

Chapter Summary

**networks**

Studying Geography, Economics, and Citizenship

Lesson 1 *Studying Geography*

- Longitude and latitude are imaginary lines that geographers use to identify locations on the surface of Earth.
- Maps distort the size and shape of land masses because they are flat and the Earth is round. There are many different map projections used to show the Earth's surface.
- There are Six Essential Elements of Geography. These are: The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment and Society, and The Uses of Geography.
- Geographers use different types of maps to show physical, political, and special features of places. Maps typically include a scale, compass rose, and a map key to help you read them.
- Charts, graphs, and diagrams are all visual ways of organizing information.
- Geographers and historians both study population and culture. This tells them about the people living in an area or moving from one place to another.

Lesson 2 *Exploring Economics*

- People need resources, such as land, labor, capital, and technology, to make goods. The price of these goods is based on the combination of supply and demand.
- Supply and demand can be influenced by scarcity. People also think about opportunity cost when they make choices about what to buy or sell.
- In traditional economies, people make goods for their local group based on custom. In command economies, the government tells people what to make. In market economies, each individual makes choices about what to make.
- Economies grow and shrink in a business cycle. Inflation, or rising prices, can lead to a recession, or a slowing of the economy.
- People trade to get goods that they want or need but do not have. Before the invention of money, people often traded

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The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letter 'o' is replaced by a stylized globe icon with latitude and longitude lines. To the right of the text, there are several thin, grey lines radiating outwards from a central point, suggesting a network or signal.

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goods directly with each other, a system called barter. Barriers to trade include geography, conflict, and laws taxing or limiting trade.

- Today most countries take part in global trade. This means that many economies are connected to each other. Globalization has supporters and opponents.

Lesson 3 *Practicing Citizenship*

- The U.S. Constitution created a representative government. U.S. citizens elect officials to represent them in government.
- The United States has a federal system. Power is divided between the federal government and the state governments.
- The power of the federal government is divided into three branches. The legislative branch makes laws, the executive branch enforces laws, and the judicial branch interprets laws.
- American citizens have the right to seek life, liberty, and happiness. They have freedom of speech. They also have the right to assemble, to worship as they choose, to have a jury trial, and to vote.
- U.S. citizens must obey all federal, state, and local laws, pay taxes, and defend the United States if called upon. They should also stay informed, vote, respect the rights of others, and take part in their local communities.
- U.S. citizens are also global citizens, or citizens of the world. Global citizens are expected to pay attention to world issues, take care of the environment, and understand how people in other countries live.