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 _______ and the shapes of landmasses and _______. They also show true _______ and _______.
      1. Maps are flat drawings that can show small areas in _______.
      2. Maps can show many things, however they can’t show true _______ _______ because they are _______ drawings of a round object.
   B. Globes and maps have some things in common.
      1. Both are marked with _______ that divide the Earth into _______.
   C. Hemispheres
      1. The _______ divides the Earth into _______ or hemispheres.
      2. Everything north of the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere, whereas everything south of the Equator is in the _______ hemisphere.
      3. The _______ divides the Earth into _______ and _______.
      4. Everything east of the Prime Meridian is in the _______ and everything west of it is in the _______.

D. Finding Places on the Earth
   1. Latitude and longitude lines cross, forming a pattern called a _______ system.
   2. Lines of _______ circle the Earth parallel to the Equator. They measure distance _______ of the Equator in degrees.
   3. Lines of _______ circle the Earth from Pole to Pole. These lines measure distance _______ of the Prime Meridian.
   4. The grid system makes it possible to find the _______ location of a place. This is the _______ where a line of latitude crosses a line of longitude.
E. From Globes to Maps
   1. Mapmakers create different types of _________________ 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 _________________.
   2. The Mercator projection shows true ___________ and land shapes fairly accurately. It does not, however, show correct _________________.
   3. The ___________ projection is less distorted, and the _______________ 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 _______ or six ______________.

   A. Five Themes of Geography
      1. The Five Themes of Geography are: ________________________________

   B. Six Essential Elements
      1. The World in Spatial Terms: Geographers first take a look at where the place is ________________. By asking “where is it?” you begin to develop an _______________ of the world around you.
      2. Places and Region: Place refers to where something is, but also what a _______ ___________. It might describe __________________________ characteristics. To organize their study, geographers often group places into regions that are _______ by one or more _______________ characteristics.
      3. Physical Systems: Geographers study how physical systems, such as __________________________, shape the Earth’s surface.
      4. Human Systems: This refers to how _______ have shaped our world, and geographers look at how __________________ and why people _______ in certain places.
      5. Environment and Society: How does the relationship between people and their natural surroundings ________________________?
6. The Uses of Geography: Geography helps us understand the relationships among_____________________.

<table>
<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>
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<tr>
<td>Physical 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_____________ maps. These are often collected into one book called an ________.

A. Physical Maps
   1. These maps show ______________ 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________, or the height of an area above sea level.

B. Political Maps
   1. These maps show the_____________ of countries. They also show the location of ______ and other human-made features of a place.

C. Special-Purpose Maps
   1. These maps show _______ kinds of information, usually patterns such as ______________________________. A ______ is an example of a special-purpose map.

D. Reading Maps
   1. An important step in reading a map is to study the _____________. This explains the lines and colors used on a map. It also explains any ____________, or signs and pictures, used on a map.
   2. The map ______ is a measuring line that tells you the ________ represented on the map.
   3. A map has a symbol called a ____________ that tells you the position of the ______________: north, south, east, and west. These directions help you to explain the ____________ 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 ________________ way using ________________.

B. Graphs
   1. Bar graphs use ________________ to compare data.
   2. Line graphs show ________________ of time.
   3. A ________________, or climograph, combines a line graph and a bar graph. This shows the long-term weather patterns in a place.
   4. ___ graphs are circular graphs that show how the whole of something is __________ into parts.
   5. Diagrams are special _________________. They show steps in a process, point out the parts of an object, or ________________.
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 ________________.

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

B. Culture and Change
   1. __________ is the set of beliefs, behaviors, and traits shared by the members of a ________. Scholars study cultures by examining the ___________________________ of different groups.
   2. Throughout history, different peoples have met through___________________________. These meetings often lead to _______________. 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 ____________ : land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship.
      2. Land includes the surface of the Earth and its _________________.
      3. Labor is the ability of people to _________________.
      4. Capital is ________________ used to help people make or do things.
      5. ________________ is the act of running a business and taking on the ___ of that business.
      6. Technology is using knowledge in a practical way to _________________.
   B. Supply and Demand
      1. _______ is the amount of a good or service that a producer _______________. The law of supply says that the ________________ you can charge for a good or service, the more of it you will want to _________.
      2. _______ is the amount of something that a __________ wants to ____. The law of demand says that the lowers the price of a good or service, the ___________ people will want to buy.
      3. ________, or lack of a resource, affects supply and demand. When not much of a needed resource is available, then the demand for it will ________. The higher the demand will _________________.

Describing In the arrow on the left, describe what migration is. In the box on the right, describe the types of changes that migration can cause.

38. Migration

39. Changes Caused
4. ___________ also impacts supply and demand. This is what you ___________ to make it or buy it.

II. Managing and Measuring Economies
   A. Economic Systems
      1. A ___________ economy is based on custom. In this economy, members of a family or tribe make goods for ___________.
      2. In a ___________ economy, a central ___________ decides what goods will be make and ___________ them.
      3. In a ___________ economy, the ___________ makes choices about what to make, sell or buy.
      4. In a _____ economy, the government has some ___________ over what and how much is made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Economic System</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<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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<tr>
<td>Mixed economy</td>
<td>12.</td>
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B. Measuring Economies
   1. When the economy grows quickly, it is often called a ___________. When the economy grows very slowly or shrinks, it is called a ___________.
   2. Rising prices are a ___________. 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 _____ something from the ___________. ___________ are goods shipped out of a county and sold somewhere else, and ___________ are goods and services that a country ___________ from other countries.
      2. Early civilizations often traded by ___________.
   B. Barriers to Trade
      1. ___________ can stop trade. ___________ can make it hard to travel between two places. Sometimes a country chooses to ___________ contact with other peoples. And nations may try to ___________ 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 ___________.
      2. The goal of free trade is a ___________ where people are free to choose what to ___________.
      3. Globalization has ___________ the ties among the world’s ___________.
Lesson 2.3 – Practicing Citizenship

I. Principles of Government
A. The United States has a ___________________________.
   1. This means that ____________ vote for officials who serve the will of the people.
   2. The government must act in the __________________ and protect their rights.
B. The Constitution created a __________________ of government.
   1. This means that the central, or federal, government is the _________________.
   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 ____________, with their own specific ____________, an idea called “separation of powers”.
   2. This was created so that no one branch could become too _____________.
   3. Each branch limits the power of the other branches using a system of ________
      _____________________.
   4. The legislative branch is known as the _________________. It passes laws for the whole country.
   5. The executive branch includes the office of the _________________. This branch ensures that the nation’s _________________.
   6. The judicial branch includes the _________________ and various lesser courts.
      The judges in the judicial branch use the ________________ to interpret _______.

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 _____________________________.
A. Rights of Citizenship
   1. All Americans have the right to seek ____________________________.
   2. They have the right to freedom of _____________, meaning they can speak and write openly.
   3. They can also _________________ and petition the government to address their needs.
   4. The Constitution also _____ the right of people to worship _____________.
      Also, people accused of a crime have the right to receive a _______________
      _____________________.
   5. Citizens also have the right to _____ for public officials and to _____ in public office.
B. Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship
   1. ____________________________ is one of the first duties of citizenship.
      Citizens also have to pay their ______ to federal, state, and local governments.
      Citizens must serve on a ______ if the government asks them to. Finally, citizens must be ready to __________________ and the Constitution.
C. Being a Global Citizen
   1. Being a global citizen means ___________________________, and understanding how people _____________________.
   2. Being a globally citizen does not mean giving up your duties and responsibilities as a citizen of the United States. It means ___________________________
      __________________________ a better place by your actions.