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World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 5: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *Section 1: The Geography of the United Kingdom*

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The _____ is a country of islands off the northwest coast of mainland Europe.
2. The country consists of _____, Northern Ireland, _____, and Wales.
3. The location of the United Kingdom makes it a hub for _____ with other countries.
4. _____ has helped the United Kingdom become an international banking and insurance center.
5. The United Kingdom has a _____ climate with rainfall occurring throughout the year.
6. The warm climate keeps ports free of ice and open for _____ all year.
7. Warm waters and winds from the _____ affect the climate of the United Kingdom.
8. The climate is good for _____. The land is good, or _____, for farming too.
9. Long ago, most people in the United Kingdom lived in small _____ or farms.
10. Today, however, most people live in _____ areas where jobs are more available.

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Section 1: The Geography of the United Kingdom

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11. The United Kingdom has many valuable _____ resources within its borders. _____, petroleum, natural gas, and iron ore are all important _____ that are found in the United Kingdom.
12. Today, _____ is declining because these natural resources are being used up and industry is shifting to _____ forms of energy.
13. London has had a problem with air _____. In fact, the word _____ (fog mixed with smoke) was first used in 1905 to describe the air in London.
14. The _____ (the major change in the economy marked by the introduction of power-driven machinery) began around the _____ where fuel was cheap and available.
15. Today, exhaust from _____ - and _____ - powered vehicles is the major problem.
16. Today, the government sets _____ for industry. Laws have forced automakers to build vehicles that produce less harmful _____.
17. Air _____ blows eastward from the United Kingdom and continues to cause _____ rain in many countries in Western Europe.

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Chapter 5: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Section 2: A Brief History of the United Kingdom

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The history of the United Kingdom as a unified _____ began in 1603 when King James VI of Scotland also inherited the crown of the Kingdom of _____, which included Wales.
2. In 1707, a single _____ of Great Britain was established along with an official name change to the Kingdom of _____. With the addition of the Kingdom of _____ in 1801, the country became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
3. The British _____ once covered the largest territory in history.
4. By the 1920s, almost _____ of the world's population was under British control.
5. The cost was extraordinary and Britain no longer has the wealth to maintain its _____, so it granted independence to most of the Empire. The new independent nations joined together as the British _____ of _____.
6. Since the 1990s, however, _____ movements in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and _____ have brought into question the degree of unity of this union.
7. The United Kingdom has also been a leading member of the _____ (EU). However, in 2016, the people of the United Kingdom voted to break _____ from the European Union. This move is commonly called the _____ (a quick way of saying the words *Britain* and *exit*).

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Chapter 5: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *Section 3: The Government of the United Kingdom*

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The _____ of the United Kingdom consists of several parts. There is the _____, who serves as head of state in mostly ceremonial and symbolic roles. There is a _____, who enforces the laws and manages the day-to-day operation of the country as head of government.
2. There is a lawmaking body called the _____ of Great Britain.
3. The Parliament is composed of the House of _____ and the House of _____.
4. The House of _____ is made up of members who are appointed by the _____ upon recommendation from the prime minister.
5. Because these are no longer _____ positions, a life peer must be nominated by the prime minister.
6. The House of Lords has little actual _____ power.
7. The other house of British Parliament is the House of _____. The 650 members of this house are directly _____ by voters for five-year terms.
8. Although traditionally considered the lower house, the House of Commons has the _____ of power for taxes, spending, and money measures, and has more actual _____ power than the House of Lords.

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Section 3: The Government of the United Kingdom

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9. The United Kingdom is classified as a _____ monarchy because the country is ruled by a monarch (a king or queen) whose power is _____ by a constitution.
10. _____ has its own unicameral Parliament consisting of 129 elected officials called Members of Scottish Parliament (MSPs).
11. Citizens of the United Kingdom elect members of the House of _____ in a general election.
12. After the election, the leader of the _____ party with the most members in the House of Commons is asked by the monarch to form a government and select a _____ who will be the head of the government and run the government on a day-to-day basis.

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Chapter 5: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Section 4: The Economy of the United Kingdom

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The United Kingdom is considered to be one of the _____ market economies in the world.
2. There is _____ government regulation to interfere with daily decisions for consumers.
3. Laws in the United Kingdom allow any _____ to begin a business.
4. Items such as machine tools, _____, ship, and aircraft equipment, motor vehicles and parts, _____, and communications equipment are _____ in the United Kingdom and provide many jobs for its citizens.
5. The majority of UK _____ are food and fuels.
6. The United Kingdom is a leading trading power and a global _____ center.
7. As an educated and industrialized country, the United Kingdom has a good _____ of living. _____, health status, and social activities all rank above average for European countries.
8. The _____ of the United Kingdom, the British _____ (£), is one of the most stable in the world.

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Chapter 5: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Section 5: US-United Kingdom Relations

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Today, the United States has no _____ ally than the United Kingdom, and British foreign policy _____ close cooperation with the United States.
2. Relations were _____ by the United Kingdom's alliance with the United States during both world wars and the Korean conflict.
3. The United Kingdom has an _____ (the official residence and offices of an ambassador) in Washington, DC, with an ambassador to represent the United Kingdom in the United States.
4. The United Kingdom is a major _____ trading power. It is one of the largest markets for US _____ and one of the largest suppliers of US imports, making the relationship between these two countries beneficial and somewhat _____ on each other.
5. _____ imports over \$2.1 billion in goods from the United Kingdom, which include lift trucks, automobiles, and pharmaceutical, optical and medical _____.
6. The United Kingdom is a large source of foreign _____ visiting the United States.