

## Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship

### Lesson 1 Studying Geography

#### 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?*

#### Terms to Know

**projection** a way of showing the Earth on a flat sheet of paper

**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

**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 colors 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

### What do you know?

Read the list of Six Essential Elements of Geography. Draw a line to match the element on the left with the description on the right of what a geographer in that field might study.

The World in Spatial Terms

Places and Regions

Physical Systems

Human Systems

Environment and Society

The Uses of Geography

How people change their environment

Earthquakes and volcanoes

Where things are located

The relationships among people, places, and environments

How people have shaped the world

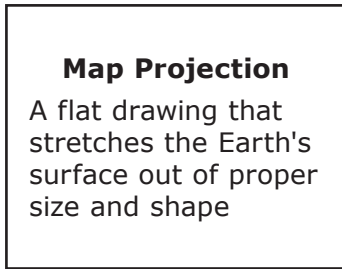
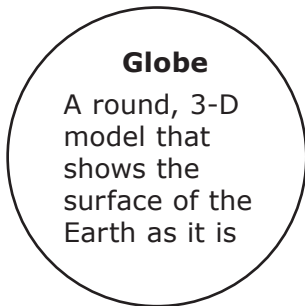
Land, weather, and the plants and animals of an area

**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 1 Studying Geography, *Continued***

**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. They can show very detailed areas and are easy to carry. On a globe, the land and water look the same as on the Earth. A map stretches out the Earth, changing the size and shape of land and water. Mapmakers choose different ways of showing the Earth on a flat map. Each way is called a **projection**.



Globes and maps have some features in common. Both use imaginary lines to locate places on Earth. One key line is the Equator. It circles the Earth from east to west and divides Earth into northern and southern hemispheres. 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. Lines of **longitude** circle the Earth from north to south. 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 latitude and longitude of a spot, you know its exact location on the Earth.

**Five Themes and Six Essential Elements of Geography**

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 in it.

**? Finding the Main Idea**

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

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**? Analyzing**

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

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**✓ Reading Check**

3. What are an advantage and a disadvantage to using a map rather than a globe to study the Earth's geography?

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**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 1 Studying Geography, *Continued***



**Reading Check**

4. Which Essential Elements of Geography might be involved in the study of an area's landforms and how they affect people living there?

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**Reading Check**

5. Why is reading the map key important when looking at a special-purpose map?

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**Describing**

6. Cut a two-tab Foldable to make four tabs. Place it along the dotted line. Write *Geography uses ...* on the anchor tab. Label the four tabs *Maps, Charts, Graphs,* and *Diagrams.* On the back, describe how each item is used in geography.

Geographers who study *The World in Spatial Terms* want to know where things are located. People interested in *Places and Regions* study the land, the weather, and the plants and animals of an area. Geographers analyze how *Physical Systems*, 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 have shaped the world. Those who study *Environment and Society* want to know how people change their environment and are changed by it. *The Uses of Geography* helps us understand the relationships among people, places, and environments.

**Types of Maps**

Geographers use different types of maps to show different information. **Physical maps** show land and water on the surface of Earth. **Political maps** show the borders and names of countries. **Special-purpose maps** show specific kinds of information. They could show the number of people who live in a state or where resources are located.

Most maps have a map key. This tells you what the lines and colors used on a map represent. It also explains any symbols, or signs and pictures. A map **scale** helps you measure distances on a map. Many maps also show the **cardinal directions**—north, south, east, and west.

**Using Charts, Graphs, and Diagrams**

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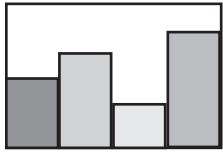
Charts, graphs, and diagrams are tools for showing information. Charts arrange numbers and other data in rows and columns. To read a chart, look at the labels at the top of each column and on the left side. They explain what the chart is showing.

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. The amounts being measured are shown on a grid above each year. To read line and bar graphs, first look at the labels along the side and bottom of the graph. Pie, or circle, graphs are circular graphs that show how the whole of something is divided into parts.

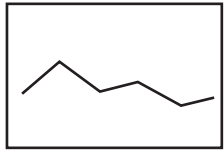
**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 1 Studying Geography, *Continued***

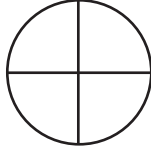
Diagrams are special drawings. They show steps in a process, point out the parts of an object, or explain how something works.



Bar Graph



Line Graph



Pie Graph

**Population and Culture**

Population is the number of people who live in a specific place. Geographers study this in great detail. A **choropleth** map uses colors to show population density. This is the average number of people living in a square mile or square kilometer. Geographers also study the movement of people from one place to settle in another place. This movement is called **migration**.

Geographers are interested in how people think and act. They study this by looking at **culture**, the set of beliefs, behaviors, and traits shared by members of a group. Language, religion, and government are part of culture.

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.

**Check for Understanding**

**Why do geographers use different types of maps and map projections?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**List two things that geographers study other than the location of places on earth.**

2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**✓ Reading Check**

7. What type of graph shows changes over time?

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**✓ Reading Check**

8. Why are geographers interested in contact between cultures?

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9. Place a two-tab Foldable to cover the Check for Understanding. Label the anchor tab *Geographers Study . . .* Label the two tabs *Physical Systems* and *Human Systems*. Make a memory map by drawing arrows below each title. List words or phrases that you remember about each. Use your notes to help you answer the questions under the tabs.

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## Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship

### Lesson 2 Exploring Economics

#### 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?*

#### Terms to Know

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

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

**supply** the amount of a good or service that a producer wants to sell

**demand** the amount of a good or service that a consumer wants to buy

**scarcity** lack of a resource

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

**traditional economy** an economic system in which custom decides what people do, make, buy, and sell

**command economy** an economic system in which a central government decides what goods will be made

**recession** a period of slow economic growth or decline

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

**exports** goods sent from one country to another in trade

**imports** goods brought into one country from another in trade

**barter** to trade by exchanging one good or service for another

**globalization** the growth in free trade between countries

#### What do you know?

Read each statement. Circle T if you think the statement is true. Circle F if you think the statement is false.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Economics is the study of how and why people make, sell, and buy things. | T | F |
| 2. People generally want to sell things at lower prices.                    | T | F |
| 3. Opportunity cost means how much you have to spend to do something.       | T | F |
| 4. Rare things are worth more than things which are easy to get.            | T | F |
| 5. Once money was invented, trade became simpler.                           | T | F |

**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 2** Exploring Economics, *Continued*

**What Is Economics?**

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?

<b>Land</b> the surface of the Earth and the resources found in and on it	<b>Labor</b> the ability of people to do work	
<b>Capital</b> the money and goods used to help people make or do things		<b>Entrepreneurship</b> the act of running a business and taking risks to succeed

Resources are the things that people need to make goods and offer services. In economics, there are four key resources. Land is the surface of the Earth. Labor is the ability of people to do work. **Capital** is the money and goods used to help people make or do things.


**Entrepreneurship** is the act of running a business. It also means taking on risks.

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 and demand.

**Supply** is how much of something people want to sell. It is also how much of a good or service is available.

**Demand** 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. In a free market, where people can choose what to buy or sell, supply and demand balance out.

Other things affect supply and demand, such as **scarcity**, or lack of availability. 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.




**Identifying**

1. What are the three main questions that economists ask?

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**Marking the Text**

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




**Defining**

3. What is *supply*?  
What is *demand*?

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**Explaining**

4. Why do buyers pay a high price for something that is *scarce*?

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**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 2 Exploring Economics, *Continued***

**✓ Reading Check**

5. How will the people who make goods and those who buy the goods react if the price goes down?

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**✍ Making Connections**

6. 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.

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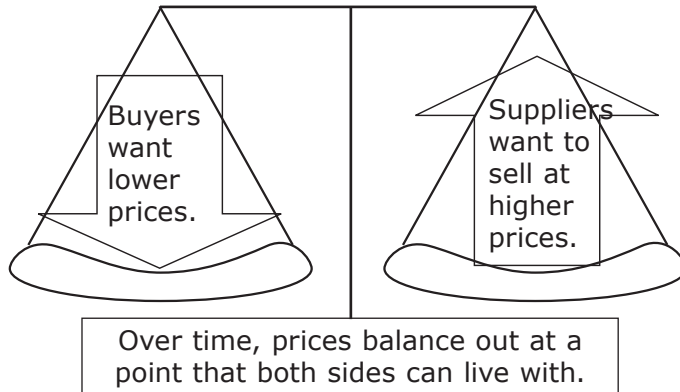
**? Contrasting**

7. How are traditional and command economies different from each other?

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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. If you grow wheat, you cannot use the land to grow beans. You gave up that chance, or opportunity, when you chose to grow wheat.

**Managing and Measuring Economies**

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.

The first civilizations, such as those in Egypt and Mesopotamia, were command economies. In a **command economy**, a central government decides what goods will be made and who will get them. 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. Individuals make the rest of the economic choices.

When an economy grows, more goods are made. When an economy shrinks, fewer goods are made. When an economy grows slowly or shrinks, it is called a **recession**.



**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 2** Exploring Economics, *Continued*

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.

**Trade in World History**

People have been trading with each other for thousands of years. Trade takes place when 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 out of the country to another place. When a country **imports** a good, it brings it into the country from another place.

Early civilizations first traded with each other by bartering. When people **barter**, goods are traded for other goods. However, barter only works if you have what the other person wants. 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. Sometimes geography makes it hard to travel between places. 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 about politics or other issues. Or a country may want to limit trade if it hurts its own producers.

Today most countries trade with each other. This is called **globalization**. Globalization has increased the ties between the world's economies. When a large economy like that of the United States struggles, it affects the world.

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**Check for Understanding**

List two factors that affect the price of a good or service.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_

List two methods of trade between countries.

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

 **Reading Check**

- 8. In which type of economic system are all decisions made by a central government?

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 **Reading Check**

- 9. Why do countries agree to trade with one another?

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- 10. Glue two one-tab Foldables together along the anchor tabs. Glue the anchor tabs along the dotted line. Label the top anchor tab *The Importance of . . .*. Write *Supply and Demand* on the top Foldable and *Imports and Exports* on the bottom Foldable. Draw arrows below the titles and write as many words and phrases as you can remember about each topic.



## Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship

### Lesson 3 Practicing Citizenship

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*Why do people form governments?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

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?*

#### Terms to Know

**representative government** government in which citizens elect officials who govern

**federal system** government which divides power between a central government and state governments

**separation of powers** the division of power between the branches of government

**legislative branch** the part of government that passes laws

**executive branch** the part of government that enforces laws

**judicial branch** the part of government that interprets laws

**checks and balances** system in which each branch of government limits the power of another branch

### What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

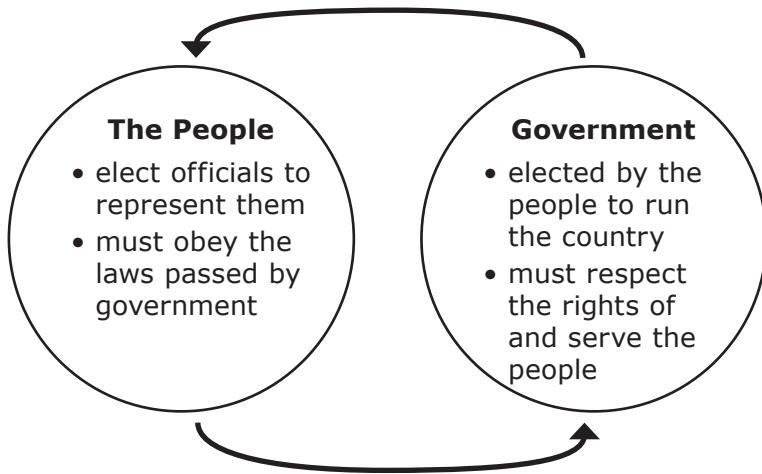
Now...		Later...
	What is a representative democracy?	
	What are checks and balances?	
	How is voting both a right and a responsibility of citizenship?	
	Why should citizens stay informed about important issues?	
	What does it mean to be a global citizen?	

**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 3** Practicing Citizenship, *Continued*

**Principles of Government**

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



The Constitution also limits the powers of government. The United States has a **federal system**. The federal, or central, government has the most power. It shares some power with the state governments. The Constitution also divides the federal government into three equal branches, or parts. Each branch has its own set of powers. This idea is called **separation of powers**. This idea was adopted so that no single branch would become too powerful. A government that is too powerful might harm its citizens.

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

**Marking the Text**

1. In the text, underline the definition of a federal system.

**Identifying**

2. List each branch of the federal government and one of its key powers.

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**Drawing Conclusions**

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

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**Reading Check**

4. What type of government does the United States have?

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**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 3** Practicing Citizenship, *Continued*

**FOLDABLES®**



**Defining**

5. Place a three-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Write *Citizens have ...* on the anchor tab. Label the first tab *rights*, the middle tab *duties*, and the bottom tab *responsibilities*. On the front of the tabs, write definitions for the rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizens. On the back, give examples of each.



**Marking the Text**

6. In the text, underline three duties of citizenship.



**Finding the Main Idea**

7. Why is being a responsible citizen important?

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**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 and 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 fair trial by jury. A **jury** is a group of people who listen to both sides in a court case. Citizens also have the right to vote. This allows them to choose their leaders. These and other rights are discussed in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.

Duties are things that all citizens must do. All citizens must obey the law and pay taxes. This applies to federal, state, and local governments. 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. 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. Voting is a key responsibility of citizenship. Citizens should vote so they can choose representation in government.

**Responsibilities of Citizenship**

- respecting the rights of others
- staying informed on issues
- voting
- volunteering in the community

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 in America. Before you deny a right to someone else, put yourself in his or her place. Think about how you would feel if someone tried to take away your rights.

**Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship**

**Lesson 3** Practicing Citizenship, *Continued*

Finally, by working with each other, citizens help make 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.

**Being a Global Citizen**

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, 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 basic rights as Americans. However, the idea is growing that all people should have these rights.

Being a global citizen means learning about these and other issues that affect the world as a whole. It also means understanding how people live in other countries. That helps us work together more easily to solve big problems, such as drought or hunger.

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.

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**Check for Understanding**

**List two facts about the structure of the government of the United States.**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**List one right, one duty, and one responsibility of U.S. citizenship.**

- 3. Right: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Duty: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Responsibility: \_\_\_\_\_

 **Reading Check**

**8.** What duties do citizens have?

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 **Reading Check**

**9.** What are some ways in which you could become a better global citizen?

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**10.** Glue a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Label the anchor tab *Citizens and Government*. Write *Representative Government* in the middle of the one-tab Foldable. Make a memory map by drawing five arrows pointing away from the title. Write five words or phrases that you remember about representative government.