

World Geography

(8th Grade Honors, 9th Grade General Ed)

Learning in Place, Phase III

April 27 – May 15



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Name: _____

School: _____

Teacher: _____

World Geography Learning in Place, Phase III

April 27-May 1

✓	Task	Text	Write
	How are religions similar or different?	Document 1- Religions in Asia	1. After reading “Religions in Asia”, create a comparison chart on a separate sheet of paper. Your chart should have the following information for each of the 7 religions mentioned in this reading: Religion Name, Founder, Origin Location, Common Locations Today, Number of Modern Followers, Holy Book(s), Major Beliefs
	Why is the Ganges River religiously significant in Hinduism?	Document 2- The Ganges River	2. After reading “The Ganges River”, answer the 10 questions at the bottom of the reading in complete sentences.
	How has religious diversity impacted Asia?	Document 3 - Unit 10 Performance Task	3. Complete Unit 10 Performance Task, including all guiding questions. In your response, cite evidence from at least 3 different documents in support of your claim. Your response to the Driving Historical Question should demonstrate your understanding of the documents, as well as all other work you’ve completed on Asian religions.

May 4-8

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Describe the cultural landscape of Asia.	Document 4- Famous Cultural Landscapes Throughout Asia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the provided chart, complete the “Description” column by describing what you see in each picture. 2. After completing the chart, answer the following questions in complete sentences: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How are these cultural landscapes different? Similar? b. How does the cultural landscape reflect the physical environment of South, Southeast, and East Asia? c. How does the cultural landscape reflect the characteristics of the inhabitants?
	Describe the population density of Asian countries.	Document 5- Population Density of Asia Map	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Complete the provided Map Analysis Tool from the National Archives.
	How does the cultural heritage of Asia reflect the characteristics of the inhabitants?	Document 6 – Famous Cultural Heritage Throughout Asia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. In the provided chart, complete the “Description” column by describing what you see in each picture 5. After completing the chart, answer the following questions in complete sentences: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How are these cultural items different from things we have in our everyday lives? Similar? b. How do you think these items influence how we look at this region today?

May 11-15

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Analyze maps of Australia and the Pacific Islands.	Document 7 —Two maps of Australia and the Pacific Islands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the maps provided in Document 1 to answer the following questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) What do all of the countries in this region have in common? (Physical feature or characteristics). b) On Map A, countries like Micronesia, Nauru, and Tuvalu do not appear to have any land inside them. Make an inference about why you think this is the case. c) Based on this information, why do you think so many of the country borders are geometric lines? d) On Map B, what appears to be the difference between countries labeled in red text (no parentheses after them) and those countries labeled in black text (with parentheses after them)? What does the information in the parentheses mean? e) Based on this information, how do you think colonialism, colonization, or imperialism has impacted the formation of countries in the Pacific Ocean? f) Why do you think Hawaii is located in this region, and not with the US and Canada?
	Describe the location of major cities in Australia and the Pacific Islands.	Document 8 —Maps of Australia and New Zealand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Use the maps provided in Document 8 to answer the following questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Describe the relative location of the city of Sydney, Australia. b) How did physical features likely influence the location and development of Sydney? c) Identify one city in New Zealand with a similar site or situation to Sydney. d) Describe the relative location of the city of Auckland, New Zealand. e) How did physical features likely influence the location of Auckland? What is an advantage of building a city in this type of location? f) Compare and contrast the locations of the cities of Auckland (NZ) and Canberra (Australia).
	Summarize the reasons for the development of Canberra at its current location.	Passage 9 —The Siting and Naming of Canberra.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. As you read, annotate or highlight the document to identify the various reasons why the Australian capital city ended up in its current location. 4. In a paragraph, summarize the factors that led to choosing the site of the city of Canberra. Then, explain your opinion of these factors. Which did you find the best or most reasonable reasons for choosing a city’s site? The least reasonable? Explain your thinking for each.

Document 1- Religions of Asia

Asia is the largest and most populous continent and is the birthplace of many religions including Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Taoism, and Shintoism. All major religious traditions are practiced in the region and new forms are constantly emerging. Asia is noted for its diversity of culture. Islam is the largest religion in Asia with approx. 1.1 billion adherents.

Islam is a monotheistic and Abrahamic religion articulated by the Qur'an, a book considered by its adherents to be the verbatim word of God and by the teachings and normative example (called the Sunnah and composed of hadith) of Muhammad, considered by them to be the last prophet of God. South Asia and Southeast Asia are home of the most populous Muslim countries, with Indonesia, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh having more than 100 million adherents each. The primary scriptures of Islam are the Quran, believed to be the verbatim word of God, and the teachings and normative examples (called the *sunnah*, composed of accounts called *hadith*) of Muhammad (c. 570 – 8 June 632 CE). Religious concepts and practices include the Five Pillars of Islam, which are obligatory acts of worship, and following Islamic law (*sharia*), which touches on virtually every aspect of life and society, from banking and welfare to women and the environment. The cities of Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem are home to the three holiest sites in Islam.

Buddhism was founded by the Buddha, a Hindu prince who rejected the Hindu scriptures, rituals, and teachings. Buddhism began in ancient India sometime between the 6th and 4th centuries BC. Buddhism is the fourth largest world religion and the third largest in Asia. Buddhism is the dominant religion in countries such as Cambodia, Tibet, Laos, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Today, there are over 535 million people around the world who are identified as Buddhist. The Holy Book of Buddhism is called the Tripitaka. It is written in an ancient Indian language called Pali. Buddha himself spoke this language. Buddhists respect and treasure the *Three Jewels*, which are the Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha. The Buddha refers to the awakened one, the Dharma to the Buddha's teachings, and the Sangha to the people who follow the Buddha and his teachings. The Buddha's first and most important teachings are the Four Noble Truths. The Buddha told people to follow a special way of life called the *Noble Eightfold Path* if they want to understand the *Four Noble Truths*. The Buddha taught that killing, stealing, having sex in a harmful way, and lying are not signs of skill.

Christianity is a monotheistic religion based on the life of Jesus Christ. Christianity began in the 1st century AD in Judea, but quickly spread. To most of the people of his time Jesus was a preacher, teacher, healer, and prophet from ancient Judea. However, his disciples believed him to be much more than that: they believed that Jesus was God's one and only son who was sent down to earth to die on a cross for their sins. Christianity is practiced all over the world. It is the majority religion in much of the world. In Asia, Christianity is primarily practiced in the Philippines, Cyprus, Russia, Armenia, and Georgia. Today, there are over 2 billion Christians around the world. The Holy Book of Christianity is the Bible. Christians consider the Bible, both the Old Testament and New Testament, as sacred. The Gospels or "The Good News" are the first four books of the New Testament and are about the life of Jesus, his death, and him rising from the dead. The Bible was originally written in Hebrew but has been translated into many languages throughout the years.

Hinduism is one of the largest religions in the world with an estimated 1 billion followers today. It began in Northern India nearly 4 thousand years ago, and it is the world's oldest existing religion. It is practiced by 80% of India's population. Unlike other religions throughout Asia, Hinduism does not have one founder, but rather is a collection of various beliefs. Hinduism's Holy Book is the Vedas. It is a sacred text written in Sanskrit. Hinduism is primarily practiced in

India. There are 4 goals or aims of human life: namely Dharma (duties), Artha (prosperity), Kama (desires/passions), Moksha (liberation/freedom/salvation). Hindu rituals include puja (worship) and recitations, meditation, family-oriented rites of passage, annual festivals, and occasional pilgrimages.

Confucianism was founded in ancient China by a man named Confucius. It was founded in 551 BC, and it emphasizes family and personal integrity. Confucianism has a complete system of moral, social, political, and religious thought, and has had a large influence on the history of Chinese civilization. Some people think Confucianism should be called a religion but others do not agree. Confucianism was made to stop the fall of Chinese society. After the Zhou Dynasty fell, people cared only for themselves and did not have any respect for others. Confucianism became a social order for China, teaching that social relationships are the most important. People slowly started to believe in it, because they wanted to have peace, but they had to care for themselves too. As a result, Confucianism brought the people love, harmony, and respect for one another. The followers of Confucianism are called Confucianists, and there are over 6 million Confucianists around the world. Confucianism is primarily practiced in Eastern China; however, we also see it practiced in North and South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Its Holy Book is known simply as the Four Books.

Taoism is a diverse philosophical religion that emphasizes living in harmony with the Tao (a term which means the way or the path.) It is believed to have begun in the 3rd Century BC, by Lao-tzu. Taoism is primarily practiced in China, and today there are around 20 million Taoist followers. The Holy Book of Taoism is the Tao Te Ching. Instead of spending a lot of time trying to explain what the Tao is, Taoists focus on living a simple and balanced life in harmony with nature. This is one of the most important principles in Taoism. Taoists also believe that conflict is not good and that if you have a problem with something, it is better to find a way around it.

Shintoism is a unique religion practiced in Japan. To this day it is the strongest religion in Japan, coexisting with Buddhism. Shintoism began in the 6th Century AD. Shintoism is believed to have been founded by the sun goddess Amaterasu Omikami. Today there are over 113 million people who follow the Shinto religion, and its followers are mainly in Japan. The Holy book of Shintoism is the Kojiki which means "Records of Ancient Matters," and the Nihon-gi which means, "Chronicles of Japan." These books are compilations of ancient myths and traditional teaching which were passed down orally. **Shinto** is a form of Japanese animism. It has many *kami*, translated as gods or nature spirits.

Asia's diverse and large population is the catalyst for the multiple religions seen throughout the continent. These religions are an integral part of Asian history, and their influences are seen around the world.

Document 2- The Ganges River

India is a country known for many historical, cultural, and natural attractions, but perhaps the most famous is the Ganges (known locally as the Ganga), a river that flows through India and Bangladesh and is over 1,500 miles long. Dr. Ganesh, a sociologist from the University of Mumbai, has studied the river for many years, observing the role it has played in Indian society, the Hindu religion, and even political elections. "People visit the River Ganga for innumerable reasons," she explains. "Second chances, redemption, closure." In fact, for Hindus all over India (and the rest of the world), the River Ganga is a place to bring a dead body so that it can be cremated, and the ashes scattered. The Ganges is thought to cleanse the soul of all sins.

Hindu legend has it that the River Ganga, in North India, comes not from the Himalayan Mountains, but from the heavens. So sacred is this river that Hindus consider it a goddess: Ganga-ji, they call it, adding "ji" to the river's name out of respect. Dr. Ganesh has studied the divinity of the River Ganga and believes that its holy origins have inspired people to seek solace on its banks.

Up in the heavens, Hindu mythology says, Ganga-ji was a roaring, gushing river. The gods were concerned that when the river fell to Earth, and flowed through the country called India, it would be too strong and ferocious for anyone to drink from, or swim through, or use to harvest land and grow crops. A river ought to be gentle and nourishing for the land through which it passes, and for the farmers who grow plants on its banks. The gods wondered how to tame such a wild river so that the humans could benefit from its riches.

Lord Shiva, one of the Hindu gods, is said to have volunteered his services. "He is drawn and described everywhere as having thick, matted hair that he wears in a big fat knot on top of his head," Dr. Ganesh says, pointing to pictures of Shiva in various textbooks and even to descriptions in ancient Hindu texts. The plan was to let the River Ganga fall from the heavens directly onto Lord Shiva's head, wind her way through his thick, knotted hair, and then descend softly to India. "Lord Shiva's hair would slow the river down, calm its ferocity."

And that is just how Ganga-ji is perceived today: as a gentle Hindu goddess and a sanctuary for anyone who visits.

Please answer the following questions on your own paper:

1. Where does the Ganges River flow?
2. The article describes a Hindu legend. What is this legend about?
3. The Ganges River plays an important role in Hindu funerals. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?
4. Why might people visit the Ganges looking for a second chance?
5. What is the main idea of the article?
6. Read the sentences and answer the question.

"Hindu legend has it that the River Ganga, in North India, comes not from the Himalayan Mountains, but from the heavens. So sacred is this river that Hindus consider it a goddess: Ganga-ji, they call it, adding "ji" to the river's name out of respect."

What does the word "sacred" most nearly mean in this text?

7. What word or phrase best completes the sentence?

"The gods were afraid that when Ganga-ji fell to Earth, the river would be too strong; _____, they decided to tame the river using Lord Shiva's hair."

8. Hindus don't see the Ganges as a river. What else do Hindus consider the Ganges to be?
9. Why are the origins of the Ganges River described as "holy" in the text? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
10. How does the Hindu legend of the Ganges River support the idea that the river is sacred? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.



Task: Use the document to address the following question:

Driving Historical Question: How has religious diversity impacted Asia?

Part A. Closely read Documents A-D and determine what is important by answering the accompanying question(s).

Document A



-  Boundary of British Indian Empire (1939)
-  Union of India
-  Pakistan (1948)
-  Large princely states not acceding to either country upon independence
-  Inter-communal conflict
-  Movements of Hindu and Sikh refugees
-  Movements of Muslim refugees

Source: The Guardian

Based on Document A, discuss the impact of religion on the region depicted.

Document B

On June 3, 1947, a group of eight men in India gathered for a big task. They decided how to divide up India following its independence from the British.

Northern parts of the country were made up of Muslim majorities and became the country of Pakistan. The rest of the country was predominantly Hindu and became the country of India. Between these areas were the provinces of Bengal and Punjab. Different religious groups had lived side by side for generations. The idea of separating the two regions did not ever seem likely, so there had been no preparations for a large movement of people.

However, many did not want religious minorities in their new country. Others did not want to become the religious minorities themselves. So, people started to move in anticipation of the division. When the new borders were announced, they cut right through these two provinces. This caused widespread violence that killed as many as a million people. Many areas, including those with universities, mosques, temples and other important structures, were reduced to rubble. Gangs of men were trained and armed by landlords, princes of states and other leaders, while in other places, it was a case of neighbor turning against neighbor in self-defense or revenge. The violence seemed to be encouraged by politicians and the media.

Source: "Pakistan and India commemorate 70 years of independence" by Yasmin Khan, adapted by Newsela

Based on Document B, discuss two results of the India's independence.

Document C



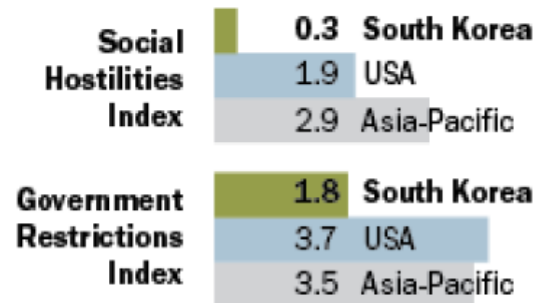
Source: Cagle Post

Based on Document C, discuss one religious conflict in Myanmar.

Document D

Religious Restrictions, 2012

Based on a 0 to 10 point scale



Source: Pew Research Center's 2014 report "Religious Hostilities Reach Six-Year High"

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The Government Restrictions Index (GRI) measures government laws, policies and actions that restrict religious beliefs and practices. The GRI is comprised of 20 measures of restrictions, including efforts by governments to ban particular faiths, prohibit conversions, limit preaching or give preferential treatment to one or more religious groups. The Social Hostilities Index (SHI) measures acts of religious hostility by private individuals, organizations or groups in society. This includes religion-related armed conflict or terrorism, mob or sectarian violence, harassment over attire for religious reasons or other religion-related intimidation or abuse.

Based on Document D, discuss the difference in religious tolerance in Asia and the United States.

Part B.





- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from **at least 3** different documents. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.





Driving Historical Question: How has religious diversity impacted Asia?

Document 4

Famous Cultural Landscapes throughout Asia

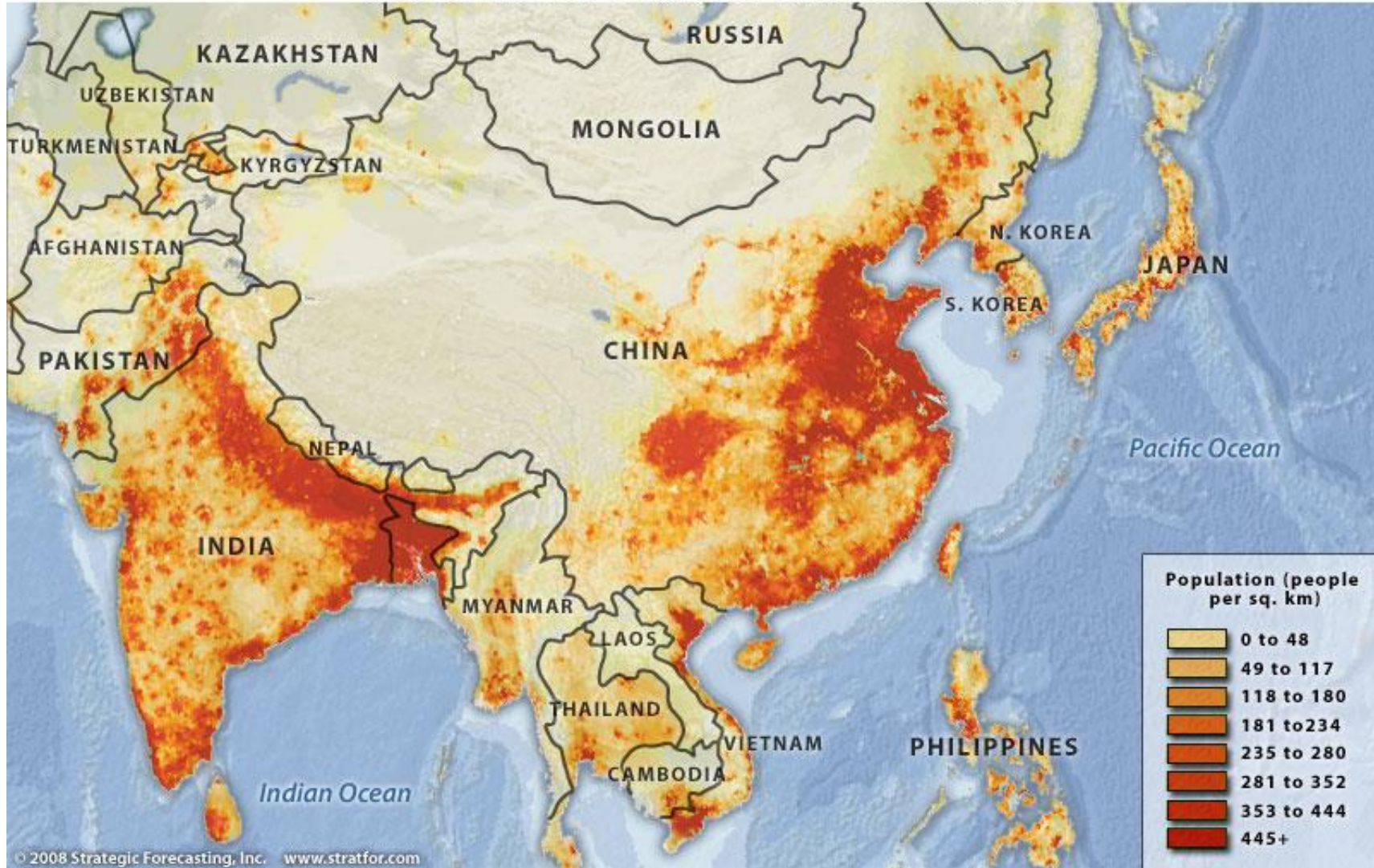
Directions: Given the cultural landscapes locations and significance, you are to complete the descriptions column for each.

Landscape	Location <i>Where can we find this landscapes? Provide the relative location</i>	Description <i>Briefly describe what you see. For example, the features of the landscape.</i>	Significance <i>How does this landscape influence the culture of this region?</i>
<p>Taj Mahal</p> 	<p>Agra, India Northern India</p>		<p>A symbol of India's rich history and the achitecture represents the region's religious diversity</p>
<p>Angkor Wat</p> 	<p>Angkor, Cambodia Northwestern Cambodia</p>		<p>Largest religious monument in the world originally Hindu then Buddhist. Shows the importance of religion in this region.</p>
<p>Pagodas</p> 	<p>Common to China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Nepal and Myanmar</p>		<p>Religious function, most often Buddhist and sometimes Taoist</p>
<p>Temples</p> 	<p>Found throughtout Cambodia, India, Nepal and Indonesia</p>		<p>Represents both Hindu and Buddhist religions</p>

<p>Terraced Rice Fields</p> 	<p>Throughout South, East, and Southeast Asia</p>		<p>Decrease erosion and runoff and support growing crops that require irrigation</p>
<p>Stupa</p> 	<p>Mainly India, Tibet, Nepal, Sri Lanka and regions of East Asia</p>		<p>Monument housing sacred relics associated with the Buddha or other saintly persons</p>
<p>Floating Markets</p> 	<p>Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia</p>		<p>Originated in times and places where water transport played an important role in daily life</p>
<p>Great Wall of China</p> 	<p>Mainly in northern China with a few sections in southern</p>		<p>Signifies unification and a great source of protection against nomadic invaders</p>

Document 5

POPULATION DENSITY MAP OF ASIA



Analyze a Map

Meet the map.

What is the title?

Is there a scale and compass?

What is in the legend?

Type (check all that apply):

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic/Physical | <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial/Satellite | <input type="checkbox"/> Relief (Shaded or Raised) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Settlement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Census | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | |

Observe its parts.

What place or places are shown?

What is labeled?

If there are symbols or colors, what do they stand for?

Who made it?

When is it from?

Try to make sense of it.

What was happening at the time in history this map was made?

Why was it created? List evidence from the map or your knowledge about the mapmaker that led you to your conclusion.

Write one sentence summarizing this map.

How does it compare to a current map of the same place?

Use it as historical evidence.

What did you find out from this map that you might not learn anywhere else?


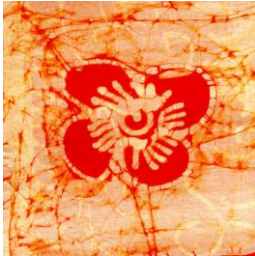
What other documents or historical evidence are you going to use to help you understand this event or topic?



Document 6

Famous Cultural Heritage throughout Asia

Directions: Given the cultural heritage examples, you will complete the description column on the graphic organizer.

Cultural	Background/definition <i>Information about the cultural heritage example.</i>	Description <i>Briefly describe what you see. For example, the features or characteristics of the item.</i>	Significance <i>How does this item reflect or influence the culture of this region?</i>
<p>Ivory Carvings</p> 	<p>Ivory carving has been practiced in Asia for more than 4,000 years. The craft became more intricate and widespread. Objects carved included decorative handles, brush-holders, table screens, cylindrical brush boxes, as well as a wide range of delicately carved figurines</p>		<p>Ivory was valued as a symbol of chastity, opulence and virtue since very early in history. Religious ivory icons are often given as gifts to new brides</p>
<p>Batik Fabric</p> 	<p>The art of decorating cloth in this way, using wax and dye, selected areas of the cloth that are blocked out by brushing or drawing hot wax over them, and the cloth is then dyed. The parts covered in wax resist the dye and remain the original color. This process of waxing and dyeing can be repeated to create more elaborate and colorful designs.</p>		<p>Batik serves as a unique identity to Indonesians. Batik is also important in unifying Indonesians. Batik is important by contributing to the economy. Learning and understanding the meaning behind the pattern(s) teaches you how to value nature and realize all the beauty it has to offer.</p>

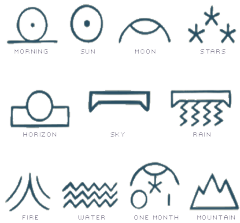
Wood Carvings



Southeast Asia has always been thickly forested, so it was natural that the first material to be used for artistic purposes should have been wood. Temples and palaces were richly decorated with highly detailed roof edge

Wood carving is noted for its wonderful spatial arrangement, sense of freedom, and flow. Religious and Buddha images were sensitively carved. Wood carvings were used when it involved religious significance

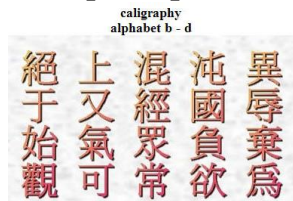
Ideograms



Stylized pictures or pictograms represent physical objects. It is a graphic symbol that represents an idea or concept and specific words or phrases. A character or symbol representing an idea or a thing without expressing the pronunciation. A stop sign is an example of an ideogram.

Ideograms have a great advantage they transcend language barriers. This mattered to China, for "Chinese" is actually a family of many languages. As a result Ideograms are a great unifier for the country.

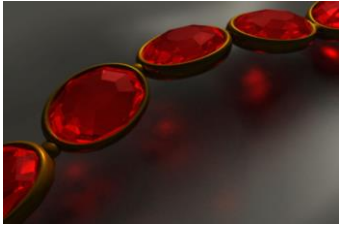
Unique Alphabets



Reading and writing was difficult because the Chinese used **THREE** sets of **characters/phonetic alphabets**. Chinese doesn't really have an "alphabet", and it's not written as a series of letters, but rather as a series of pictures that have meaning and sounds. There are thousands upon thousands of characters. It is often referred to as **CALLIGRAPHY**

Asian writing styles/alphabet influenced Asian painting styles due to the various ways the characters could be written. A formal style was used for seals and other official documents. All educated men and some court women were expected to be proficient at it

Jewels



Rubies, sapphires, and jade were among many jewels used throughout Asia. India developed such a connection to jewelry that it became an integral part of their daily life and religion. Since they were the first who managed to conquer the art of gold gathering and processing, they develop art of jewel making much earlier than anyone.

Jade has been an important symbol in Chinese culture for over 7,000 years. The balance of beauty and hardness found in jade was thought to represent a perfect balance of yin and yang. Jade was believed to have magical properties and jewelry was initially reserved for those who had higher status

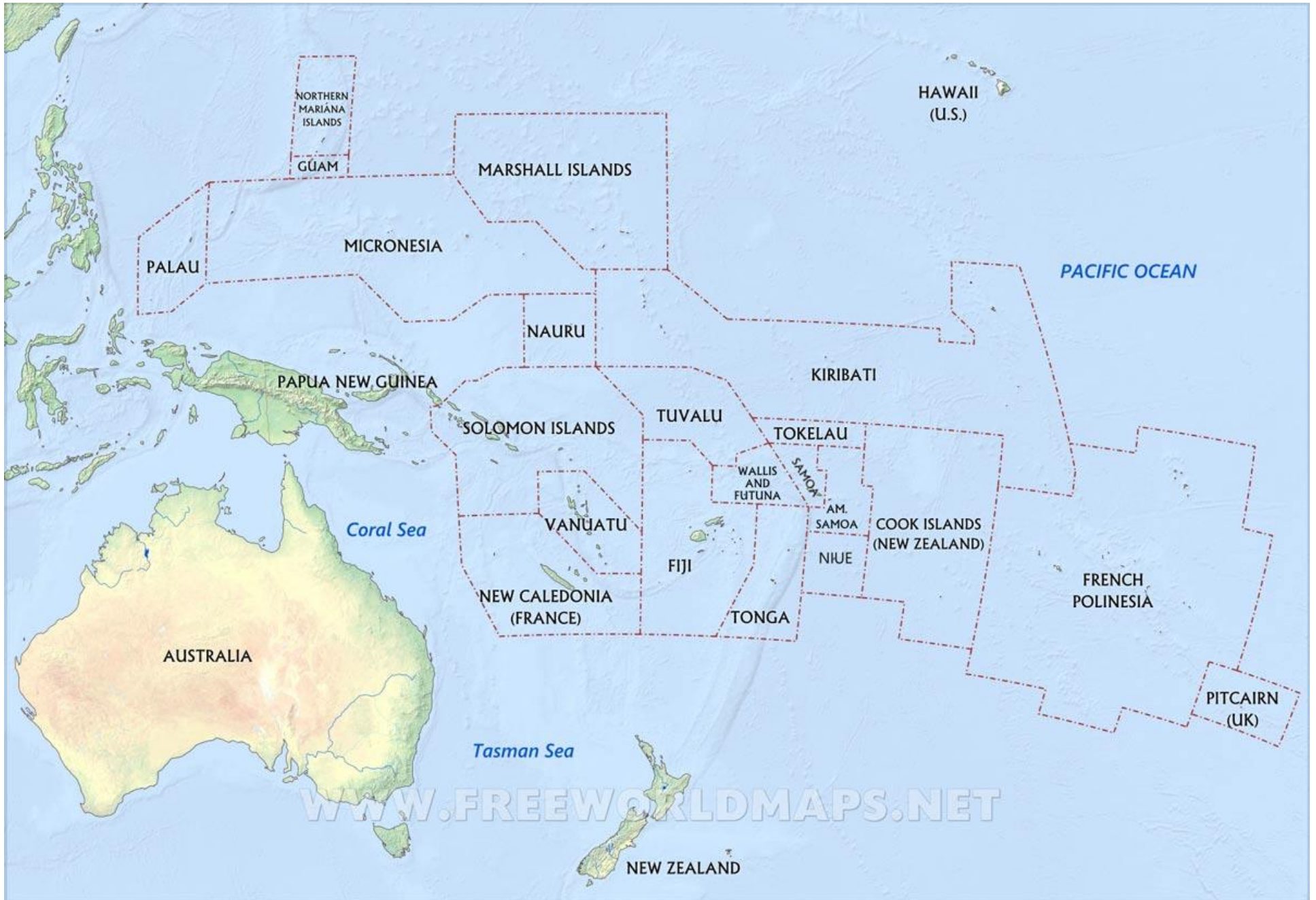
Silks



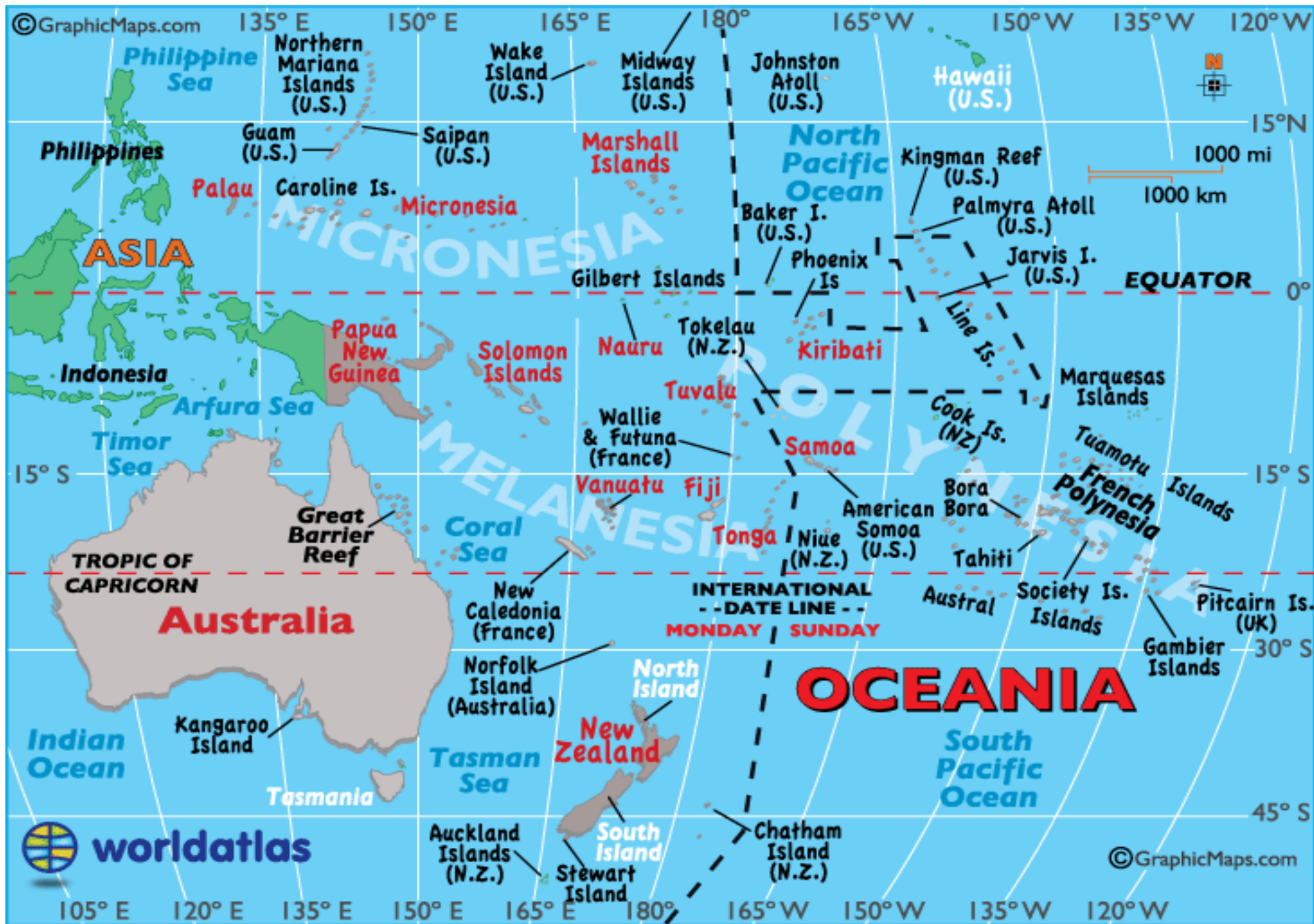
The production of silk originates in China almost 6000 years ago. Many subjects, including meteorology, medicine, astrology, divinity, and even maps written on silk have been discovered.

Silk was originally reserved for the royal class, and then the color of silk worn was an important guide of social class. Silk played a major part in the opening up of Asian trade and the “Silk Road”

Document 7



Map A



Map B

Document 8



Map of Australia



Map of New Zealand

Passage 9

The Siting and Naming of Canberra

Adapted from www.nca.gov.au

In the first day of January 1901, the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania joined together in a new Commonwealth of Australia. Both before and after Federation, there was much public bickering about what and where a federal territory and Seat of Government (national capital) should be. The Constitution said that the Parliament must choose a site at least one hundred miles (160km) from Sydney and that the Parliament would meet in Melbourne until a new parliament house was built in the new capital. The capital was also not permitted to be on the coast, to help defend against attack or invasion.

King O'Malley, a member of the first federal parliament and later Minister for Home Affairs, proclaimed his belief that 'cold climates have produced the greatest geniuses'. He later became the most outspoken advocate for a federal district in the Snowy Mountains area of southern New South Wales.

More than 60 locations in New South Wales were promoted as sites for the capital because of their bracing climate, the purity of their water supplies, or an abundance of stone and timber for building. Towns along the main railway line from Sydney to Melbourne offered accessibility to both cities, but sites in the far south of the state were deemed to be too close to Melbourne. Sites in the north of the state were considered too far from Sydney and much too far from Melbourne.

In the winter of 1902, members of both Houses of Parliament left the comforts of Melbourne to inspect many of the nominated sites.

Despite the freezing conditions in the mountains, the politicians were strongly attracted to sites in the south-east of the state. Both Houses agreed to Dalgety, a small township just north of Bombala but the New South Wales government refused to support Dalgety, saying it was 'too remote.' It continued to press for a site closer to Sydney. A 'new' site at Yass-Canberra emerged as an acceptable compromise. This large district was almost exactly a 'hundred miles' (160km) from Sydney and offered clean air, a good water supply and an invigorating climate. To sweeten the appeal of an agreement on Yass-Canberra, New South Wales agreed to provide land on the coast so that a federal city could have its own seaport. In October 1908, the Seat of Government Bill, confirming Yass-Canberra as the nation's capital, was passed by the Parliament.

Surveyor Charles Scrivener was instructed to find an attractive setting for 'a beautiful city ... embracing distinctive features ... worthy of the object, not only for the present but for all time'.

In 1913, when the Canberra area was no more than an outback sheep station divided by the Molonglo River, a ceremony was held to name the city. 'Canberra', as a new name for the capital, was a sentimental favourite and logical choice. The name probably derived from a local Aboriginal word for 'meeting place' and had been in common use in the district for more than three-quarters of a century.