA Geography CLOZE Notes I

Middle East

- The Middle East is also known as the "crossroads of the world" because of its location in the center of _____ - Asia, Africa, and Europe.
- _____ are the most common physical feature here and make up 66% of the area.
- _____ in the region, with countries often competing over access to the rivers and seas.

Euphrates River

- The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers both start in the _____ and run parallel to each other in some places.
- The Euphrates River runs through Syria before joining with the Tigris River in _____.
- It then flows along the border between _____ and empties into the Persian Gulf.
- The Euphrates is the birthplace of the ancient civilizations of Sumer, _____, & Assyria.
- It is a source of water for Iraq, _____, and Turkey today.

Tigris River

- The Tigris River flows through _____.
- Along with the Euphrates, the Tigris was a _____ of ancient Middle Eastern civilizations.
- Today, the rivers still provide water for both _____.
- The countries that share these rivers have had problems over how the water _____.

Jordan River

- The Jordan River starts in the _____, Lebanon, and Syria, and flows south until it reaches the Dead Sea.
- It is only 20 feet wide at some parts and only _____ at its deepest point.
- This river is a _____ for Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, parts of Syria, & many of those living in the West Bank & the Gaza Strip.
- The Jordan River is also important because it is the _____ between Israel, the West Bank, & Jordan.

SW ASIA Geography CLOZE Notes 2

Suez Canal

- The Suez Canal connects the _____ to the Mediterranean Sea.
- It is a 120-mile _____ that is used to transport goods to and from Asia, Africa, & Europe.
- The Suez Canal is an _____ because it allows trade between all three continents.
- At the northern end of the Red Sea, ships can enter the canal and can get to the Mediterranean Sea without having to sail all around the _____.

Persian Gulf

- The Persian Gulf is a _____ between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.
- This area holds one of the largest and most important _____ in the world.
- It is one of the main ways _____ from the rich fields of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and other countries that line its shores.
- All of the countries that produce oil in that region depend on the Persian Gulf as a _____.

Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow waterway that connects the Persian Gulf to the _____.
- It is a critically important shipping channel because much of the _____ passes through this strait.
- Any ships coming out of or into the _____ must navigate through this very narrow waterway.

Arabian Sea

- The Arabian Sea is the most northwestern part of the _____.
- It is bordered by _____, Pakistan and Iran to the north, and the Arabian Peninsula to the west.
- For centuries, it has formed a _____ between Europe and the western ports of India.

Red Sea

- The Red Sea is an arm of the Indian Ocean that lies between _____ and Asia.
- It is linked to the Mediterranean Sea by the _____.
- Because of the Red Sea's location between Europe and East Asia, _____ takes place here.
- During the Middle Ages, it was a key part of the _____.

SW ASIA Geography CLOZE Notes 3

LAND DISPUTES

Palestine

- The area that covers Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank was once known as _____.
- After WWII and the Holocaust, the _____ gained a lot of momentum throughout the world.
- Zionists wanted to reunite the world's Jews and _____ in Palestine.
- The United Nations decided to divide Palestine into _____ –a Jewish state and an Arab state.

Gaza Strip

- In 1947, the United Nations created the state of Israel for the Jews and _____ for the Arabs—the area around the town of Gaza and the territory of the West Bank.
- The Gaza Strip is often _____ and there have been many outbreaks of violence over the last 60 years.
- _____ continue between Israel and surrounding countries.
- The Gaza Strip is located along the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, and is bordered on the south by Egypt, and on the _____.
- The Gaza Strip is a rectangular territory that is about _____ and 4 to 5 miles wide.
- It's one of the world's most _____ areas.

West Bank

- The territory of the West Bank is also located _____.
- The United Nations created the area for Arabs, but in the 1960s, Israelis began to _____ the West Bank.
- More and more Jewish settlers have moved into the area, which has led to more tension with Arabs and to _____.
- _____ between Jews and Arabs plagues this area today.

SW ASIA Geography CLOZE Notes I

Middle East

- The Middle East is also known as the “crossroads of the world” because of its location in the center of **three continents** – Asia, Africa, and Europe.
- **Deserts** are the most common physical feature here and make up 66% of the area.
- **Water is scarce** in the region, with countries often competing over access to the rivers and seas.

Euphrates River

- The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers both start in the **mountains of Turkey** and run parallel to each other in some places.
- The Euphrates River runs through Syria before joining with the Tigris River in **southern Iraq**.
- It then flows along the border between **Kuwait and Iran** and empties into the Persian Gulf.
- The Euphrates is the birthplace of the ancient civilizations of Sumer, **Babylon**, & Assyria.
- It is a source of water for Iraq, **Syria**, and Turkey today.

Tigris River

- The Tigris River flows through **Turkey to Iraq**.
- Along with the Euphrates, the Tigris was a **central part** of ancient Middle Eastern civilizations.
- Today, the rivers still provide water for both **drinking and farming**.
- The countries that share these rivers have had problems over how the water **should be shared**.

Jordan River

- The Jordan River starts in the **mountains of Israel**, Lebanon, and Syria, and flows south until it reaches the Dead Sea.
- It is only 20 feet wide at some parts and only **17 feet deep** at its deepest point.
- This river is a **main source of water** for Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, parts of Syria, & many of those living in the West Bank & the Gaza Strip.
- The Jordan River is also important because it is the **political boundary** between Israel, the West Bank, & Jordan.

SW ASIA Geography CLOZE Notes 2

Suez Canal

- The Suez Canal connects the **Red Sea** to the Mediterranean Sea.
- It is a 120-mile **man-made waterway** that is used to transport goods to and from Asia, Africa, & Europe.
- The Suez Canal is an **important shortcut** because it allows trade between all three continents.
- At the northern end of the Red Sea, ships can enter the canal and can get to the Mediterranean Sea without having to sail all around the **continent of Africa**.

Persian Gulf

- The Persian Gulf is a **shallow body of water** between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.
- This area holds one of the largest and most important **oil fields** in the world.
- It is one of the main ways **oil is shipped** from the rich fields of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and other countries that line its shores.
- All of the countries that produce oil in that region depend on the Persian Gulf as a **shipping route**.

Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow waterway that connects the Persian Gulf to the **Arabian Sea**.
- It is a critically important shipping channel because much of the **world's oil supply** passes through this strait.
- Any ships coming out of or into the **Persian Gulf** must navigate through this very narrow waterway.

Arabian Sea

- The Arabian Sea is the most northwestern part of the **Indian Ocean**.
- It is bordered by **India to the east**, Pakistan and Iran to the north, and the Arabian Peninsula to the west.
- For centuries, it has formed a **key shipping route** between Europe and the western ports of India.

Red Sea

- The Red Sea is an arm of the Indian Ocean that lies between **northeast Africa** and Asia.
- It is linked to the Mediterranean Sea by the **Suez Canal**.
- Because of the Red Sea's location between Europe and East Asia, **heavy shipping traffic** takes place here.
- During the Middle Ages, it was a key part of the **Spice Trade**.

SW ASIA Geography CLOZE Notes 3

LAND DISPUTES

Palestine

- The area that covers Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank was once known as **Palestine**.
- After WWII and the Holocaust, the **Zionist movement** gained a lot of momentum throughout the world.
- Zionists wanted to reunite the world's Jews and **give them a homeland** in Palestine.
- The United Nations decided to divide Palestine into **separate nations** – a Jewish state and an Arab state.

Gaza Strip

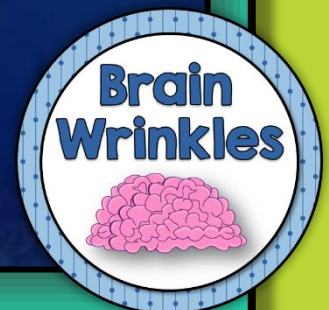
- In 1947, the United Nations created the state of Israel for the Jews and **two territories** for the Arabs – the area around the town of Gaza and the territory of the West Bank.
- The Gaza Strip is often **politically unstable** and there have been many outbreaks of violence over the last 60 years.
- **Disputes over this territory** continue between Israel and surrounding countries.
- The Gaza Strip is located along the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, and is bordered on the south by Egypt, and on the **north and east by Israel**.
- The Gaza Strip is a rectangular territory that is about **25 miles long** and 4 to 5 miles wide.
- It's one of the world's most **densely populated** areas.

West Bank

- The territory of the West Bank is also located **within Israel**.
- The United Nations created the area for Arabs, but in the 1960s, Israelis began to **invade and occupy** the West Bank.
- More and more Jewish settlers have moved into the area, which has led to more tension with Arabs and to **frequent violent conflicts**.
- **Political instability** between Jews and Arabs plagues this area today.

A topographical map of Southwest Asia, showing the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf, and the surrounding landmasses. The map uses color to represent elevation, with greens for lower elevations and browns/yellows for higher elevations. The text "Southwest Asia's Geography" is overlaid in a large, orange, bubbly font with a blue outline.

Southwest Asia's Geography



Middle East

- The Middle East is also known as the “crossroads of the world” because of its location in the center of three continents – Asia, Africa, and Europe.
- Deserts are the most common physical feature here and make up 66% of the area.
- Water is scarce in the region, with countries often competing over access to the rivers and seas.



Euphrates River

- The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers both start in the mountains of Turkey and run parallel to each other in some places.
- The Euphrates River runs through Syria before joining with the Tigris River in southern Iraq.
- It then flows along the border between Kuwait and Iran and empties into the Persian Gulf.



Euphrates River

- The Euphrates is the birthplace of the ancient civilizations of Sumer, Babylon, & Assyria.
- It is a source of water for Iraq, Syria, and Turkey today.



Tigris River

- The Tigris River flows through Turkey to Iraq.
- Along with the Euphrates, the Tigris was a central part of ancient Middle Eastern civilizations.
- Today, the rivers still provide water for both drinking and farming.
- The countries that share these rivers have had problems over how the water should be shared.



Jordan River

- The Jordan River starts in the mountains of Israel, Lebanon, and Syria, and flows south until it reaches the Dead Sea.
- It is only 20 feet wide at some parts and only 17 feet deep at its deepest point.
- This river is a main source of water for Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, parts of Syria, & many of those living in the West Bank & the Gaza Strip.
- The Jordan River is also important because it is the political boundary between Israel, the West Bank, & Jordan.







Suez Canal

- The Suez Canal connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.
- It is a 120-mile man-made waterway that is used to transport goods to and from Asia, Africa, & Europe.
- The Suez Canal is an important shortcut because it allows trade between all three continents.
- At the northern end of the Red Sea, ships can enter the canal and can get to the Mediterranean Sea without having to sail all around the continent of Africa.

1956

Mediterranean Sea

SYRIA

Tel Aviv-Yafo

Jerusalem

★ Amman

Port Said

Gaza Strip

ISRAEL

JORDAN

Suez Canal

Bi'r al Jifjafah
(Bir Gifgafa)

1949 Armistice Line

Mitla Pass

Sinai

★ Cairo

Suez

EGYPT

Nile

Gulf of Suez

Gulf of Aqaba

SAUDI
ARABIA

Strait of
Tiran

Red Sea

0 25 50 Kilometers
0 25 50 Miles

Boundary representation is
not necessarily authoritative.

778388AI (G01333) 6-07







Persian Gulf

- The Persian Gulf is a shallow body of water between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.
- This area holds one of the largest and most important oil fields in the world.
- It is one of the main ways oil is shipped from the rich fields of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and other countries that line its shores.
- All of the countries that produce oil in that region depend on the Persian Gulf as a shipping route.









Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow waterway that connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea.
- It is a critically important shipping channel because much of the world's oil supply passes through this strait.
- Any ships coming out of or into the Persian Gulf must navigate through this very narrow waterway.







Arabian Sea

- The Arabian Sea is the most northwestern part of the Indian Ocean.
- It is bordered by India to the east, Pakistan and Iran to the north, and the Arabian Peninsula to the west.
- For centuries, it has formed a key shipping route between Europe and the western ports of India.





Red Sea

- The Red Sea is an arm of the Indian Ocean that lies between northeast Africa and Asia.
- It is linked to the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.
 - Because of the Red Sea's location between Europe and East Asia, heavy shipping traffic takes place here.
- During the Middle Ages, it was a key part of the Spice Trade.









Land Disputes

Palestine

- The area that covers Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank was once known as Palestine.
- After WWII and the Holocaust, the Zionist movement gained a lot of momentum throughout the world.
- Zionists wanted to reunite the world's Jews and give them a homeland in Palestine.
- The United Nations decided to divide Palestine into separate nations—a Jewish state and an Arab state.

Gaza Strip

- In 1947, the United Nations created the state of Israel for the Jews and two territories for the Arabs—the area around the town of Gaza and the territory of the West Bank.
- The Gaza Strip is often politically unstable and there have been many outbreaks of violence over the last 60 years.
- Disputes over this territory continue between Israel and surrounding countries.



Gaza Strip

- The Gaza Strip is located along the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, and is bordered on the south by Egypt, and on the north and east by Israel.
- The Gaza Strip is a rectangular territory that is about 25 miles long and 4 to 5 miles wide.
- It's one of the world's most densely populated areas.

1956





West Bank

- The territory of the West Bank is also located within Israel.
- The United Nations created the area for Arabs, but in the 1960s, Israelis began to invade and occupy the West Bank.
- More and more Jewish settlers have moved into the area, which has led to more tension with Arabs and to frequent violent conflicts.
- Political instability between Jews and Arabs plagues this area today.





West Bank Barrier Wall

TEACHER INFO:

- Print off the following slide for each student.
- They should complete the chart after discussing the presentation.
- Check answers as a class when finished. If time, have students color their pictures.

SW Asia's Physical Features

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learned during the presentation. If time allows, color your illustrations.

Euphrates River What: Where: Illustration:	Persian Gulf What: Where: Illustration:
Tigris River What: Where: Illustration:	Strait of Hormuz What: Where: Illustration:
Jordan River What: Where: Illustration:	Arabian Sea What: Where: Illustration:
Suez Canal What: Where: Illustration:	Red Sea What: Where: Illustration:

SW Asia's Physical Features

Directions: Complete the chart below with information that you learn during the presentation. If time allows, color your illustrations.

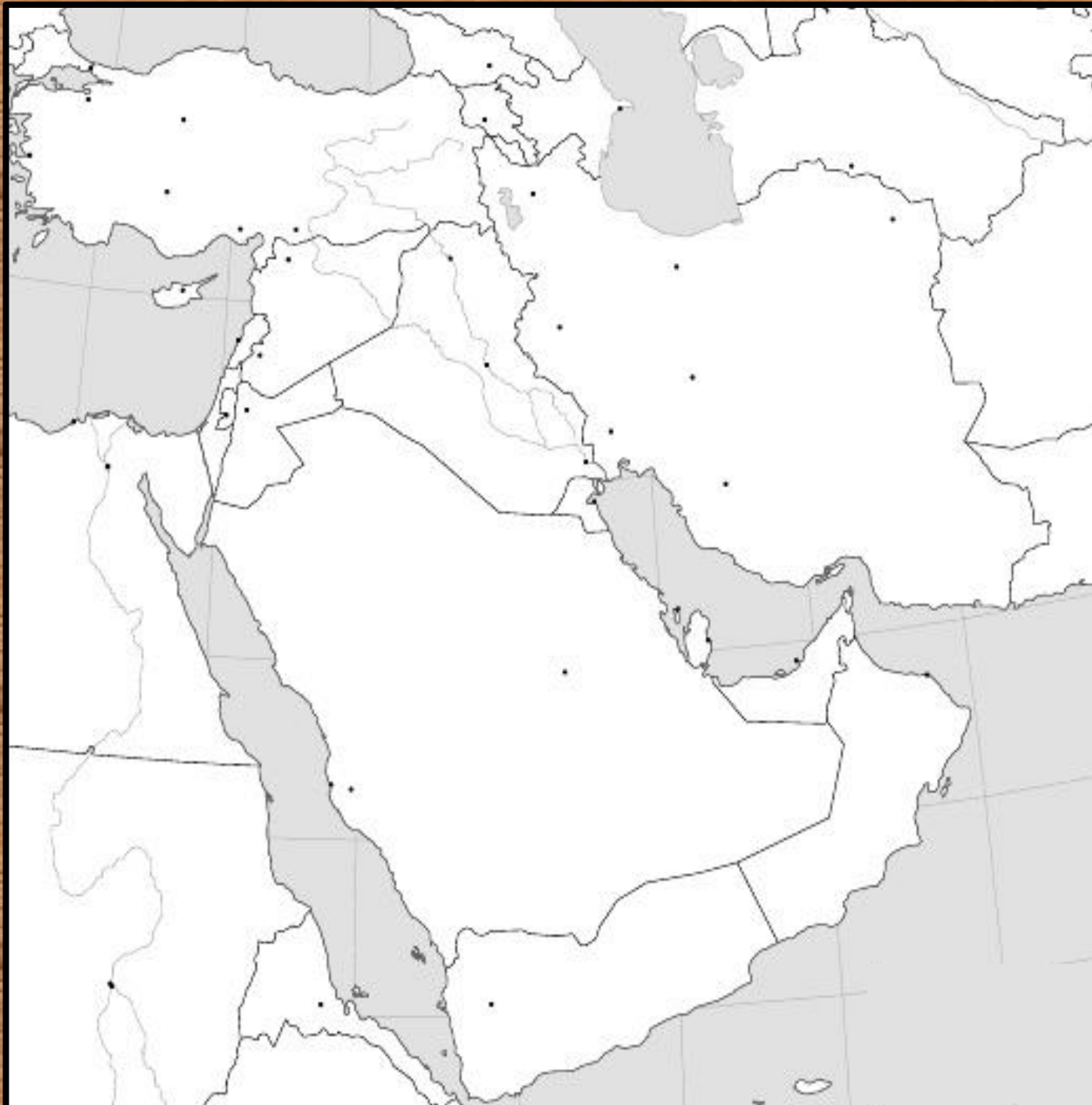
Euphrates River What: birthplace of ancient Middle Eastern civilization Where: Turkey to Persian Gulf Illustration: will vary	Persian Gulf What: holds some of the world's most important oil fields; shipping fields Where: Between Iran & Arabian Peninsula Illustration: will vary
Tigris River What: birthplace of ancient Middle Eastern civilization Where: Turkey to Iraq Illustration: will vary	Strait of Hormuz What: much of the world's oil supply is shipped through this narrow waterway Where: between Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea Illustration: will vary
Jordan River What: key source of water for Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, & Syria Where: Israel to Dead Sea Illustration: will vary	Arabian Sea What: important trade route between India and Europe Where: Bordered by India to the east, Pakistan and Iran to the north, and the Arabian Peninsula to the west Illustration: will vary
Suez Canal What: man-made structure that's important to trading Where: connects Red Sea to Mediterranean Sea Illustration: will vary	Red Sea What: linked to Mediterranean Sea by Persian Gulf; important shipping route Where: between northeast Africa and Asia Illustration: will vary

TEACHER INFO: Flyswatter Review

- Project a blank map of Southwest Asia on the whiteboard.
- Put the students into groups and have one member from each group come to the board.
- Call out different places/features in Southwest Asia and have the students use flyswatters to hit the location.
- The first person to hit it correctly wins!

FLYSWATTER REVIEW

- One member from each team will come to the board.
- I will call out different political and physical features of Southwest Asia.
- If you know where the feature or country is located, you should hit the location on the map.
- The first person to correctly hit the location wins a point!



TEACHER INFO:

- Each student will need a piece of paper. (I like to use construction paper, then I hang the finished products on the wall.)
- They will choose 1 of the physical features and will write a descriptive paragraph about it. They will also draw an illustration of the feature.
- On the back, they should write the name of the feature.
- In small groups, have students take turns sharing their “clues” and guessing each other’s features.

Be the Thing...

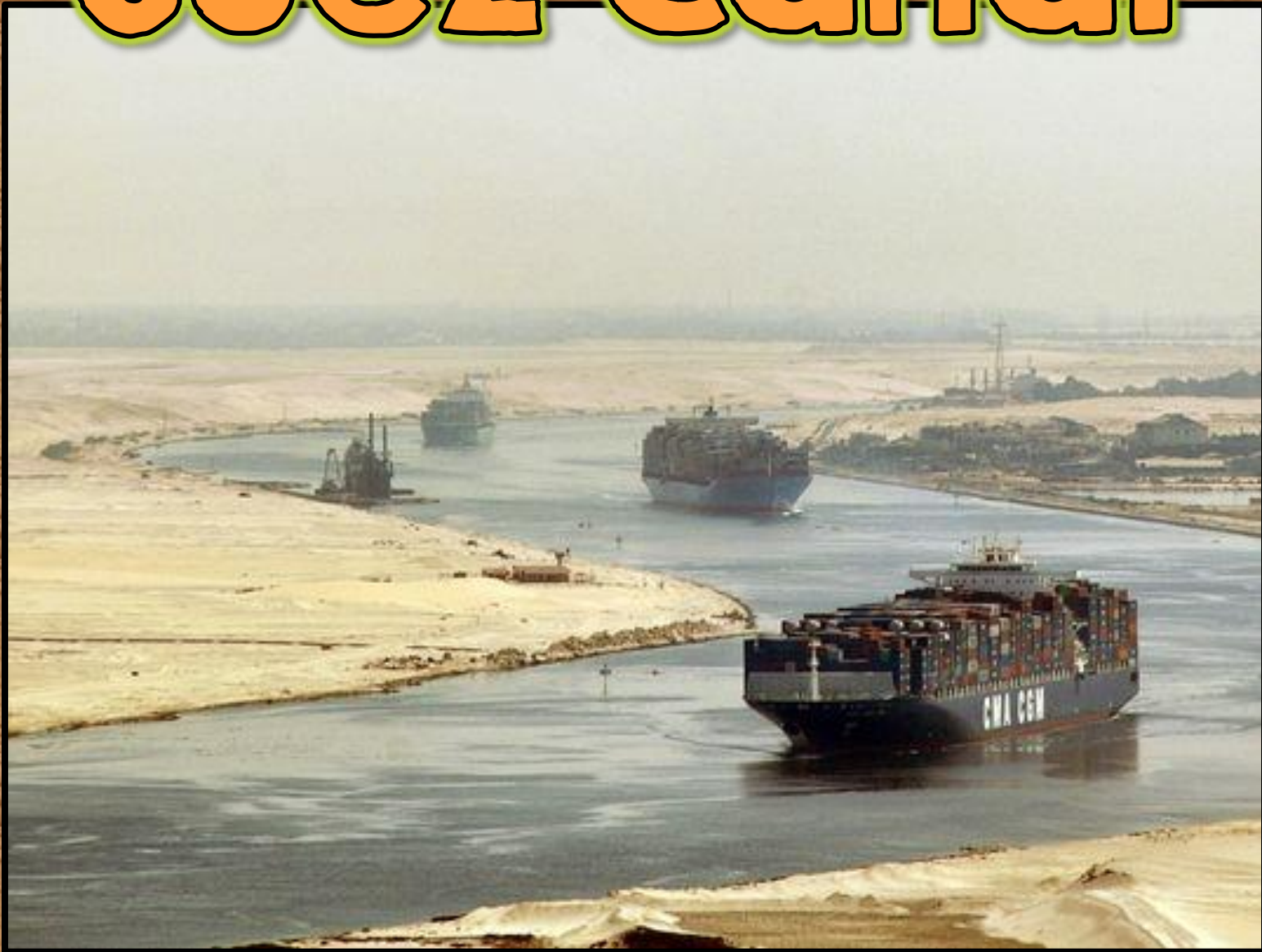
Your Task:

- Choose **ONE** of SW Asia's physical features and we'll try to guess what you are!
- Imagine that you are one of the physical features of SW Asia. Using descriptive details, include at least 5 interesting facts about yourself.
- Draw a colorful illustration of the feature underneath your description.

Example:

Can you believe it? I didn't even exist less than two hundred years ago. Everyone says that I'm super important to the economy and blah, blah, blah, but I am so tired of everybody always using me. Chug, chug, chug across me all day long. I miss the good ol' days when I could relax and look out over the oil fields. All I see now are people in such a hurry to reach the other side.

Suez Canal



TEACHER INFO: Insta-Snaps

- Print off the following slide & make a copy for each student.
- The students will draw 3 pictures of places that they would like to visit in SW Asia (based on what they learned in the lesson). They should include a #summary for each picture.

SW Asia Insta-Snaps

Directions: Imagine that you just took a trip around SW Asia. What are three noteworthy things that you would want to take a picture of and post on Instagram for all of your followers to see? Make sure you include a #_____ so that they know what your picture is showing. Yes, you can use filters when coloring your pictures! Be creative!

Carrier 2:15 PM

Insta-Snaps

♥ 1102 likes

#

Carrier 2:15 PM

Insta-Snaps

♥ 1102 likes

#

Carrier 2:15 PM

Insta-Snaps

♥ 1102 likes

#

TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

- Print off the Comprehension Check for each student.
- The students will complete this handout at the end of the lesson. You can count this as a quiz!

Southwest Asia

Comprehension Check

1. Which physical features make trade easier?
2. Much of the world's oil supply is shipped through which waterway?
3. What is the body of water between northeast Africa and Asia called?
4. Which river is the key water source for Israel, Lebanon, and Syria?
5. Are there any physical features countries might fight over? Why do you think they would do this?
6. What are the two small land areas that have been a source of violent conflict for Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs for years?
7. Which features holds massive reserves of oil?
8. What is the man-made structure that connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea called?
9. Which two rivers were the birthplace for ancient Middle Eastern civilization?

Southwest Asia

Comprehension Check

1. Which physical features make trade easier?

Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea, Red Sea

2. Much of the world's oil supply is shipped through which waterway?

Strait of Hormuz

3. What is the body of water between northeast Africa and Asia called?

Red Sea

4. Which river is the key water source for Israel, Lebanon, and Syria?

Jordan

5. Are there any physical features countries might fight over? Why do you think they would do this?

Rivers – water is scarce

6. What are the two small land areas that have been a source of violent conflict for Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs for years?

Gaza Strip and the West Bank

7. Which features holds massive reserves of oil?

Persian Gulf

8. What is the man-made structure that connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea called?

Suez Canal

9. Which two rivers were the birthplace for ancient Middle Eastern civilization?

Tigris and Euphrates

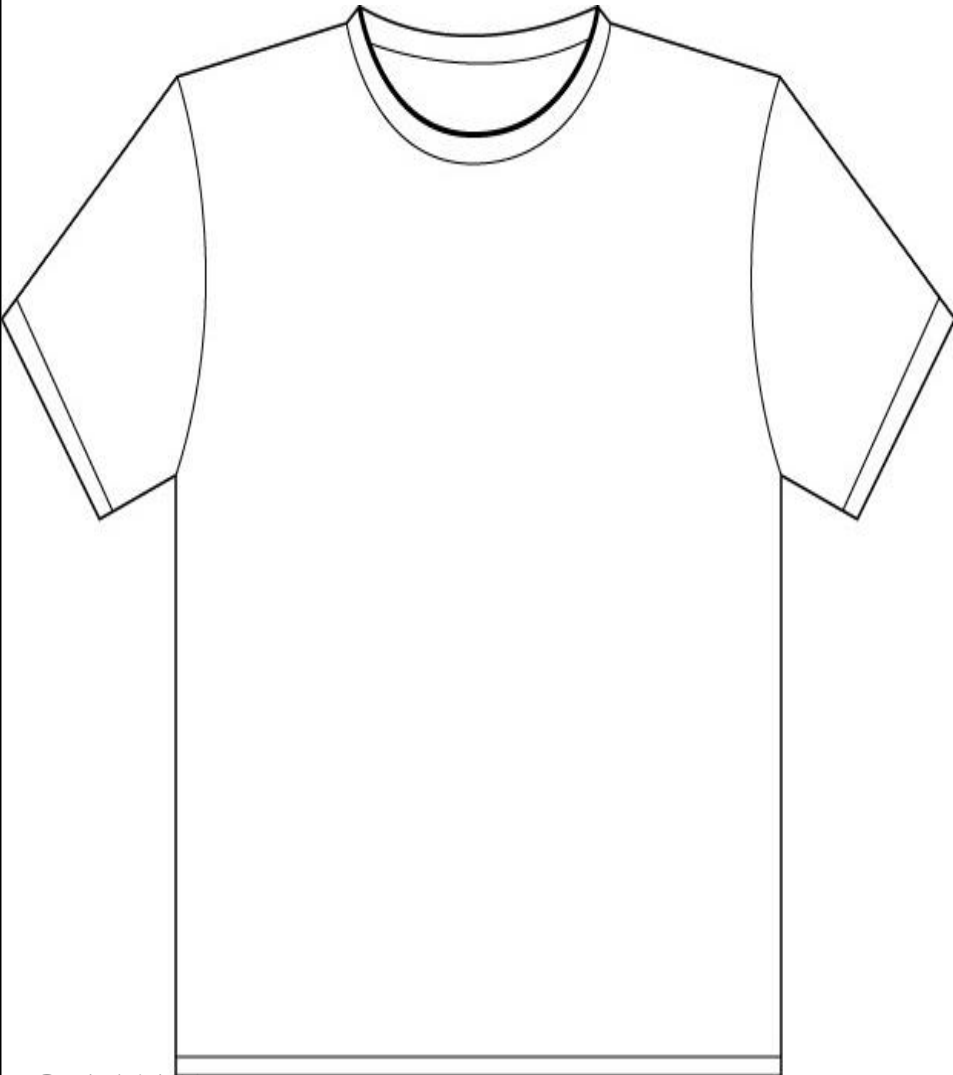
TEACHER INFO: TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Print off the following slide & make a copy for each student. (They are two-per-page).
- Have students design a t-shirt that represents their favorite physical feature from the lesson. Have students create a slogan on the shirt & include symbols to represent the feature.
- Collect these as the students leave the classroom.

Name:

Souvenir Shirt

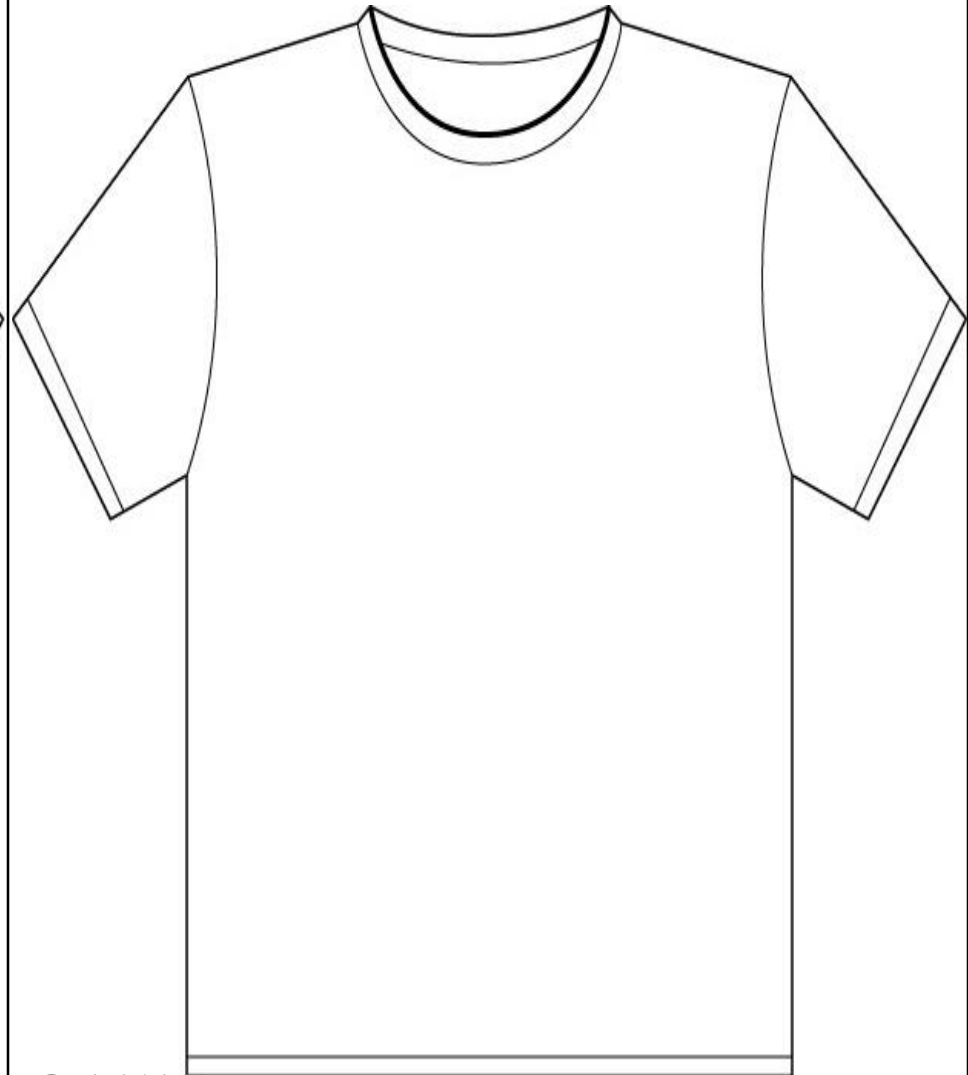
Design a t-shirt that represents your favorite physical feature from the lesson.



Name:

Souvenir Shirt

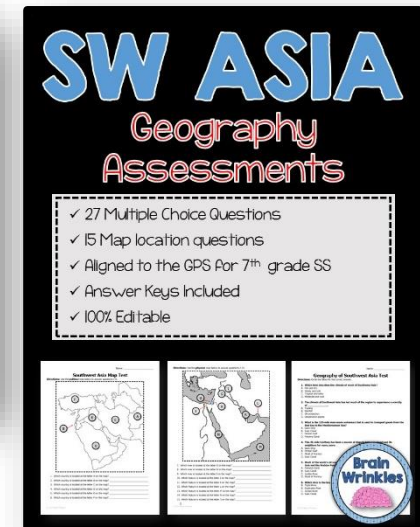
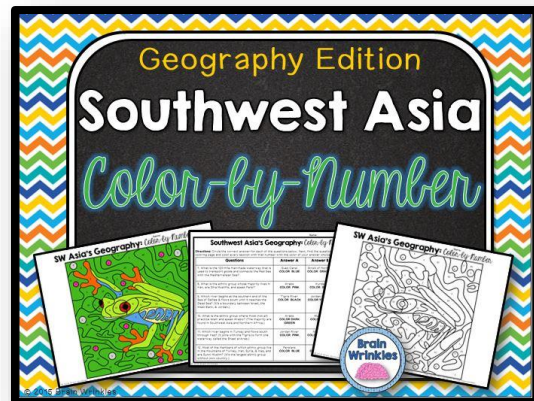
Design a t-shirt that represents your favorite physical feature from the lesson.



Thank You!

Thank you so much for downloading this file. I sincerely hope you find it helpful and that your students learn a lot from it! I look forward to reading your feedback in my store.

If you like this file, you might want to check out some of my other products that teach social studies topics in creative, engaging, and hands-on ways.



Best wishes,
Ansley at Brain Wrinkles



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