Introduction to Global History and Geography

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Due Date: ________________________
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Timeline, Chronology, and Roman Numerals

1. "B.C." = before the birth of Christ
2. "A.D." = Anno Domini (after the birth of Christ or "in the year of our Lord")
3. The birth of Christ separates B.C. and A.D. dates
4. Also used are B.C.E. (before Common Era) which is the same as B.C. and C.E. (Common Era) which is the same as A.D.
5. B.C. (B.C.E.) dates run backwards, like negative numbers. The larger the B.C. date, the longer ago it happened.
6. A.D. (C.E.) dates run forward like positive numbers. The larger the A.D. date, the more recent that it happened.
7. Length of time between dates:
   A. Both B.C. dates SUBTRACT
      1000 B.C.
      - 500 B.C
      500 years
   B. Both A.D. dates SUBTRACT
      1975 A.D.
      - 475 A.D.
      1500 years
   C. One B.C. and one A.D. date ADD
      1200 B.C.
      +1300 A.D.
      2500 years
8. Determining the Century
   A. All dates from the year "1" to the year "100" = 1st Century
   B. For a 3 digit date, add 1 to the FIRST digit
      EX: 205 A.D. = 3rd Century A.D.
           743 B.C. = 8th Century B.C.
      Exceptions: numbers that end with all zeros. (600=6th Century)
   C. For a 4 digit date, add 1 to the FIRST TWO digits
      EX: 1232 A.D. = 13th Century A.D.
           1562 B.C. = 16th Century B.C.
How many years between the following dates:

1. 1348 B.C. and 687 B.C. 

2. 417 B.C. and 1875 A.D. 

3. 515 B.C. and 1219 A.D. 

4. What event separates BC and AD dates? 

What century are the following dates a part of?

5. 1727 AD 

6. 321 BC 

7. 212 AD 

8. 1918 BC 

9. 2000 AD 

10. 2004 AD 

Put these groups in chronological order:

11. 

  A  12. 

  ______  1235 BC  ______  12 AD 

  ______  721 AD  ______  689 BC 

  ______  350 BC  ______  1999 AD 

  ______  1890 AD  ______  1999 BC
Roman Numerals

I = 1  \hspace{1cm} C = 100
V = 5  \hspace{1cm} D = 500
X = 10 \hspace{1cm} M = 1,000
L = 50

The general rule in converting Roman numerals to Arabic numbers is to subtract, then add. Then subtract again if necessary.

EX:

14 = XIV or (10+5-1)
94 = XCIV (100-10+5-1)

Convert the following to Roman numerals:

22 = \hspace{1cm} 49 = \hspace{1cm}

578 = \hspace{1cm} 712 = \hspace{1cm}

1986 = \hspace{1cm} 2003 = \hspace{1cm}

Convert the following to Arabic numbers:

XVII = \hspace{1cm} XXXIX = \hspace{1cm}

LIII = \hspace{1cm} CDLXXVII = \hspace{1cm}
Elements of Geography

I. LOCATION – Position on the Earth’s Surface

A. Absolute Location

Meaning:

Example:

B. Relative Location:

Meaning:

Example:
Most maps contain imaginary horizontal and vertical lines of measurement. Horizontal lines, running east and west, are called latitude lines or parallels. Vertical lines, running north and south, are called longitude lines or meridians. The lines are numbered in degrees (shown by the symbol °).

Latitude starts at 0°, known as the equator, where the earth is at its widest. There are 90 degrees north of the equator and 90 degrees south of it. Longitude starts at 0°, the Prime Meridian, and goes 180 degrees west and 180 degrees east.

Because latitude and longitude cross and form a grid, the use of these lines to locate places is called the grid system. Every place in the world has a single grid location—where its latitude and longitude intersect. Study the maps below.

1. How many degrees separate the North Pole from the South Pole? ______________________

2. Between about what longitude and latitude degrees does most of the connected United States fall? ____________________________________________

3. An airplane lost from radar at 5° S and 55° W was over which continent? ________________________________

4. Mark the map titled “North and South America” at the approximate point where a ship in distress at 45° S and 5° E might be found.

2 Geography Skills

10.
Chapter 1  Geography Quiz

Toward Civilization

A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following bodies of water.

1. Atlantic Ocean
2. Pacific Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Arctic Ocean
5. Mediterranean Sea

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

6. The continent of Africa, where scientists think the earliest people lived
7. The continent of South America, where the Incan civilization grew
8. The continent of Asia, the home of early river valley civilizations
9. The continent of Europe, where early cave paintings have been discovered
10. The continent of North America, where the Mayan civilization flourished
II. REGIONS – How They Form and Change

Physical and cultural characteristics make places alike and different.

A. Defining a region with physical characteristics

Examples of physical characteristics:

B. Defining a region with human characteristics

Examples of human characteristics:
III. RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN PLACES – Humans and Environments

All places on Earth have advantages and disadvantages for human settlement.

Example: flood plains

Advantages –

Disadvantages –

A. List some ways in which the environment may affect the lives of people:

B. List some ways in which people affect the environment

Environmental changes affect places and people!
IV. MOVEMENT – Humans Interaction on Earth

Interdependence –

What travels through the world system?

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<th>Intangible</th>
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What determines patterns of movement?

No country is truly self-sufficient!!

* Cultural diffusion -
Most people interact with other places every day!

LOOK AT THE LABEL!

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ECONOMICS

Major Economic Concepts

* People need resources to produce the goods and services to sustain life and to give comfort.

A. Basic Resources
   1. Natural Resources
      Examples:

   2. Human Resources
      Examples:

   3. Information Resources
      Examples:

   4. Capital Resources
      Examples:

* Scarcity –

Resources are all limited in some way!

B. Supply and Demand

The amount of a resource or service that people are ready and willing to consume is called ________________.

The amount a resource or service available for meeting a demand is called ________________.
Cultural diffusion - spread of ideas, customs, and technologies from one place to another.

Interdependence - mutual reliance; people depend on each other

Absolute location - latitude and longitude of a place (ex: Manila is at 15° N, 121° E)

Relative location – where a place is in relation to another place; about where a place is

Regions can be determined by physical (climate, altitude, lake) and cultural (religion, language) characteristics

Life may be affected by the environment (ex. Clothing, jobs, housing)

All places on earth have advantages and disadvantages for human settlement.

Tangible – you can touch it (ex. Car, desk)

Intangible - cannot touch (ex. Religion, news)

Resources – things used to produce goods and services (ex. trees, human talents, and financial investments)

Problem of scarcity must be dealt with because resources are limited

Examples of resources: land; labor; research; capital

Economists study the problem of scarcity (limited resource to meet unlimited wants and needs)

Supply- the amount of a resource or service available for meeting a demand

Demand – the amount of a resource that people are ready and willing to consume

Study all vocabulary terms, Roman Numerals, and the BC/AD, century sheet and information.

Review the map in the packet and be familiar with the continents, oceans and regions we discussed in class