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 direction.
      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 Eastern and Western hemispheres.
      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 ______________.

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 2.1 Review:

1. What type of map would you choose to find the borders between countries? Why?
2. What is the difference between a chart and a diagram?

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 _____________.
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 made and _____________.
      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.
   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 country 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 2.2 Review:

1. What is opportunity cost?

2. Describe the difference between a command economy and a traditional economy.

3. How does demand relate to buyers of a good?