

GEOGRAPHY

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHY: The study of our surroundings.
Physical features describe places on Earth and human geography examines how people adapt to their environment.

THEME 1: LOCATION

- ABSOLUTE LOCATION
DEFINITION: uses latitude and longitude to find exact place
EXAMPLE: Georgia is at 32°N and 83°W.
- RELATIVE LOCATION
DEFINITION: describes where something is compared to some place else
EXAMPLE: Atlanta is north of Macon.

THEME 2: PLACE

- HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
DEFINITION: unique characteristics of a place including languages, customs, and beliefs.
EXAMPLE: Both English and French are spoken in Quebec, Canada.
- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
DEFINITION: unique characteristics that include landform, climate, and vegetation.
EXAMPLE: The Appalachian Mountains span from Georgia to Maine.

THEME 3: HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- POSITIVE SIDE OF HUMANS INTERACTING WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT: innovative farming techniques
- NEGATIVE SIDE OF HUMANS INTERACTING WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT: pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, loss of animal habitat

THEME 4: MOVEMENT

- DESCRIPTION: people, goods, and ideas travel from one location to another.
- EXAMPLE: Airplanes move people as they travel.
The internet allows ideas to move around the Earth.

THEME 5: REGIONS

- DESCRIPTION: Areas with unique human and physical characteristics.
- EXAMPLE: The desert region in Saudi Arabia is home to the nomadic Bedouin people.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEFINITION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: study of different types of government

3 PARTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE:
Civic life, personal life, government

PART 1: CIVIC LIFE

- DESCRIPTION How do citizens' decisions affect local community?
- EXAMPLE: Adults who choose to vote help determine the leaders in our government.

PART 2: PERSONAL LIFE

- DESCRIPTION Decisions people make about their own personal interests.
- EXAMPLE: Jake chose to join the track team and French Club at his high school.

PART 3: GOVERNMENT

- DESCRIPTION People and institutions that have the authority to make and enforce laws and to settle disputes.
- EXAMPLE: Our homes are in Roswell. The local governments for us are the City of Roswell and Fulton County.

DEFINITION OF POLITICS: Process where people with different opinions can reach agreements and enforce them.

WHY IS CIVIC EDUCATION IMPORTANT?

To understand your rights and responsibilities as a citizen.

GOVERNMENT

DEFINITION OF GOVERNMENT: The system by which a country is organized.

PURPOSE (WHY DO COUNTRIES HAVE GOVERNMENTS?): To protect people and keep civil order.

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

<p><u>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PURPOSE: Create laws DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BICAMERAL & UNICAMERAL: <p><u>Bi</u>: Branch is divided into <u>2</u> houses or assemblies.</p> <p><u>Uni</u>: <u>one</u> house or assembly.</p>	<p><u>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PURPOSE: Enforce or carry out laws. 	<p><u>JUDICIAL BRANCH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PURPOSE: settles disputes among citizens and between citizens and the government.
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CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

*ALL COUNTRY EXAMPLES MUST BE FROM THE 7TH GRADE REGIONS OF STUDY

<p><u>AUTOCRACY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO HOLDS THE POWER? one Ruler HOW DO CITIZENS PARTICIPATE? They do not 	<p><u>OLIGARCHY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO HOLDS THE POWER? Small Group HOW DO CITIZENS PARTICIPATE? very limited 	<p><u>DEMOCRACY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO HOLDS THE POWER? Citizens HOW DO CITIZENS PARTICIPATE? Vote in Elections DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT DEMOCRACY & REPUBLIC (REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY): direct - citizens vote on everything. republic - citizens vote for representatives. EXAMPLE*
<p>2 MAIN TYPES OF AUTOCRACIES</p>		
<p><u>DICTATORSHIP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DESCRIPTION One person controls entire country. EXAMPLE* Fidel Castro was a dictator in Cuba. 	<p><u>ABSOLUTE MONARCHY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DESCRIPTION King or Queen has all the power EXAMPLE* King of Saudi Arabia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EXAMPLE* Chinese Communist Party
<p>2 MAJOR FORMS OF DEMOCRACIES</p>		
<p><u>PARLIAMENTARY</u></p> <p>HOW IS THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT CHOSEN? party that wins the most votes chooses head of government.</p> <p>EXAMPLE* The United Kingdom is a parliamentary democracy</p>	<p><u>PRESIDENTIAL</u></p> <p>HOW IS THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT CHOSEN? Citizens elect President separate from legislature.</p> <p>EXAMPLE* The U.S. is a presidential democracy.</p>	

(Kim Jung Un of North Korea)

ECONOMICS

PART 2

SPECIALIZATION

DESCRIPTION: Country focuses on producing goods and services they make best

ADVANTAGE FOR BUSINESSES/COUNTRIES: speciality goods and services can be traded for what ~~they~~ ^{countries} are unable to produce.

REAL WORLD EXAMPLE: Saudia Arabia specializes in providing petroleum (oil) products.

HOW ARE SPECIALIZATION & TRADE RELATED? A country trades ~~the~~ ^{its specialized} products for products they need that are made in other countries.

FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

NATURAL RESOURCES	CAPITAL GOODS	HUMAN RESOURCES	ENTREPRENEURSHIP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFINITION: Products of Earth EXAMPLES: RENEWABLE RESOURCES: Can replenish itself NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES: Cannot be replaced by nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFINITION: Tools used to produce goods EXAMPLES: tractors, machines, computers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFINITION: People who produce goods and services EXAMPLES: employees, workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEFINITION: Taking risk of starting new business EXAMPLES: A person can open their own restaurant. A person could start a company to sell a new invention.

SUPPLY & DEMAND

SUPPLY DEFINITION: Goods or services available for sale

- WHY DO PRODUCERS SOMETIMES PRODUCE A LOW SUPPLY OF THEIR GOOD? ... so they can create the illusion of scarcity, increase demand and raise the prices.

DEMAND DEFINITION: Goods or services consumers are willing to buy

- 3 THINGS THAT AFFECT DEMAND:
 - want
 - ability to pay
 - willing to pay

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND?

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.)

DEFINITION: Measures total value of goods and services produced in one country in one year.

HOW DOES A COUNTRY'S INVESTMENT IN FACTORS OF GROWTH IMPACT ITS GDP? Usually, when a country invests in economic growth, the G.D.P. will grow (improve).