General Info.

- looks like insect but NOT
- belongs to arachnid class
- 40,000 kinds
- life span of 1 to 20 years

Body Parts - Head end

- cephalothoraxes
- 8 long, manyjointed legs
- as many as 8 eyes
- venom claws in front of mouth

Size

- various sizes
- from hardly visible to up to 3"
- up to 10" legs

Spiders

Body Parts - Taíl end

- abdomen
- lungs folds of tissue
- large digestive tube
- spinning tubes make silk threads

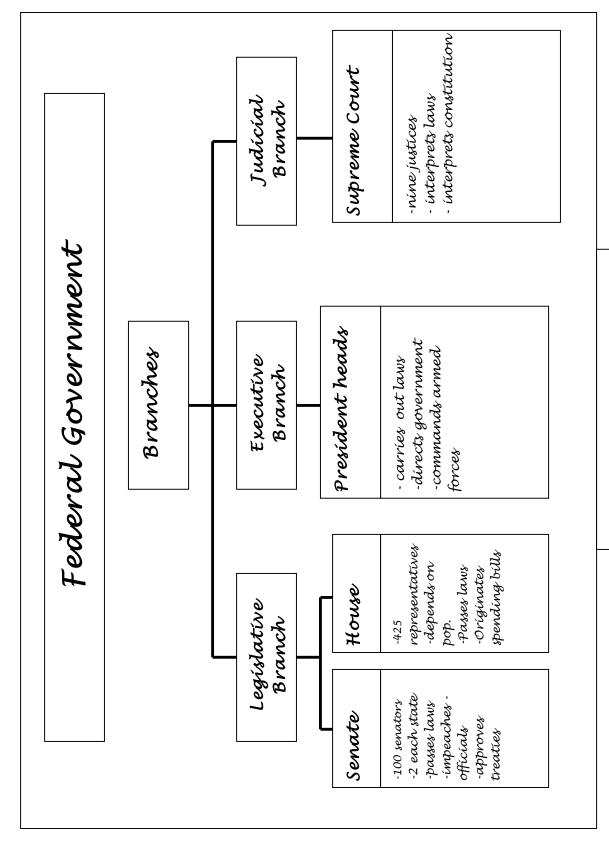
Colors

- most dull
- · some-bright
- some patterned

Webs

- orb web
 - o orderly
- cobweb
 - o írregular
- sheet web
 - woven sheet of thread
- funnel web
 - sheet web w/ tube

Graphic Organizer 1 – Central idea



Graphic Organizer 2—Hierarchy



Senate

House of Representatives

100 Senators

elected in states

435 Representatives

2 from each state

some from each state

depends on pop.

6 year terms

serve a number of years

2 year terms

passes laws

impeaches officials have other powers

originates spending bills

approves treatie

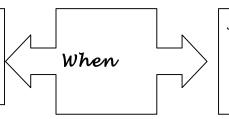
Graphic Organizer 3 Venn Diagram (Compare – Contrast)

League of Nations

COMPARE AND CONTRAST In regard to:

United Nations

- January 10, 1920. -Established by peace treaties after end of WWI.



June 25, 1945 when 50 nations signed charter in San Francisco. Originally conceived by Churchill and Roosevelt.

- -Largest # of nations 58
- -Most important nations-Britain and France
- -USA did not join due to isolationism.
- Who joined
- All peace loving nations
- 192 member states in 2008
- Permanent members of Security Council = China, France, Russia, USA, UK

- -Ensure that war never broke out again.
- Settle countries' disputes
- -Improving global quality of life

- -Maintain peace & security
- Promote friendly relations among nations
- -Tackle economic, social, humanitarian problems

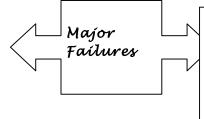
- First international organization of this magnitude.
- -Established a model/foundation for UN.

Major Successes

Mission

Global international organization.
Peacekeeping activities, supplying police forces, disease control, humanitarian programs, setting standards for human freedom and dignity.

Failure to stop World War II



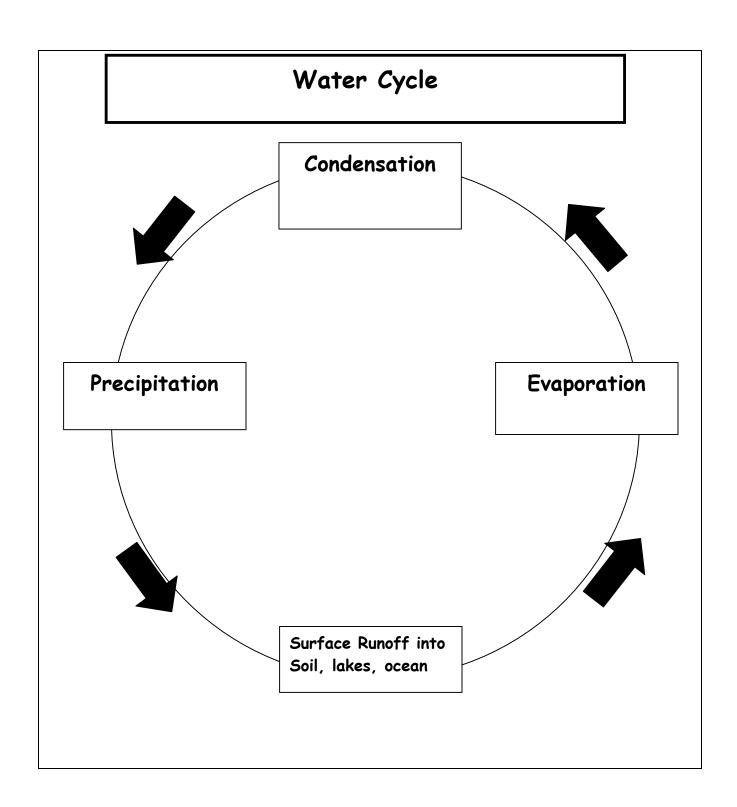
-Failure to keep peace in many cases. Actions often stifled by super powers.
Difficulty regulating atomic bombs. Inadequate funding for important programs.

Graphic Organizer 4 Compare – Contrast

Biomes Basics

	Climate	Vegetation	Animals
Artic Tundra	-Coldest biome -Long cold winters -Short cool summers -Little precipitation -	-No deep root systems -1,700 kinds of plants -Low shrubs, mosses, grasses, etcTo resist cold, plants short and group together	-Mammals: caribou, foxes, wolves, polar bears, etcBirds: ravens, sandpipers, terns, gulls, etcInsects: mosquitoes, flies, moths, grasshoppers, etc, -Fish: cod, salmon, trout -In winter, hibernate or migrate south
Desert (Hot)	-Wide range of daily temperatures -Hot during day -Cold at night -Low precipitation -Low humidity	-Plants adapted to limited amount of water -Must limit water lost (e.g., waxy coating on leaves, thorns instead of leaves) -Grasses, succulents, cacti, trees (e.g., mesquite)	Mammals: bobcat, coyote, kangaroo rats, jack rabbits, etcReptiles: Lizards, snakes, tortoises -Insects: scorpions, flies, wasps, beetles, ants, etc Birds: hawks, owls, roadrunners, herons, etc.
Tropical Rain Forest	-Warm to very hot -High amount of rain -Humid	-Tall, dense jungle - 2/3 of world's plant species - Broad-leafed, hardwood evergreens - Exotic flowers - Ferns	 Home to more than ½ of world's animals Monkeys, frogs, lizards, bats, butterflies, snakes, sloth, small cats, etc. 1/3 of all birds

Graphic Organizer 5 Chart (Compare – Contrast)



Graphic Organizer 6 Flow Chart