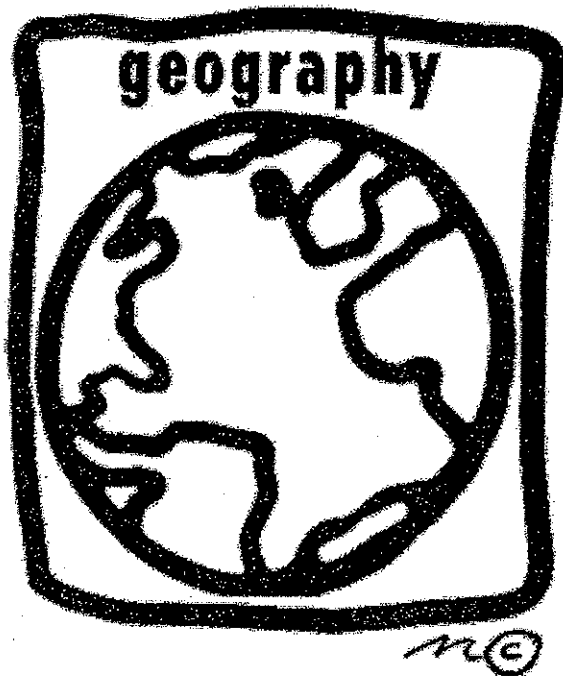


Introduction to Global History and Geography



Name: _____

Period: _____

Due Date: _____

Some Important Global History Terms

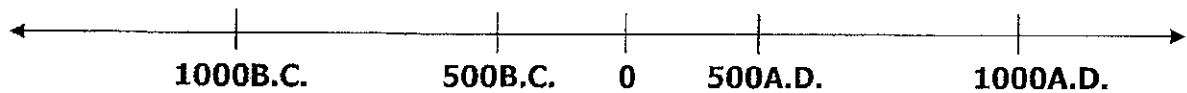
Society	Government
<p data-bbox="175 390 610 428">Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p data-bbox="175 636 399 674">Your meaning:</p> <p data-bbox="175 877 289 915">Picture:</p>	<p data-bbox="824 390 1260 428">Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p data-bbox="824 636 1049 674">Your meaning:</p> <p data-bbox="824 877 938 915">Picture:</p>
Law	Culture
<p data-bbox="175 1199 610 1236">Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p data-bbox="175 1444 399 1482">Your meaning:</p> <p data-bbox="175 1686 289 1724">Picture:</p>	<p data-bbox="824 1199 1260 1236">Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p data-bbox="824 1402 1049 1440">Your meaning:</p> <p data-bbox="824 1686 938 1724">Picture:</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Geography</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Region</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Environment</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Economics</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Global</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mobility</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tolerance</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Religion</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Citizenship</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Evidence</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Oral History</p> <p>Teacher Supplied Definition:</p> <p>Your meaning:</p> <p>Picture:</p>

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. BC (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	$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \text{ B.C.} \\ - 500 \text{ B.C.} \\ \hline 500 \text{ years} \end{array}$
B. Both A.D. dates SUBTRACT	$\begin{array}{r} 1975 \text{ A.D.} \\ - 475 \text{ A.D.} \\ \hline 1500 \text{ years} \end{array}$
C. One B.C. and one A.D. date ADD	$\begin{array}{r} 1200 \text{ B.C.} \\ + 1300 \text{ A.D.} \\ \hline 2500 \text{ years} \end{array}$

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. | _____ | B | _____ |
| | _____ | | 1235 BC | | _____ | | 12 AD |
| | _____ | | 721 AD | | _____ | | 689 BC |
| | _____ | | 350 BC | | _____ | | 1999 AD |
| | _____ | | 1890 AD | | _____ | | 1999 BC |

Roman Numerals

I = 1

C = 100

V = 5

D = 500

X = 10

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 = _____

49 = _____

578 = _____

712 = _____

1986 = _____

2003 = _____

Convert the following to Arabic numbers:

XVII = _____

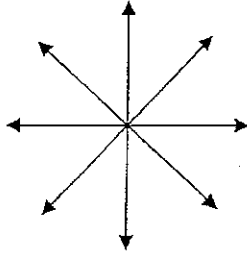
XXXIX = _____

LIII = _____

CDLXXVII = _____

Elements of Geography

I. LOCATION – Position on the Earth's Surface



A. Absolute Location

Meaning:

Example:

B. Relative Location:

Meaning:

Example:



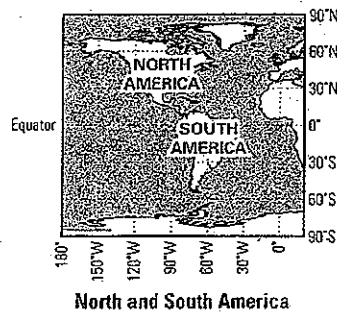
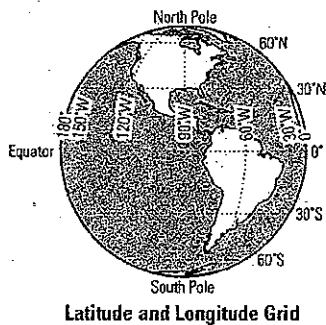
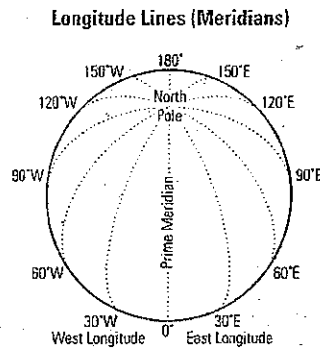
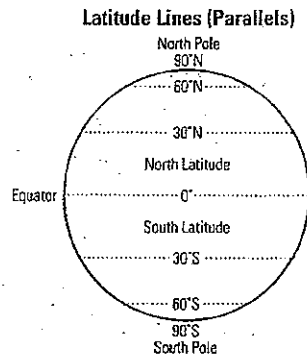
2 GEOGRAPHY SKILLS 2 *Recognizing Latitude and Longitude*

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 $^{\circ}$).

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.

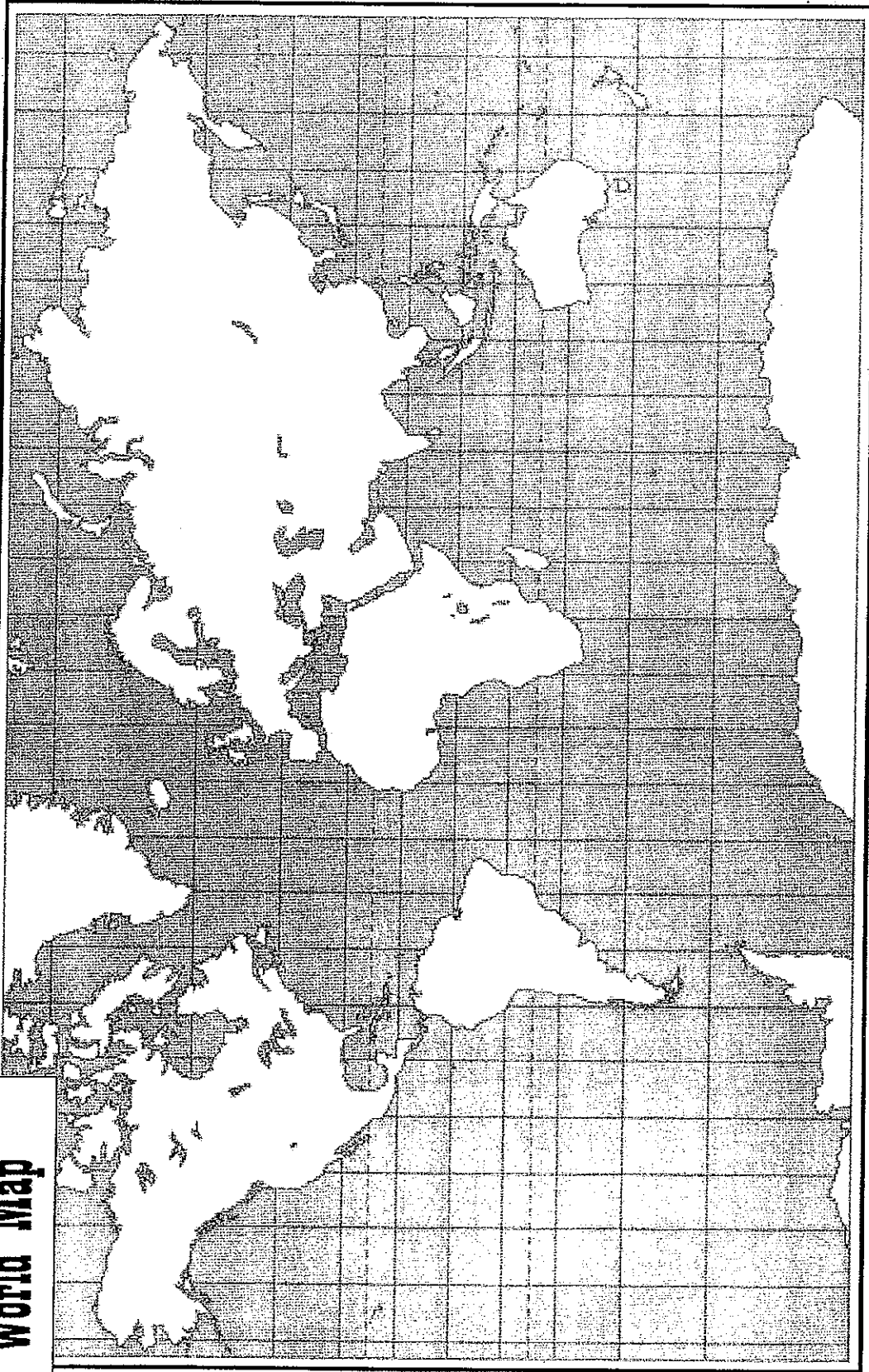


1. How many degrees separate the North Pole from the South Pole? _____
2. Between about what longitude and latitude degrees does most of the connected United States fall?

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.

World Map

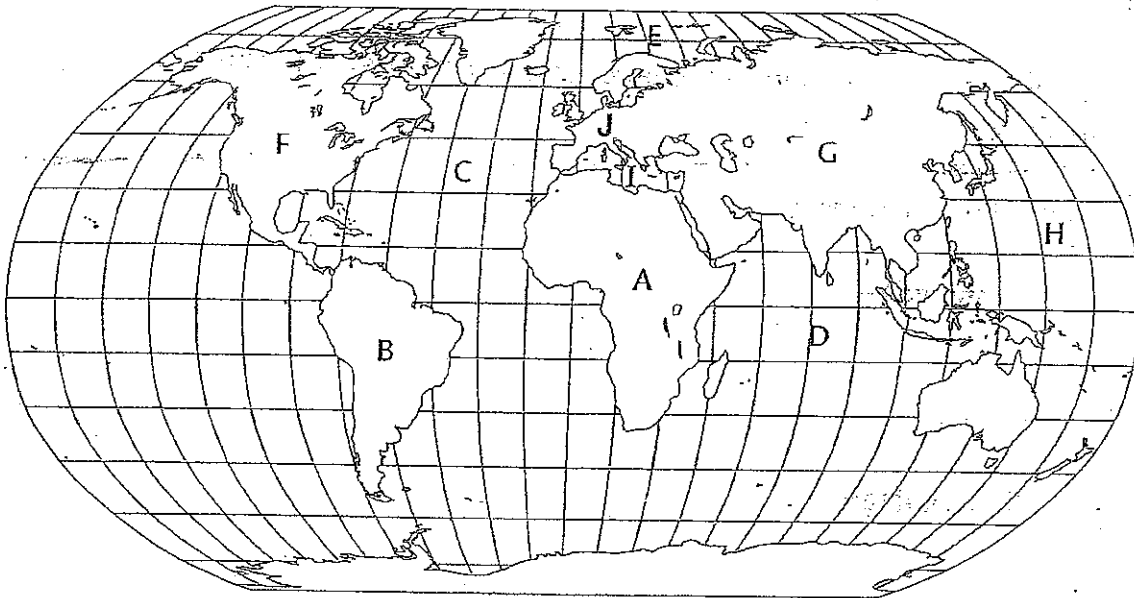


Directions: Label the following areas on the map:
North America, South America, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean,
Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Equator, Prime Meridian

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:

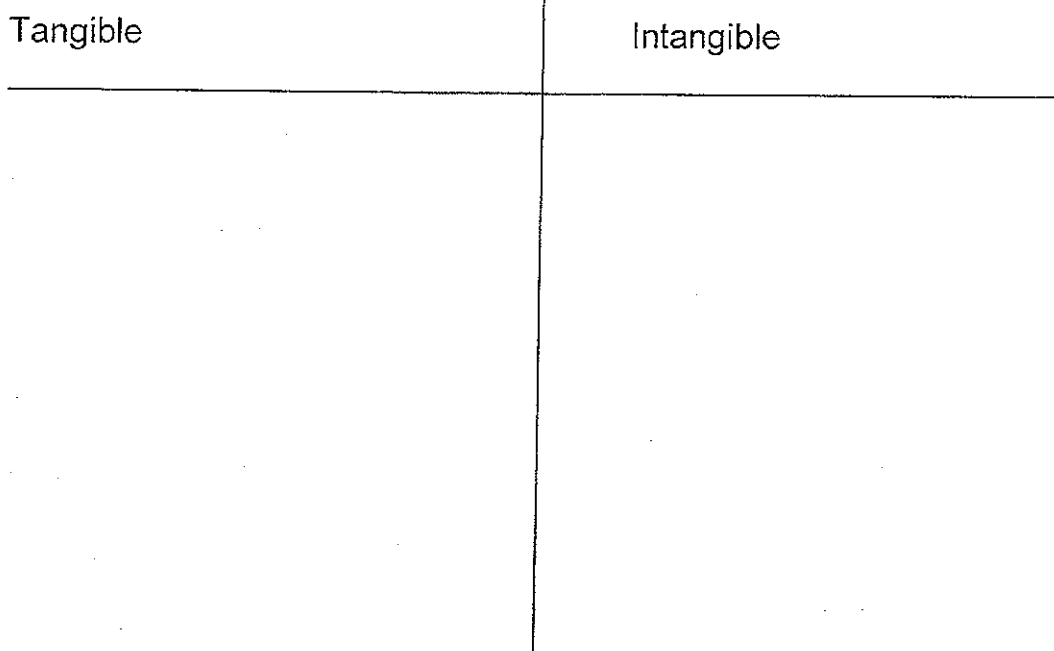
B. List some ways in which people affect the environment

Environmental changes affect places and people!

IV. MOVEMENT – Humans Interaction on Earth

Interdependence –

What travels through the world system?



What determines patterns of movement?

No country is truly self-sufficient!!

* Cultural diffusion -

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 _____.

Introduction to Global History & Geography

Review Sheet

- 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***