Chapter 2: Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship

Lesson 2.1 – Studying Geography

I. Displaying the Earth’s Surface
   A. A globe of the Earth best shows the **sizes of continents** and the shapes of landmasses and **bodies of water**. They also show true **distance** and direction.
      1. Maps are flat drawings that can shows small areas in **great detail**.
      2. Maps can show many things, however they can’t show true **size, shape, distance and direction** because they are flat drawings of a round object.
   B. Globes and maps have some things in common.
      1. Both are marked with **imaginary lines** that divide the Earth into **hemispheres**.
   C. Hemispheres
      1. The **Equator** divides the Earth into “**half spheres**” or hemispheres.
      2. Everything north of the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere, whereas everything south of the Equator is in the **Southern** hemisphere.

3. _____________ Hemisphere

4. _____________ Hemisphere

1. _____________ Hemisphere

2. _____________ Hemisphere

3. The **Prime Meridian** divides the Earth into Eastern and Western hemispheres.
4. Everything east of the Prime Meridian is in the **Eastern hemisphere** and everything west of it is in the **Western hemisphere**.

D. Finding Places on the Earth
   1. Latitude and longitude lines cross, forming a pattern called a **grid** system.
   2. Lines of **latitude** circle the Earth parallel to the Equator. They measure distance **north or south** of the Equator in degrees.
   3. Lines of **longitude** circle the Earth from Pole to Pole. These lines measure distance **east or west** of the Prime Meridian.
   4. The grid system makes it possible to find the **absolute** location of a place. This is the **exact spot** where a line of latitude crosses a line of longitude.
E. From Globes to Maps
   1. Mapmakers create different types of map projections to show the round Earth on a flat sheet of paper.

F. Map Projections
   1. A “Goode’s Interrupted Equal-Area projection” map shows continents close to their true shapes and sizes.
   2. The Mercator projection shows true direction and land shapes fairly accurately. It does not, however, show correct size or distance.
   3. The Robinson projection is less distorted, and the Winkel Tripel projection gives a good overall view of the continents’ shapes and sizes.

II. Five Themes and Six Essential Elements of Geography
To understand how our world is connected, some geographers have broken the study of geography into five themes or six essential elements.

A. Five Themes of Geography
   1. The Five Themes of Geography are: location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and regions.

B. Six Essential Elements
   1. The World in Spatial Terms: Geographers first take a look at where the place is located. By asking “where is it?” you begin to develop an awareness of the world around you.
   2. Places and Region: Place refers to where something is, but also what a place is like. It might describe physical and/or human characteristics. To organize their study, geographers often group places into regions that are united by one or more common characteristics.
   3. Physical Systems: Geographers study how physical systems, such as hurricanes, volcanoes, and glaciers, shape the Earth’s surface.
   4. Human Systems: This refers to how people have shaped our world, and geographers look at how borders are decided and why people settle in certain places.
   5. Environment and Society: How does the relationship between people and their natural surroundings influence the way we live?
6. The Uses of Geography: Geography helps us understand the relationships among **people, places, and environment**.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element of Geography</th>
<th>What Does It Study?</th>
<th>Local Example</th>
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<tr>
<td>The World in Spatial Terms</td>
<td>The location of places on Earth.</td>
<td>12.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Systems</td>
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<td>Human Systems</td>
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<td>The Uses of Geography</td>
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**III. Types of Maps**

Geographers use many different types of maps. Maps that show a wide range of information are called **general-purpose maps**. These are often collected into one book called an **atlas**.

A. Physical Maps
   1. These maps show **land and waters** features. The colors used on these maps are usually brown or green for land and blue for water. They may also use colors to show **elevation**, or the height of an area above sea level.

B. Political Maps
   1. These maps show the **names and border** of countries. They also show the location of **cities** and other human-made features of a place.

C. Special-Purpose Maps
   1. These maps show **specific** kinds of information, usually patterns such as **climate, natural resources, or population**. A **road map** is an example of a special-purpose map.
D. Reading Maps
1. An important step in reading a map is to study the **map key**. This explains the lines and colors used on a map. It also explains any **symbols**, or signs and pictures, used on a map.
2. The map **scale** is a measuring line that tells you the **distance** represented on the map.
3. A map has a symbol called a **compass rose** that tells you the position of the **cardinal directions**: north, south, east, and west. These directions help you to explain the **relative location** of any place on Earth.

IV. Using Charts, Graphs, and Diagrams
Charts, graphs, and diagrams are tools for showing information.

A. Charts
1. Charts show facts in an **organized** way using **rows and columns**.

B. Graphs
1. Bar graphs use **thick, wide lines** to compare data.
2. Line graphs show **changes over a particular period** of time.
3. A **climate graph**, or climograph, combines a line graph and a bar graph. This shows the long-term weather patterns in a place.
4. **Pie** graphs are circular graphs that show how the whole of something is **divided** into parts.
5. Diagrams are special **drawings**. They show steps in a process, point out the parts of an object, or **explain how something works**.
V. Population and Culture
Like geographers, historians study population, cultures, and the movement of people, ideas and goods. Historians are interested in how these things change over time.

A. Population shifts
1. Geographers examine what sorts of people make up a population.
2. Geographers also study how fast a population grows or shrinks over time and they measure population density, the average number of people living in a square mile or square kilometer.
3. A choropleth uses colors to show population density.
4. The movement of people from one place to settle in another place is called migration. Throughout history there have been many migrations of human being.

B. Culture and Change
1. Culture is the set of beliefs, behaviors, and traits shared by the members of a group. Scholars study cultures by examining the language, religion, government, and customs of different groups.
2. Throughout history, different peoples have met through exploration, migration, and trade. These meetings often lead to cultural diffusion. This is when each group shares part of its culture with the other.
Lesson 2.2 – Exploring Economics

I. What is Economics?
   A. Resources and Production
      1. In order to make goods and offer services, people need **resources**: land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship.
      2. Land includes the surface of the Earth and its **natural resources**.
      3. Labor is the ability of people to **do work**.
      4. Capital is **money and goods** used to help people make or do things.
      5. **Entrepreneurship** is the act of running a business and taking on the **risks** of that business.
      6. Technology is using knowledge in a practical way to **accomplish a task**.
   B. Supply and Demand
      1. **Supply** is the amount of a good or service that a producer **wants to sell**. The law of supply says that the **higher the price** you can charge for a good or service, the more of it you will want to **sell**.
      2. **Demand** is the amount of something that a **consumer** wants to **buy**. The law of demand says that the lowers the price of a good or service, the **more of it** people will want to buy.
      3. **Scarcity**, or lack of a resource, affects supply and demand. When not much of a needed resource is available, then the demand for it will **grow**. The higher the demand will **raise the price**.
II. Managing and Measuring Economies
   A. Economic Systems
      1. A traditional economy is based on custom. In this economy, members of a family or tribe make goods for **the rest of the group**.
      2. In a command economy, a central **government** decides what goods will be made and **who will receive** them.
      3. In a market economy, the **individual** makes choices about what to make, sell or buy.
      4. In a mixed economy, the government has some **control** over what and how much is made.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Economic System</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Traditional Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Command Economy</td>
<td>10.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Economy</td>
<td>11.</td>
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   B. Measuring Economies
      1. When the economy grows quickly, it is often called a **boom**. When the economy grows very slowly or shrinks, it is called a **recession**.
      2. Rising prices are a **sign of inflation**. High inflation means that money buys less.

III. Trade in World History
   A. Why Do People Trade?
      1. Countries trade with each other when both sides can **gain** something from the exchange. **Exports** are goods shipped out of a county and sold somewhere else, and **imports** are goods and services that a country **buys** from other countries.
      2. Early civilizations often traded by **bartering**.
   B. Barriers to Trade
      1. **Conflict** can stop trade. **Geography** can make it hard to travel between two places. Sometimes a country chooses to **cut off** contact with other peoples. And nations may try to **limit or ban** trade that hurts producers in their own country.
   C. Global Trade
      1. Today, most of the world’s countries take part in some form of international trade. This is known as **globalization**.
      2. The goal of free trade is a **world market** where people are free to choose what to **buy and sell**.
      3. Globalization has **increased** the ties among the world’s **economies**.
Lesson 2.3 – Practicing Citizenship

I. Principles of Government
   A. The United States has a representative government
      1. This means that citizens vote for officials who serve the will of the people.
      2. The government must act in the people’s interests and protect their rights.
   B. The Constitution created a federal system of government.
      1. This means that the central, or federal, government is the highest authority.
      2. It also shares some powers with the state governments.
   C. Separation of powers
      1. The federal government is split into three equal parts, or branches, with their own specific powers, an idea called “separation of powers”.
      2. This was created so that no one branch could become too powerful.
      3. Each branch limits the power of the other branches using a system of checks and balances.
      4. The legislative branch is known as the U.S. Congress. It passes laws for the whole country.
      5. The executive branch includes the office of the U.S. President. This branch ensures that the nation’s laws are carried out.
      6. The judicial branch includes the U.S. Supreme Court and various lesser courts. The judges in the judicial branch use the Constitution to interpret laws.

II. What is Citizenship?
The system of government in the United States provides many freedoms, however it also needs citizens to carry out certain duties and responsibilities. This idea is called civic participation.
   A. Rights of Citizenship
      1. All Americans have the right to seek life, liberty, and happiness.
      2. They have the right to freedom of expression, meaning they can speak and write openly.
      3. They can also attend peaceful gatherings and petition the government to address their needs.
      4. The Constitution also protects the right of people to worship as they choose.
         Also, people accused of a crime have the right to receive a fair trial by a jury of their peers.
      5. Citizens also have the right to vote for public officials and to serve in public office.
   B. Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship
      1. Obeying all federal, state, and local laws is one of the first duties of citizenship. Citizens also have to pay their taxes to federal, state, and local governments. Citizens must serve on a jury if the government asks them to. Finally, citizens must be ready to defend the United States and the Constitution.
   C. Being a Global Citizen
      1. Being a global citizen means taking care of the environment, and understanding how people live in other countries.
      2. Being a globally citizen does not mean giving up your duties and responsibilities as a citizen of the United States. It means thinking about how you can make the world a better place by your actions.