

Foundations OF Social Studies



GEOGRAPHY

DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHY: The study of our surroundings and the physical features that describe places on Earth.

THEME 1: LOCATION

- ABSOLUTE LOCATION
DEFINITION: using latitude and longitude to find an exact location of a place on Earth
EXAMPLE: 33, 7490 North, 84, 3880 West
- RELATIVE LOCATION
DEFINITION: location described by where it is in relation, or compared to somewhere else
EXAMPLE: Atlanta, Ga is about 100 miles north of Macon, Ga

THEME 2: PLACE

- HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
DEFINITION: description of a place using characteristics that include languages spoken, customs, practices, and belief systems
EXAMPLE: English is the dominant language of the U.S., U.K. and Australia
- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
DEFINITION: a location described by characteristics that include landforms, climate, vegetation, and other natural characteristics
EXAMPLE: Southern Germany is separated from the rest of Germany, their culture is different

THEME 3: HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- POSITIVE SIDE OF HUMANS INTERACTING WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT: Sugarcane has helped many industries and cities in Cuba grow
- NEGATIVE SIDE OF HUMANS INTERACTING WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT: there are many droughts, so people must decide whether to water crops or store water to drink

THEME 4: MOVEMENT

- DESCRIPTION: movement is when people, goods, and ideas travel from one place to another
- EXAMPLE: airplanes, internet

THEME 5: REGIONS

- DESCRIPTION: regions are areas with human and/or physical characteristics
- EXAMPLE: the Amazon region of Brazil

HISTORY &

POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEFINITION OF HISTORY: History is the story of our successes and failures from the past that shape our world today.

DEFINITION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: the study of different types of governments and how they help their citizens.

3 PARTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: Civic life, Personal life, and Government

PART 1: CIVIC LIFE

- DESCRIPTION how citizens decisions affect their community
- EXAMPLE: voting for candidate in an election

PART 2: PERSONAL LIFE

- DESCRIPTION decisions people make about their own interests
- EXAMPLE: moving, buying something

PART 3: GOVERNMENT

- DESCRIPTION people and institutions in society that make laws and enforce them to protect citizens
- EXAMPLE: city of Roswell government, president, mayor

DEFINITION OF POLITICS:

The process of making agreements and enforcing those decisions

WHY IS CIVIC EDUCATION IMPORTANT?

It's important because we are all citizens and under the authority of the U.S. government.

GOVERNMENT

DEFINITION OF GOVERNMENT: the system by which a country is organized, from the earliest of tribes to the most powerful nations today

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

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

<p><u>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PURPOSE: make laws for the country • DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BICAMERAL & UNICAMERAL: Bicameral has two houses, while unicameral has 1 legislative house 	<p><u>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PURPOSE: enforce laws and deal with foreign nations 	<p><u>JUDICIAL BRANCH</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PURPOSE: in charge of courts in the country and settling arguments among the citizens
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CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

<p><u>AUTOCRACY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO HOLDS THE POWER? the leader • HOW DO CITIZENS PARTICIPATE? they don't participate 	<p><u>OLIGARCHY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO HOLDS THE POWER? a political party / small group 	<p><u>DEMOCRACY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO HOLDS THE POWER? citizens • HOW DO CITIZENS PARTICIPATE? citizens vote for their leaders • DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT DEMOCRACY & REPUBLIC (REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY): <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><u>Direct</u> head of government elected to manage government day-to-day</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><u>Republic</u> all citizens vote on all decisions</p> </td> </tr> </table> 	<p><u>Direct</u> head of government elected to manage government day-to-day</p>	<p><u>Republic</u> all citizens vote on all decisions</p>
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<p>2 MAIN TYPES OF AUTOCRACIES</p>				
<p><u>Dictatorship</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESCRIPTION one person that is supported by the military rules the country • EXAMPLE Hitler as former Nazi Germany 	<p><u>Absolute Monarchy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESCRIPTION when someone gains power by inheritance • EXAMPLE King Louis XIV of France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOW DO CITIZENS PARTICIPATE? limited rights to choose leader • EXAMPLE former Soviet Union 		
<p>2 MAJOR FORMS OF DEMOCRACIES</p>				
<p><u>Parliamentary</u></p> <p>HOW IS THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT CHOSEN? the head is chosen by the legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EXAMPLE United Kingdom or Canada 	<p><u>Presidential</u></p> <p>HOW IS THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT CHOSEN? by voting from the citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EXAMPLE United States 			

ECONOMICS

PART 1

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

- **ECONOMICS** The study of how decisions are made about how to distribute limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants.
- **NEEDS** Basic things necessary for all humans.
- **WANTS** Things that would make lives more comfortable.
- **GOODS** Tangible items
- **SERVICES** work or activities people perform, often for a fee
- **CONSUMER** a person who satisfies a need or want by buying a good or service.
- **PRODUCER** A person/group of people who use resources to make goods or provide services

SCARCITY

DEFINITION:

The limited supply of something

WHY MUST COUNTRIES DEVELOP ECONOMIC SYSTEMS IN RESPONSE TO SCARCITY?

No country has everything that its people need and want.

TYPES OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

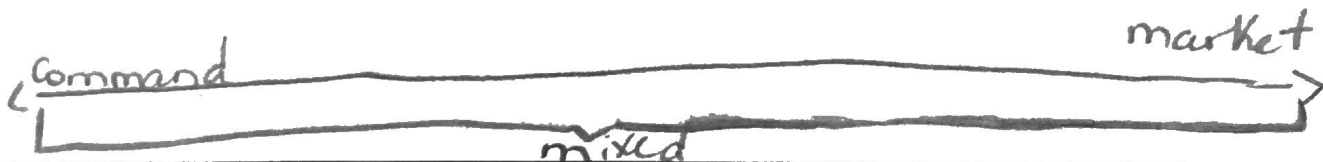
ECONOMIC QUESTIONS:

- 1) What goods and services will be produced?
- 2) How will the goods and services be produced?
- 3) For whom are the goods and services produced?

	TRADITIONAL	COMMAND	MARKET	MIXED
DESCRIPTION:	Customs and habits of the past	government planning groups make <u>ALL</u> decisions	choices of buyers or sellers	combination of command and market
WHO/WHAT DETERMINES HOW THE 3 QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED?				

MIXED ECONOMY CONTINUUM

DRAW THE CONTINUUM. LABEL EACH END WITH THE NAME OF THE SYSTEM AND THE "DEGREE OF FREEDOM". INCLUDE ONE COUNTRY THAT HAS MORE CHARACTERISTICS OF A MARKET ECONOMY AND ONE THAT HAS MORE CHARACTERISTICS OF A COMMAND ECONOMY.



TRADE & TRADE BARRIERS

TRADE DEFINITION: the exchange of goods and services between countries

WHY WOULD A COUNTRY CREATE A TRADE BARRIER?

to restrict trade because they want to produce and sell their own goods

TARIFF

DEFINITION: tax

QUOTA

DEFINITION: limit

EMBARGO

DEFINITION: stop

ECONOMICS

PART 2

SPECIALIZATION

DESCRIPTION:

focusing on the service or product the company makes best

ADVANTAGE FOR BUSINESSES/COUNTRIES:

focus all attention on one thing

REAL WORLD EXAMPLE:

Playing one sport / teaching one class

HOW ARE SPECIALIZATION & TRADE RELATED?

Specialization encourages trade

FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

NATURAL RESOURCES

- DEFINITION: directly from nature
- EXAMPLES: coffee beans, cotton, fruits, paper
- RENEWABLE RESOURCES: can be reused
- NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES: can't be reused

CAPITAL GOODS

- DEFINITION: goods used to help produce other goods
- EXAMPLES: Carpenter hammer, Computer, saw, tools

HUMAN RESOURCES

- DEFINITION: ability and knowledge of the workers
- EXAMPLES: cook, cashier, manager, delivery driver, chef

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- DEFINITION: people with creative, new ideas for a better product
- EXAMPLES: taking a risk to start your own business

SUPPLY & DEMAND

SUPPLY DEFINITION:

the amount of good or service available for sale

- WHY DO PRODUCERS SOMETIMES PRODUCE A LOW SUPPLY OF THEIR GOOD?
so they can charge more

DEMAND DEFINITION:

the amount of good or service that people are willing to buy

- 3 THINGS THAT AFFECT DEMAND:
desire to purchase, ability to purchase, willingness to pay

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND?

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

DEFINITION:

(GDP)
the total value of all goods and services produced in a country each year

HOW DOES A COUNTRY'S INVESTMENT IN FACTORS OF GROWTH IMPACT ITS GDP?

Increase GDP