

STUDYING GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS, AND CITIZENSHIP

55.6.G.1.4 Utilize tools geographers use to study the world.

NGSSS



ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS How does geography influence the way people live? Why do people trade? Why do people form governments?

“The study of history and civics helps provide that sense of time beyond the here and now. The study of geography and culture helps build a sense of space and place.”

ARNE DUNCAN

In Your Own Words

What is Arne Duncan saying about the importance of geography?

What does Arne Duncan mean by “beyond the here and now”?

Arne Duncan was nominated as U.S. Secretary of Education by President-elect Barack Obama in 2009. In a speech in June 2010, Duncan made the following statement:



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DBQ BREAKING IT DOWN

Why do you think that the study of geography, history, civics, and culture is important?

Three horizontal lines for writing an answer to the question above.

LESSON 1

STUDYING GEOGRAPHY

NGSSS



SS.6.1.2 Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps. SS.6.1.4 Utilize tools geographers use to study the world. SS.6.6.1 Describe the six essential elements of geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.

Terms to Know

hemisphere
a "half sphere," used to refer to one-half of the globe

latitude
imaginary lines that circle the Earth parallel to the Equator

longitude
imaginary lines that circle the Earth from pole to pole

projection
a way of showing the round Earth on a flat map

physical map
a map that shows land and water features

political map
a map that shows the names and borders of countries

special-purpose map
a map that shows themes or patterns such as climate, natural resources, or population

scale
a measuring line that shows the distances on a map

cardinal directions
north, south, east, and west

choropleth
a special-purpose map that uses colored dots to show population density

migration
the movement of people from one place to settle in another place

culture
the set of beliefs, behaviors, and traits shared by a group of people

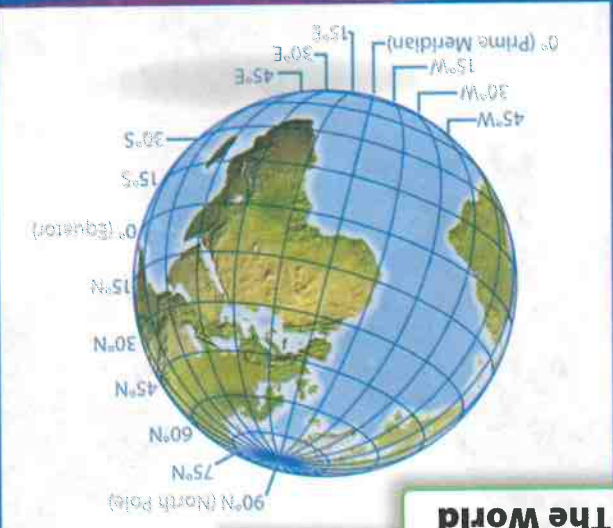
Essential Question

How does geography influence the way people live?

Guiding Questions

1. What methods do geographers use to show the Earth's surface?
2. How do geographers use the five themes and six essential elements of geography?
3. What are some of the key ways that maps are used?
4. What are the uses of charts, graphs, and diagrams?
5. How do geographers study population and culture?

Where in the World?



The World

What Do You Know?

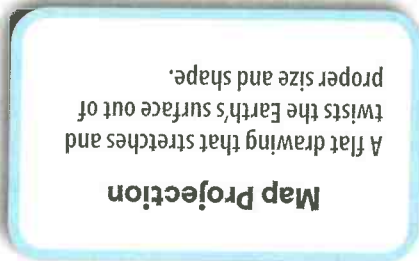
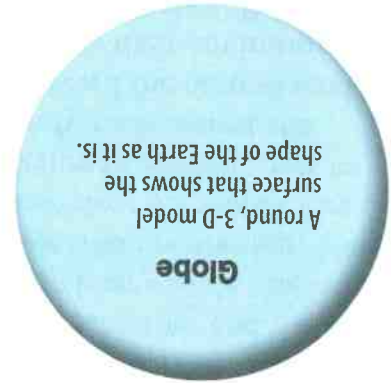
Directions: Label the globe above with the following:

- North
- South
- East
- West

Use a globe or map in your classroom and find the latitude and longitude of your town or city.

Displaying the Earth's Surface

Geographers use globes and maps to show where things are on the Earth. *Globes* are round models of the Earth. Maps are flat drawings of the Earth. On a globe, the land and water look the same as on the Earth. This is not true for a map. A flat map has to stretch the Earth out. This means the size and shape of the land and water are changed. Mapmakers choose different ways to do this. Each way of showing the Earth on a flat map is called a **projection**.



How do you know exactly where something is on Earth? Mapmakers use imaginary lines. One key line is the Equator. It circles the Earth from east to west. The Equator divides Earth into two hemispheres, north and south. A **hemisphere** is half of a globe. Another key line is the Prime Meridian. It circles the Earth from north to south. It divides Earth into the eastern and western hemispheres.

Lines of **latitude** circle the Earth from east to west. They run above and below the Equator. Lines of **longitude** circle the Earth from north to south. They run to the east and west of the Prime Meridian. Together, these lines form a grid. This means that the two sets of lines cross each other. Each point where they cross has a latitude measurement and a longitude measurement. These are shown in units called degrees. If you know the longitude and latitude of a spot, you know its exact location on the Earth.

Five Themes and Six Essential Elements of Geography

Geographers also want to know about other features of our world. They study the people who live on Earth.

Show Your Skill

1. Identify the Main Idea
Why do maps and globes show the Earth in different ways?

Think Critically

2. Infer Why do mapmakers use imaginary lines on maps and globes?

3. Analyze How are the Equator and Prime Meridian related to latitude and longitude?

For many years, geographers have used the Five Themes of Geography to study the world. The Five Themes of Geography are (1) location, (2) place, (3) human-environment interaction, (4) movement, and (5) regions.

Geographers now divide their field into Six Essential Elements. Each element looks at a different set of facts about our world and the people on it.

Geographers who study *The World in Spatial Terms* want to know where things are. People interested in *Places and Regions* want to know what places are like. They study the land, the weather, and the plants and animals of an area. Geographers studying *Physical Systems* look at how natural events such as earthquakes and volcanoes shape the Earth's surface. They also learn how living things depend on each other and their surroundings. *Human Systems* deals with how people shape the world. Why do people settle in one place and not another? How do they choose the borders of countries? How do people, ideas, and goods move from place to place? Human Systems tries to answer these questions. Those who study *Environment and Society* want to know how people act toward the natural world around them. They ask how people change their environment and are changed by it. *The Uses of Geography* deals with how geography helps us understand the world we live in. It looks at the tools geographers use to study and describe the world.

Types of Maps

Geographers use different types of maps to show the Earth. **Physical maps** show land and water on the surface of Earth. **Political maps** show the names of countries. They also show borders between countries. **Special-purpose maps** show specific kinds of information. They might show weather patterns. They could show the number of people who live in a place. Such maps can even show you where events took place throughout history.

To understand a map, you must be able to read it. Most maps have a map key. It tells you what the lines and colors used on a map represent, as well as the meaning of any symbols, or pictures, shown on a map. A map **scale** is a line that helps you measure distances on a map. Many maps also show you the **cardinal directions**—north, south, east, and west. A compass rose directs you to due north. Some maps also have a locator map. This small map shows you where the area on the main map is found.

Take the Challenge


6. In a small group, draw an example of a physical map, political map, and special-purpose map. Choose a theme so that your maps are related. Put your maps on a poster to show to the class.

Show Your Skill

5. **Compare and Contrast** How are physical maps different from political maps?

Mark the Text

4. Underline each element of geography in the text.



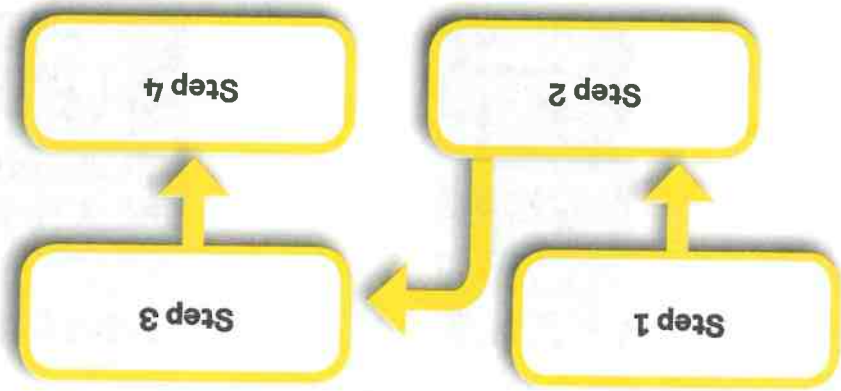
Using Charts, Graphs, and Diagrams

Charts, graphs, and diagrams are all tools for showing information. Reading the title tells you the subject. Charts display data such as facts and numbers. They place numbers and other data in rows and columns. To read a chart, look at the labels at the top of each column and on the left side of the chart. They explain what the numbers or other data on the chart are measuring.

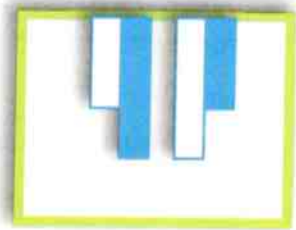
There are different types of graphs. Bar graphs use wide lines to show data. They are useful for comparing amounts. Line graphs work well for showing changes over time. To read line and bar graphs, first look at the labels along the side and bottom of the graph. The left side has a line that runs up-and-down. This line is called the y-axis. The line that runs left-to-right along the bottom is the x-axis. Each axis is labeled. One label tells what is measured. The other label tells how much is measured. Pie, or circle, graphs are circular graphs that show how the whole of something is divided into parts. Each divided "slice" section of the circle is labeled and shows a part or percentage of the whole "pie," circle. The entire pie circle should add up to 100 percent.

Diagrams are special drawings. They show steps in a process, point out the parts of an object, or explain how something works.

Sample Diagram



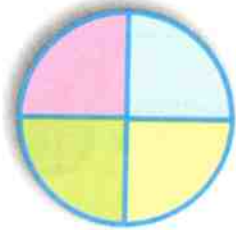
Bar Graph



Line Graph



Pie Graph



Take the Challenge

8. Create a bar graph, line graph, or pie graph based on a study you do of students in your classroom or school. Select a topic and collect the data. Display your findings in one of the tools shown on this page.

Think Critically

7. Explain How do charts and graphs help show data?

	The World in Spatial Terms	Places and Regions	Physical Systems
	Human Systems	Environment	The Uses of Geography

In your own words, describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography. **SS.6.G.1.2**

Population and Culture

Population is the number of people who live in a specific place. Geographers study this in great detail. They record how fast the number of people increases or decreases over time. They also measure population density. This is the average number of people living in a square mile or square kilometer. A **choropleth** map uses colors to show population density. Geographers also study **migration**, or the movement of people from one place to another.

Geographers are also interested in how people think and act. They study this by looking at culture. **Culture** is the set of beliefs and behaviors shared by the members of a group. Scholars study cultures by learning about the key ideas that groups share. For example, they study language, religion, and government. They also look at what people eat, what they wear, and their activities.

Throughout history, different peoples have met through exploration, migration, and trade. Change often happens as a result of such meetings. Strong groups may conquer weaker ones. Different groups may share part of their culture with others. In this way, ideas are spread from one group to another. Sometimes the mixing of two or more groups forms a new culture. Such meetings between different peoples are a key part of world history.



NGSSS Check Why do geographers use different types of maps and map projections? **SS.6.G.1.2**

Show Your Skill

9. Make a Connection What kinds of examples would you give to describe the culture in which you live?

Think Critically

10. Analyze Why are meetings between cultures important in world history?

command economy
an economic system in which a central government makes economic decisions

traditional economy
an economic system based on custom

opportunity cost
what a person gives up when they choose to buy or make something

scarcity
a lack of a resource

demand
the desire that a person has to buy something

supply
the amount of something that is available

entrepreneurship
the act of running a business and taking on the risks of that business

inflation
a rise in prices and a drop in the value of money

recession
a period of slow economic growth

capital
money and goods used to help people make or do things

globalization
the growth in free trade between countries

barter
to trade by exchanging one good for another

imports
goods brought into one country from another in trade

exports
goods sent from one country to another in trade

inflation
a rise in prices and a drop in the value of money

recession
a period of slow economic growth

Terms to Know

EXPLORING ECONOMICS

LESSON 2

Essential Question

Why do people trade?

Guiding Questions

1. What are the basic ideas of economics?
2. What are the different types of economic systems?
3. What are the benefits and disadvantages of trade?

It Matters Because

- ◆ Products are made all over the world. Through trade, different countries are able to import goods or raw materials that they do not produce.
 - ◆ Look at the labels of your clothing or other items around the classroom. Check out where those things have been made by looking for a "Made in _____" label.
 - ◆ Make a list of the countries that made your clothing or items in your classroom.
 - ◆ Mark the countries from your list on the world map.
- What patterns do you see?

What Do You Know?

Directions: Select three or four vocabulary terms from the list at left, write an example of what that term means in everyday life, and then come back later to add more detail.

Later

Now

55.6.E.1.2 Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.

55.6.E.1.3 Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).

55.6.E.3.2 Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.

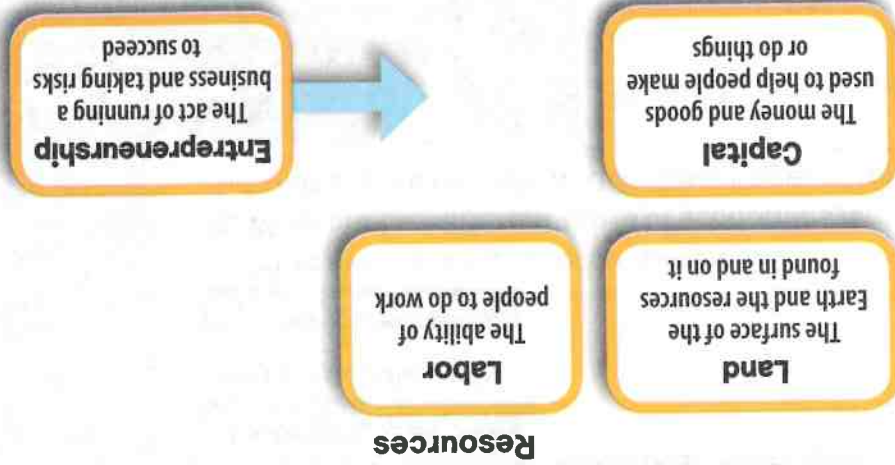
55.6.E.3.4 Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.



It is also how much of a good or service is available. **Demand** is how much of something people want to sell, and demand. **Supply** is how much of something people want to sell, and demand. It is how much of something people want to buy. It can also show how strongly someone wants to buy something. In general, people want to sell goods at high prices and buy goods at low prices. How do they agree on a price? In a *free market*, where people can choose what to buy or sell, supply and demand balance out. If a seller charges too high a price, no one will buy those high-priced goods. If a buyer demands too low a price,

it is more likely to fail. If no one is willing, however, to take risks, it would be harder to start new companies. Having the right resources is just the first step in making something. How much should you make? What price should you charge for it? These choices are shaped by the law of supply

Resources are the things that people need to make goods and other services. In economics, there are four key resources. *Land* is the surface of the Earth. It also includes things found in the Earth, such as oil or water. *Labor* is the ability of people to do work. Without workers, goods cannot be made. **Capital** is the money and goods used to help people make or do things. For example, if a company wants to make shoes, it needs a factory. It also needs money to pay workers to make the first set of shoes. The factory and the money are each kinds of capital. **Entrepreneurship** is the act of running a business. It also means taking on risks. If a company is poorly run, it is more likely to fail. If no one is willing, however, to take risks, it would be harder to start new companies.



Economics is the study of how and why people make, buy, and sell things. Economists ask three questions. *What* goods and services should people offer? *How* should they make and sell them? *Who* will use them?

What Is Economics?

networks Read Chapter 2 Lesson 2 in your textbook or online.

3. Take on the role of an entrepreneur! Think of a product or service. Answer the questions that entrepreneurs must ask themselves when developing a product or service. Consider supply and demand for the product or service. Make an advertisement for your product or service, including details about it, where to buy it, and how much it costs.

Take the Challenge

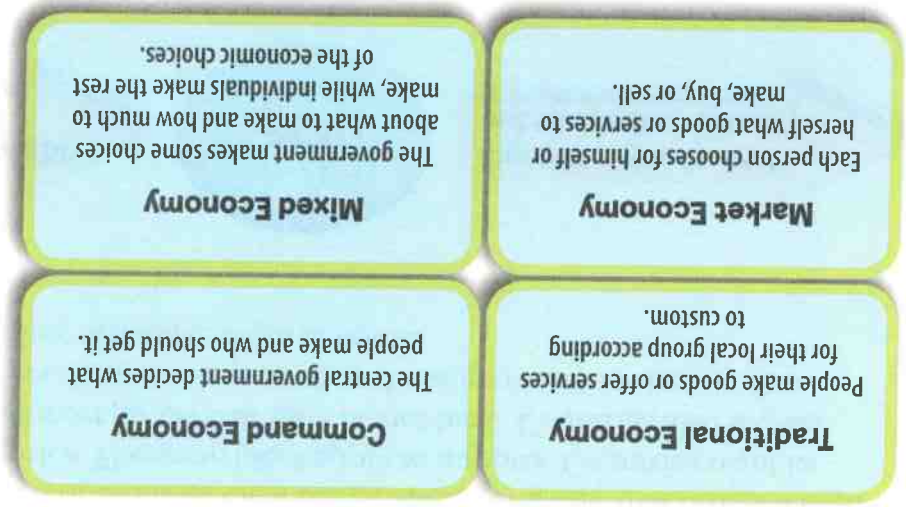
2. Circle the word *resources* and each of the four key resources.

Mark the Text



1. Identify Main Ideas and Details What are the three main questions that economists ask?

Show Your Skill



There are four major kinds of economic systems. These systems are ways of deciding who should make goods and who should use them.

The oldest system is a **traditional economy**. In a traditional economy, people live in small groups. They make what their family or others in their group need. Children often do the same kind of work as their parents. Choices about what to make are based on custom. Customs are ways of doing things that have been followed for a long time.

The first civilizations, such as those in Egypt, China, and Mesopotamia, often had command economies. In a **command economy**, a central government decides what goods will be made and who will get them. The government often

Managing and Measuring Economies

no one will be willing to sell goods at that price. Over time, each side finds a price they can agree on.

Prices also depend on how uncommon something is, or its **scarcity**. If something is very rare, it is usually worth more than something that is easy to find. This means that buyers have to choose between paying a high price or not buying the good. Such choices happen all the time when people buy and sell.

One name for these kinds of choices is opportunity cost. The **opportunity cost** of something is based on what you gave up to make or buy it. For example, you are a farmer. You must choose what to grow. Whatever you choose will use up resources. These include land, water, money, and time. If you grow wheat, you cannot grow something else. You gave up that chance, or opportunity, when you chose to grow wheat.

Show Your Skill

4. Make a Connection Think

of something you chose to buy or do recently. Write down its opportunity cost, or what you gave up when you made your choice.

5. Compare and Contrast

How are traditional and command economies different from each other?



People have been trading with each other for thousands of years. Trade takes place when each side has something to gain. This means that each side has something that the other side wants. Trade between countries is based on exports and imports. When a country **exports** a good, it ships that good from the country to another place. When a country **imports** a good, it brings it into the country from another place. How does a country decide what to export? An export can be a good that is common at home but uncommon in other places. This means that it can be sold for a higher price than it cost to make. Or it can be something rare that brings a high price. The same ideas apply to imports. Countries want to import goods that they do not have. Countries also import goods when they can buy those goods more cheaply than they can make them at home.

Trade in World History

collects taxes from people. It may also make them work on large projects. A command economy can bring together many resources. This may make the government powerful. People, however, have limited choices. In a *market economy*, each person makes their own choices about what to make, sell, or buy. The United States has a market economy. In a *mixed economy*, the government has some control over what is made and how much is made, while individuals make the rest of the economic choices. When an economy grows, more goods are made. When an economy shrinks, fewer goods are made. Economies tend to grow for a while, then shrink, then grow again, shrink again, and so on. This up-and-down pattern is called the business cycle. When an economy grows very slowly or shrinks, it is called a **recession**. Companies may close and people may lose their jobs. One sign of economic trouble is inflation. **Inflation** means that money is worth less. Prices go up as a result. This makes it more expensive to buy the things needed to live. Governments want to avoid recessions and limit inflation. But no one is sure just how this should be done.

Think Critically

6. Explain What is the business cycle?

Reading Check

7. Why is inflation a problem?

Mark the Text

8. Underline what a country does when it exports a good and circle what it does when it imports a good.



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NGSSS Check List two reasons why countries trade. Then list two reasons why countries may refuse to trade with one another. **SS.6.EJ.3**



People first traded with each other using a system called **bartering**. When bartering, goods are traded directly for each other. People might trade fish for furs. But bartering only works if you have what the other person wants. If all you have is fish and the other person wants wood, you have no deal. Once money was invented, trade became simpler. Money has an agreed-upon value. This means it can be traded for almost anything.

Trade is not always possible. If people cannot travel, trade cannot happen. Sometimes geography makes it hard to travel between places. A wide desert, a tall mountain, or a large sea can limit trade. Fighting or other kinds of conflict can also make travel too dangerous.

Sometimes one group does not want to trade with other groups. This might happen because the two groups disagree with each other about politics or other issues. Or, a country may want to limit trade if it hurts some of its own people. Farmers in a country may not be able to grow rice as cheaply as it can be bought from another country. Those farmers may be driven out of business if everyone buys cheap imported rice from another country. Their government may tax that imported rice to make it more expensive. This action protects its farmers.

Today many countries trade with each other. This growth in world trade is called **globalization**. It is the result of efforts to increase free trade. The goal of free trade is a world market where people are free to choose what to buy and sell. People who are in favor of free trade say that it boosts trade. It also reduces the prices of goods. These changes help economies grow. Those against free trade say that it makes imports and foreign labor costs too cheap. They fear that this can cause a country to lose its companies and jobs to other countries. Globalization has increased the ties between the world's economies. When a large economy like that of the United States struggles, it affects the economy of the whole world.

Think Critically

11. Infer Why do you think that free trade has grown over time, leading to globalization?

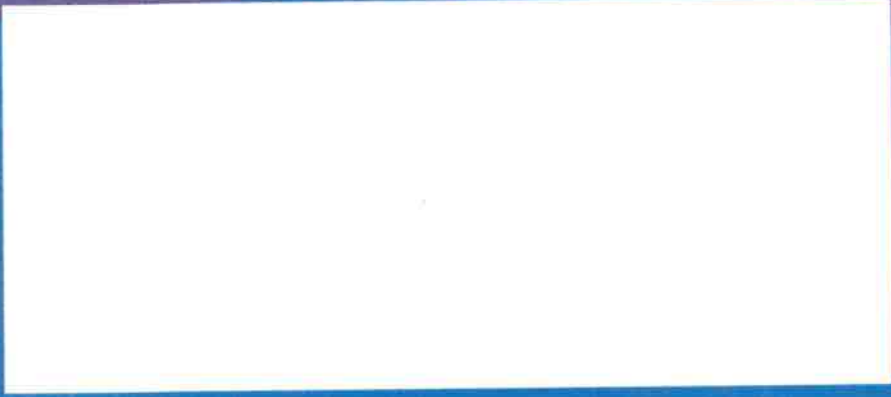
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Show Your Skill

9. Draw Conclusions What might happen to trade today if there was no money?

10. Draw Conclusions Why are there barriers to trade?

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Directions: Draw a diagram to show what you think the three branches of the U.S. government are, and how checks and balances work with the branches. Use arrows to show how each branch checks on the other branches. When you have completed your diagram, look at the diagram in the lesson and make any necessary changes.

What Do You Know?

Now think about what it means to be a global citizen. How are the responsibilities alike or different from those of a U.S. citizen?

Think about what it means to be a U.S. citizen. What are your responsibilities?

their rights and responsibilities.

Our system of government needs active citizens who understand

It Matters Because

SS.6.C.1.1 Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy.

SS.6.C.1.2 Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).

SS.6.C.2.1 Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from Ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.

NGSSS



representative government
a form of government in which people vote for officials who represent their interests

federal system
a type of government in which power is divided between a central government and state governments

separation of powers
the idea that power should be divided between specific branches of government

legislative branch
the branch of government that passes laws

executive branch
the branch of government that enforces laws

judicial branch
the branch of government that interprets laws

checks and balances
a system in which each branch of government can limit the power of another branch

Terms to Know

1. What are the key principles of the U.S. government?
2. What are the civic rights, duties, and responsibilities of U.S. citizens?
3. What does it mean to be a global citizen?

Guiding Questions

Why do people form governments?

Essential Question

PRACTICING CITIZENSHIP

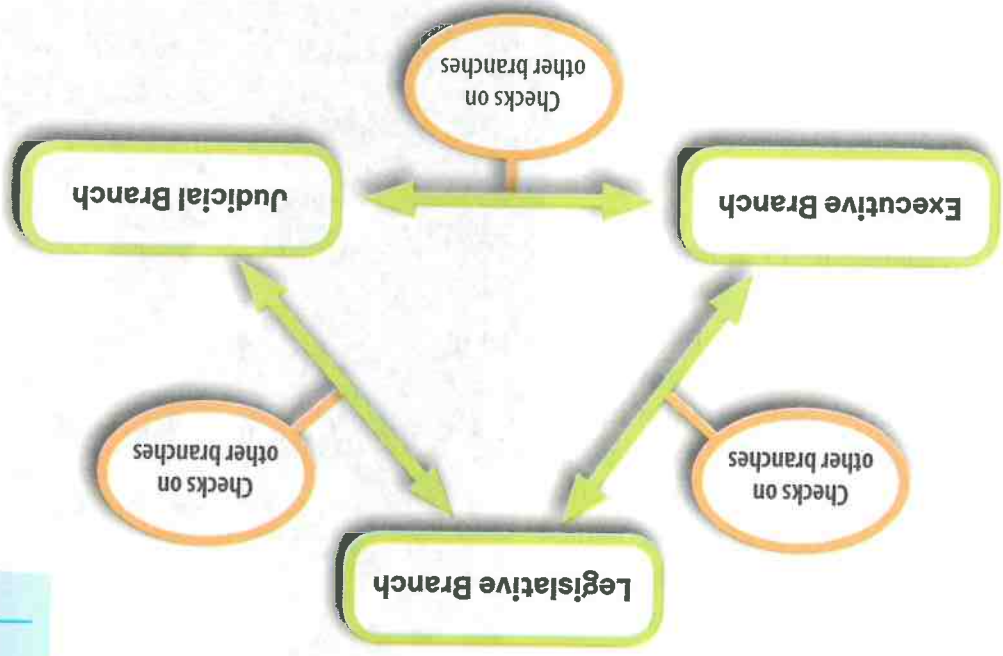


Principles of Government

The government of the United States is based on the rules written down in the U.S. Constitution. The United States has a **representative government**. This means that citizens vote to elect, or choose, people who will serve in government. These people are supposed to act in the interests of the citizens who voted for them.

The Constitution also limits the powers of the government. The United States has a **federal system**. The federal, or central, government has the most power. But it shares power with the state governments. The Constitution also divides the federal government into three branches, or parts. Each branch has its own set of powers. This idea is called **separation of powers**. What powers does each branch have? The **legislative branch** makes laws. The U.S. Congress is the legislative branch. It is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The **executive branch** carries out the laws. The president is the leader of the executive branch. The **judicial branch** reviews and interprets the laws. The Supreme Court is the leading court of the judicial branch.

The Constitution also creates a system of **checks and balances**. This means that each branch can check, or limit, the power of another branch. For example, the president can veto, or block, a law proposed by Congress. However, Congress can overturn a veto with enough votes. The system of checks and balances keeps any one part of government from becoming too powerful.



1. Explain What is a federal system?

Mark the Text

2. Circle each of the branches of government.

Show Your Skill

3. Draw Conclusions How do separation of powers and checks and balances limit the power of government?

What Is Citizenship?

American citizens have rights, duties, and responsibilities. Rights are freedoms protected by law. All Americans have the right to seek, or look for, life, liberty, and happiness. All Americans may speak their minds freely. They can also write what they think. Together these rights are called freedom of expression. Americans have the right to go to meetings and other gatherings that are peaceful. If they have a problem, they can write to government officials and ask them to help. This is called the right to petition. The Constitution also protects freedom of religion. This means that people can worship as they choose. If someone is accused of a serious crime, they have a right to a trial by jury.

A jury is a group of people who listen to both sides in a court case. Jury members are guided by a judge. They decide if the accused person is guilty or innocent of the crime. Citizens also have the right to vote. This allows them to choose their leaders. Citizens are free to serve in public office. These and other rights are discussed in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.

The Constitution also says that citizens have some duties. These are things that all citizens must do. All citizens must obey the law and pay taxes. This applies to federal, state, and local laws and taxes. Citizens must serve on a jury if asked. They must also be ready to defend the United States and the Constitution. Responsibilities are actions that are not required by law. They are still very important. Carrying out these acts helps protect the freedoms that Americans enjoy. Being responsible also helps local communities. Citizens should stay informed about important issues. Issues are topics that affect many people, such as crime or education. Learning about issues helps citizens make wise choices when they vote. In addition to being a right, voting is a key responsibility of citizenship. Citizens should vote and vote with care. If they do not, they have less chance of being represented in government.

Citizens are called to serve on a jury. As a jurist, you will listen to a case and deliberate.



Mark the Text
4. Highlight or underline the rights and freedoms of U.S. citizens.

Show Your Skill

5. Identify Main Ideas and Details List the duties of citizenship.

NGSS Check How is being a global citizen like being a U.S. citizen? **SS.6.C.2.1**



Today the world faces many problems. Often these problems are too big for any one country to handle alone. Pollution is one example. It can spread from one country to another. Trade is a world issue. Most countries trade with at least one other country. Some rely on trade to help their economies, so the laws about trade are important to many countries. Another global issue is human rights. Around the world, many people do not have the same rights as Americans. Improving this situation is a goal of the United States and the United Nations. The United Nations is an international organization that promotes peace, human rights, and cooperation between the countries of the world. Being a global citizen means learning about these and other issues that affect the world as a whole. It also means understanding better how people live in other countries. A key goal of global citizenship is working together with others. One way to do that is to respect the views of others. Being a global citizen does not mean giving up your duties and responsibilities as a U.S. citizen. It means thinking about how you can make the world a better place by your actions.

Being a Global Citizen

Citizens should also respect the rights and views of other people. The United States welcomes people of many different backgrounds. All these people share the same freedoms. Before you deny a right to someone else, think about how you would feel if someone tried to take away your rights. Finally, citizens should take part in their local community. By working with each other, we help make our neighborhoods and towns better places to live. There are different ways to keep our communities strong. We can volunteer our time. We can join neighborhood groups, and we can serve in public office.

Show Your Skill
6. Make Generalizations
 Why is being a responsible citizen important?

Mark the Text
 7. Circle three world issues given as examples in the text.

Take the Challenge
 8. Think about how you can be a responsible citizen. Make a mini-citizenship booklet just for kids. Illustrate your examples. Show your booklet to a partner.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How does geography influence the way people live?

Reflect on What It Means . . .

Where people live affects what activities they do, clothes they wear, and food they eat. How does geography influence how you live? Your community? Your world? Draw a picture to show how geography influences you, your community, and a place in the world. Draw a picture in each box below or on another piece of paper. Write a brief description to go with your picture.

Me

My Community

My World

TAKE THE CHALLENGE

With the help of an adult, go online and connect with other students your age around the world. Ask them how geography influences the way they live.