

Concepts Used in Global Studies

Mrs. Gould

6th grade ELMS

Day 1-10

- Essential Question: What will we be learning this year in Sixth Grade Social Studies?
 - The student will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.
 - The student will understand that the culture of a society is the product of the religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and government of that society.
 - The student will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.
 - The student will understand that humans, their society, and the environment affect each other.
 - The student will understand that location affects a society's economy, culture, and development.
 - The student will understand that the movement or migration of people and ideas affects all societies.
 - The student will understand that the production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society.
 - The student will understand that while change occurs over time, there is continuity to the basic structure of that society.

What do you know?

Open your composition book for this class and turn the first 2 pages... then on the 3rd whole page, record this opening... • Draw this chart (take up at least 2/3 of the page), and fill in the 2nd column for now only.

Term	What do I think it means?	What is the actual meaning?	Examples
Geography			
Location			
Region			
Movement and Migration			
Human environment and interaction			
Culture			
Government			

What is Geography?

- GEOGRAPHY :
- The study of earth and its features including; people, places, & the environment and how they relate to each other. The geography domain includes both physical and human geography. The intent of the geography domain is for students to begin to grasp the importance geography plays in their everyday lives.
- There are 5 main themes of geography: location, place, region, movement, and human interaction.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=op7ZIZmyOdl>

Enduring Understanding

- There are 5 main themes of geography: location, place, region, movement, and human interaction. Create a pamphlet to demonstrate your understanding of the 5 themes of geography.

Location

Affects economy, culture, and development

- Terms- list the following words within your composition notebook to define.

Absolute

Relative

Geographic

Regional

Physical Maps

Political Maps

Special Purpose Maps

Population Density

Distribution Maps

Absolute versus Relative Location

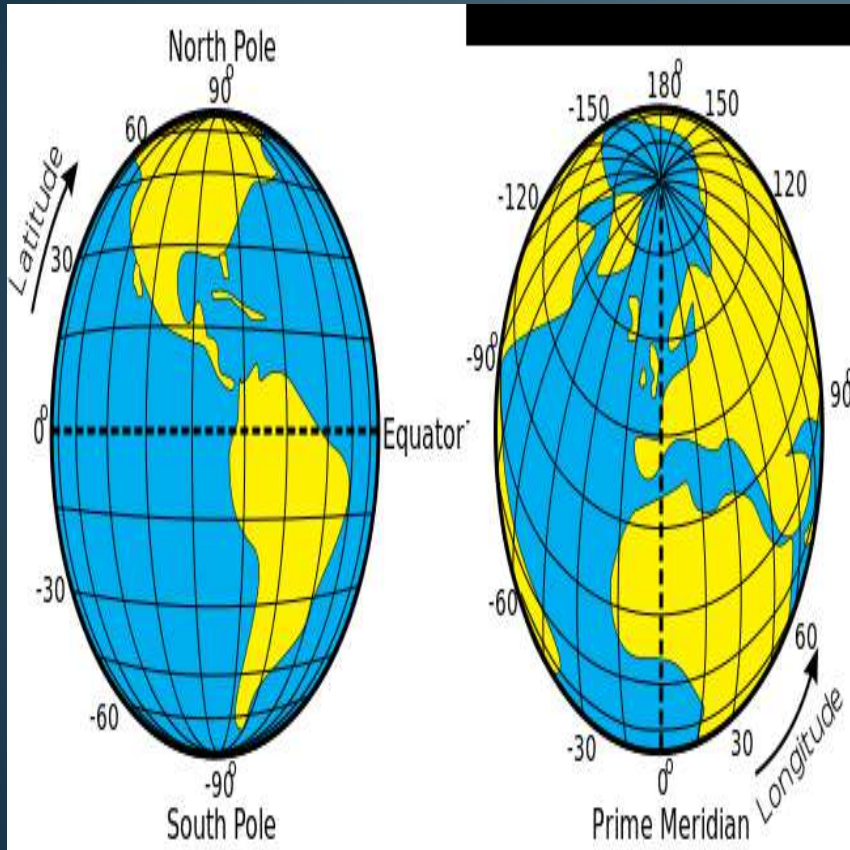
- **Absolute Location**

- Exact global location on earth. Use latitude and longitude
- Examples of Absolute Location • Florence, AL is 34°46' North latitude and 87.40' West longitude •
- Paris, France is 48°51' North latitude and 2.20' East longitude •
- Marshall Islands are 10°00' North latitude and system

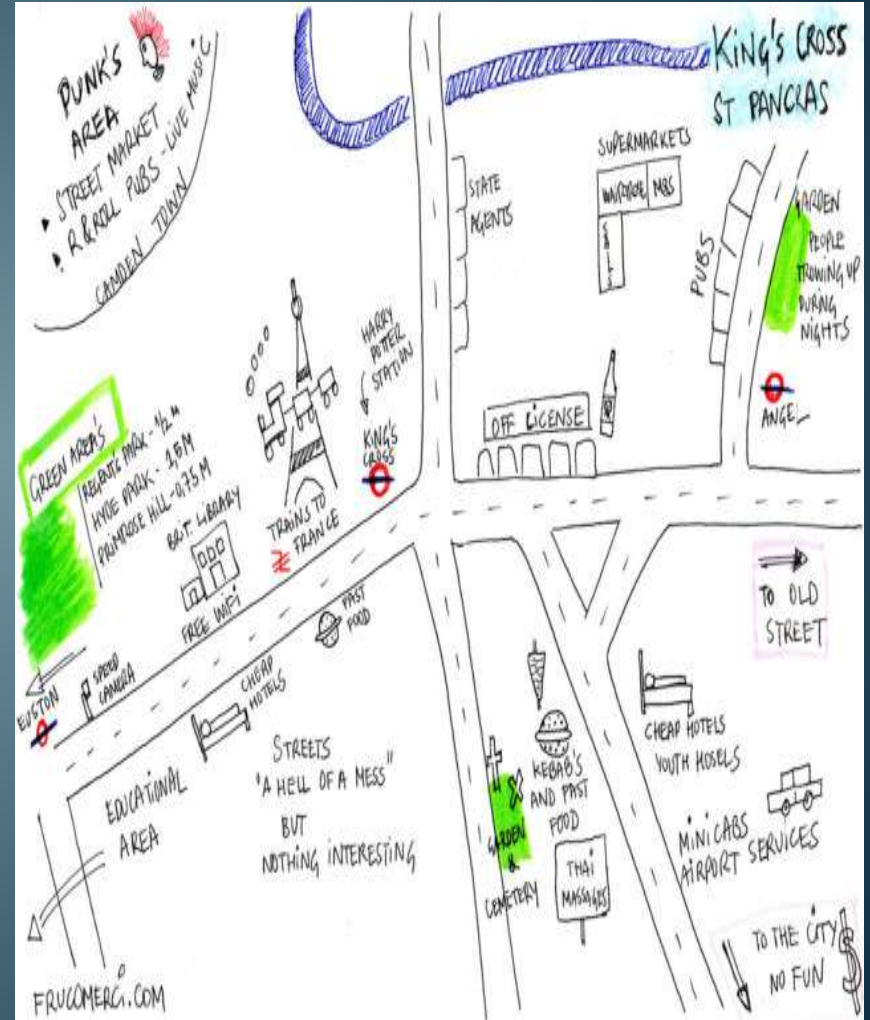
- **Relative Location** •

described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another and may associate a particular place with another. One thing in relation to another thing. • Examples • AMS is about a mile from Kroger on Ridge Rd. • Her classroom is down the hall on the left.

Absolute



Relative



Region

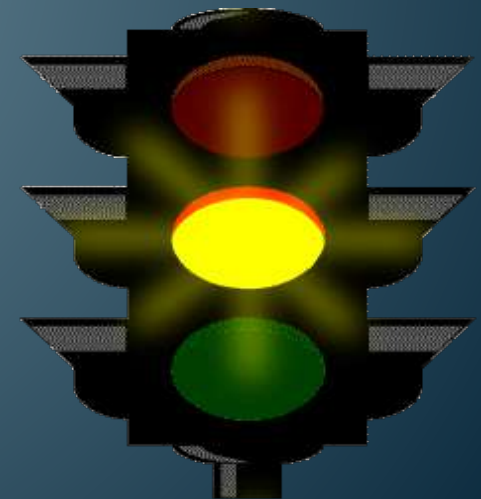
- REGION a part of the earth's surface (land or sea) , usually quite large, with its own set of commonalities a district without respect to boundaries or extent. Created by a common culture or features
- Hemispheres of the world (GA= SW hem.) • South GA
- Desert • mountainous • Yankees vs Southerners/ north vs south

Place

- A place is an area that is defined by everything in it. All places have features that give them personality and distinguish them from other places.
- If you refer to your school as a place, then that place would include walls, windows, gym, cafeteria, classrooms, people, clothing, books, maps, mops, brooms, hallways, mice (if you have them) and everything else in the school, including the languages spoken.

Practice

- Now we will review the information we have learned thus far!
- Ready, set, lets review!
- 1. What are the 5 themes of geography?
- 2. What is geography?
- 3. What is the difference between absolute and relative location?
- 4. True or False/ A place is an area that is
 - defined by everything in it. All places have
 - features that give them personality and
 - distinguish them from other places.
- 5. What tells a part of the earth's surface (land or sea) , usually quite large, with its own set of commonalities a district without respect to boundaries or extent.
Created by a common culture or features ?



Day 3- What are the types of maps?

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwWrrjFgH3o>

What are climates like in different countries? Why do people live in different areas around the world? Geographers use maps, globes, charts, and graphs to show different features of the earth. Geographers use these tools to understand cultures better. Two types of general purpose maps: physical and political.

- **Physical maps** show important natural features, such as mountains, rivers, and lakes. The natural features that make up the earth's surface are called **landforms**. A famous landform in China is the Gobi Desert. It is in north China just a few miles west of Beijing. Other landforms are plains and plateaus. A **plain** is a flat, rolling lowland. A **plateau** (pla-toh) is also flat, but stands higher than the surrounding area. It rises steeply from the surrounding land.
- Some physical maps use colors and shading to show elevation. **Elevation** is how high the land is above sea level. Always look at the map key. It tells you what colors stand for the different elevations. Physical maps make it easier to see the make up of the land.

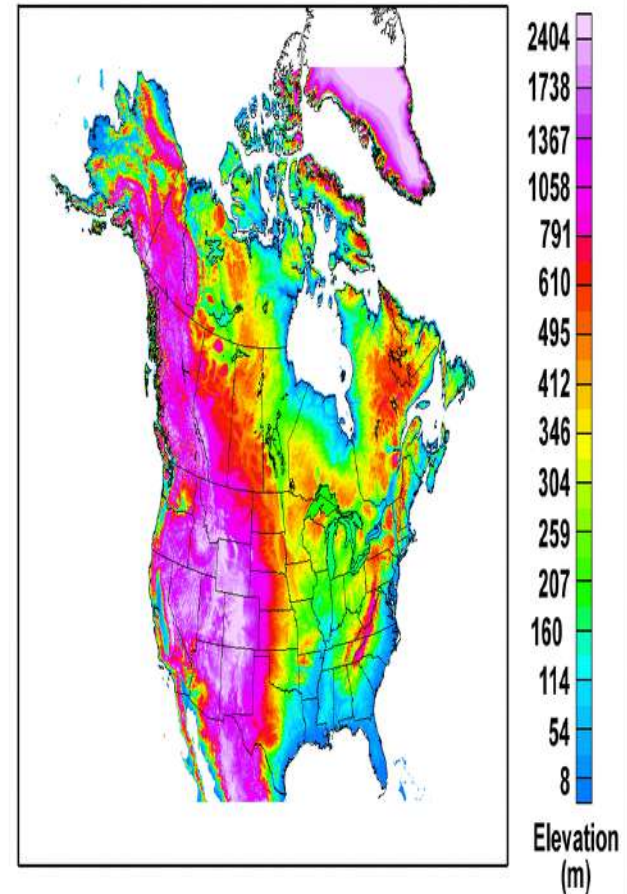


- **Political maps** show how people have divided up the earth's surface. These maps show state and national boundaries, capitals, and large cities. Political maps use different colors to show different countries. A capital city is usually marked with a star or a star inside a circle. Always read the map title to learn what the map is about. Then look for grid marks that show latitude (horizontal) and longitude (vertical) lines. These lines show the location of the map area on the earth. Find the map key. The key tells you the meaning of the symbols or colors used on the map.



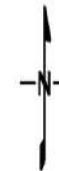
Special Purpose Map

Special purpose maps show specific kinds of information. They can show climates, different languages, how land is used, or populations in a country. Special purpose maps show you how things are distributed, or spread out.



500 0 500 1500
(kilometers)
NAD27/DNAG

Digital Topography (m)



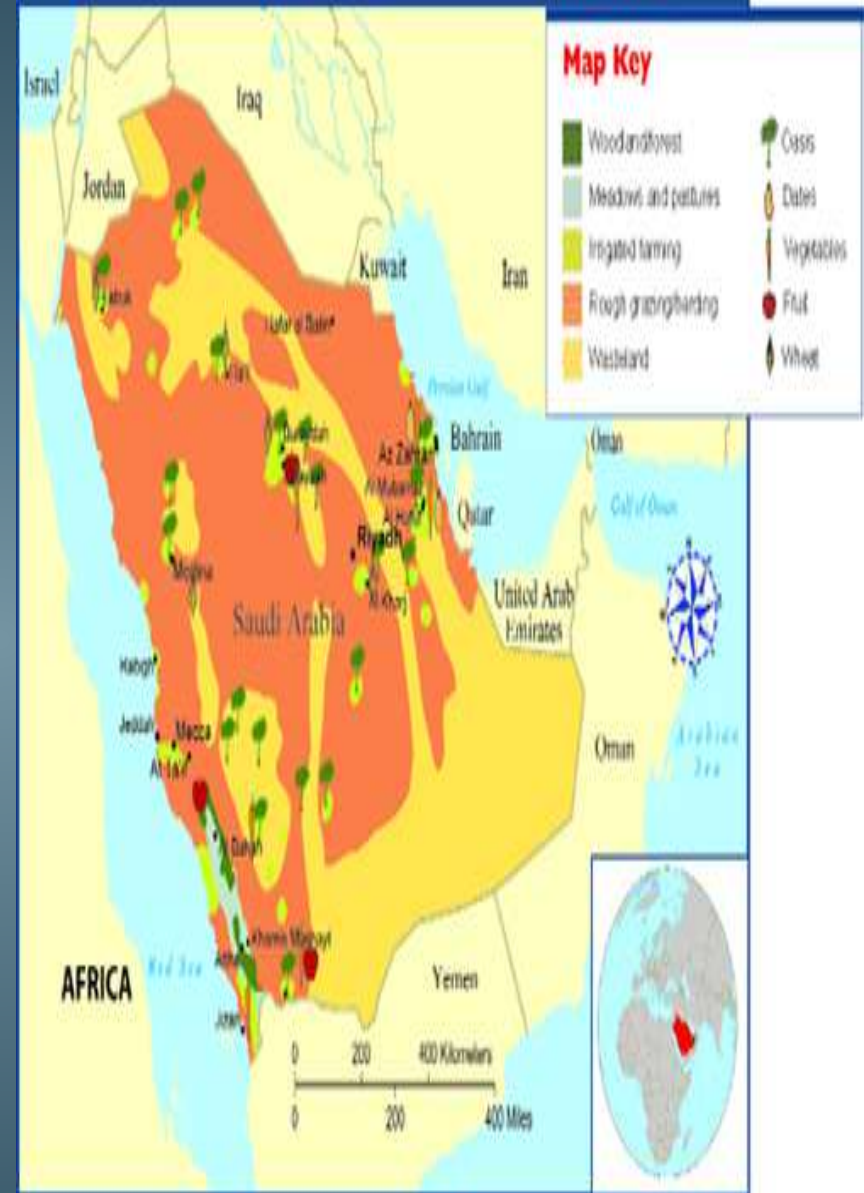
Population Density

- **Population density** is the number of people who live in a particular area. The population, the number of people, is not spread evenly across a country or a continent. Some areas have more people. Some areas have fewer people. Population density maps show you that information.
- The map below shows where people live in Africa. Most people live in areas with water and land to grow crops. They also need land and water routes for travel and trade. Different colors on the map show how many people live in different areas.



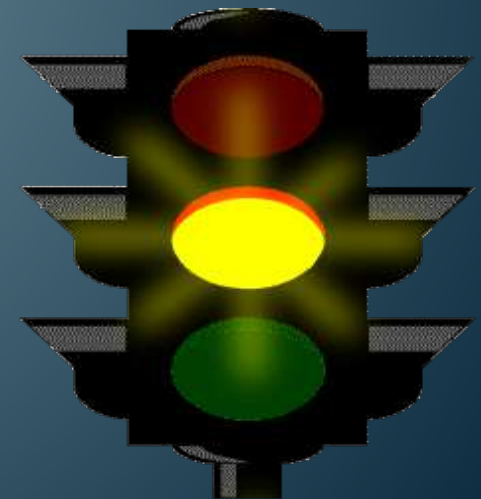
Distribution Maps

- **Distribution maps** show how things are spread out across an area. For example, the map of Africa shows you where people live across Africa. Other distribution maps can show where forests are located throughout the world. Or they may show where rice is grown in Southeast Asia.



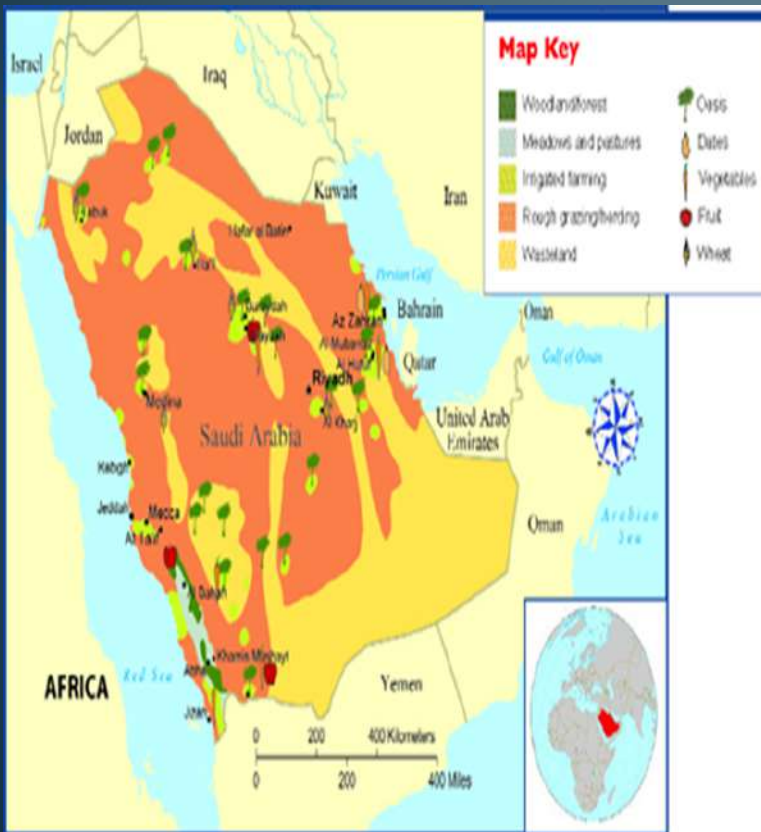
Practice

- Now we will review the information we have learned thus far!
- Ready, set, lets review!
- 1. _____ show important natural features, such as mountains, rivers, and lakes. The natural features that make up the earth's surface are called _____.
- 2. _____ is how high the land is above sea level.
- 3. A _____ is a flat, rolling lowland. A _____ is also flat, but stands higher than the surrounding area. It rises steeply from the surrounding land.
- 4. _____ is the number of people who live in a particular area.
- 5. _____ **maps** show how people have divided up the earth's surface. These maps show state and national boundaries, capitals, and large cities.



Review: Identify the following maps. You will be shown several maps, which may include **political, physical, special, population, and distribution.**

Item 1



Item 2



Review: Identify the following maps. You will be shown several maps, which may include **political, physical, special, population, and distribution**

Item 3



Item 4

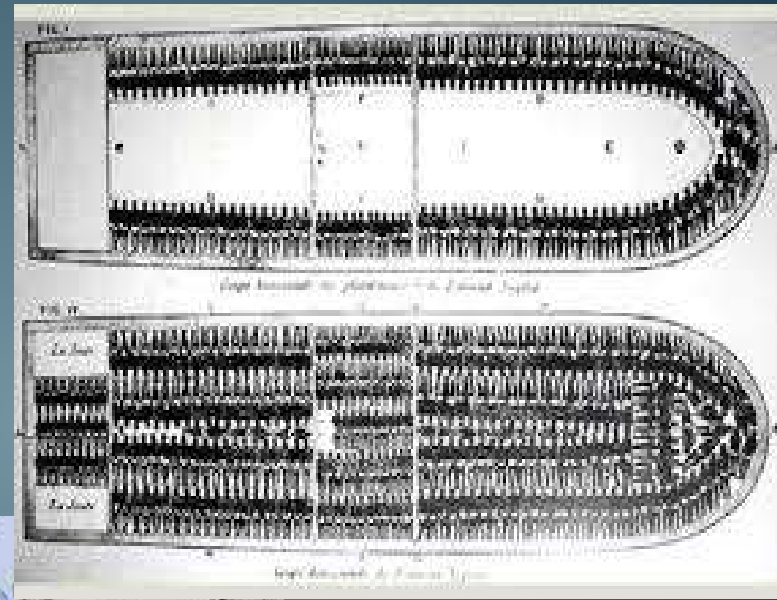


Day 5: Essential Question: How are people and places connected? What is the relationship between people and their environment?

Movement & Migration

Movement refers to the way people, products, information and ideas move from one place to another. This can be local such as how did you get to school today, or it can be global such as how did humans get to North America?

Migration and Movement



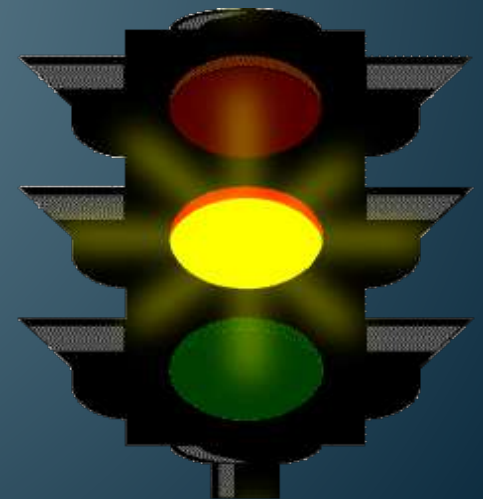
Human Environmental Interaction

What is the relationship between people and their environment?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8aQcSUgkBhI>

Practice

- Now we will review the information we have learned thus far!
- Ready, set, lets review!
- Worksheets to review concepts to create enduring understanding.



Human-environment interaction

- Human-environment interaction looks at the relationships between people and their environment; how people adapt to the environment and how they change it.
- **How do people depend on the environment?** (Example: In ancient times, the annual flooding of the Nile River produced good soil for growing crops.)
- **How do people adapt to the environment?** (Example: The ancient Egyptians rebuilt their homes each year, after the annual flooding. As time went on, they built their homes above the flood plain.)
- **How do people modify the environment?** (Example: The ancient Egyptians built irrigation ditches to help water the crops. In modern times, Egypt built a dam to control the flood waters of the Nile River.)

Day 6: Culture, Governance, and Conflict and Change

Day 6

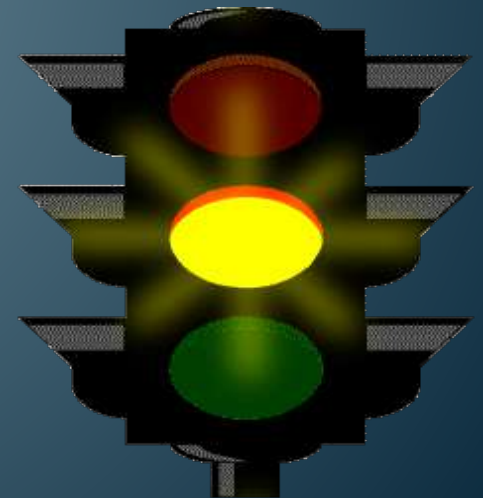
How is the culture of a society the product of religion, beliefs, conflict, customs, traditions, and government of that society?

History of the influence of culture, governance, conflict and change

- **Culture**--- the values, beliefs and perceptions of the world that are learned and are shared by members of a community or society, and which they use to interpret experience and to generate behavior, and that are reflected in their own behavior.
- <http://study.com/academy/lesson/american-revolution-social-and-economic-impact.html>

Practice

- Now we will review the information we have learned thus far!
- Ready, set, lets review!
- In your own words define what conflict, governance, and culture means. Explain how technology benefits a society. What are some consequences of today's technology?



**Day 7: Production,
Distribution &
Consumption, and Time,
Change & Continuity**

Time, Change & Continuity

- This theme is important for showing how the past can affect the present. Although individuals only live a relatively short time, institutions, ideas, and problems can endure for long periods of time, even thousands of years. This is known as [continuity](#). Although continuity is important in the study of history, historians also recognize that society is constantly undergoing [change](#).
- The following is an example of a historic passage that focuses on the historical theme of Continuity and Change.
- As a reaction to the often difficult transition that occurred between governmental leaders, the founders of the United States Constitution wrote in provisions for an executive branch of government headed by the president. The Constitution delegated the powers of the presidency, the length of time in office, and the process for choosing a new president. These provisions, basically unchanged, have been in place for the two hundred-plus years that the United States has been established. During this time there have been 43 different presidents, from the first, George Washington, to the present, George W. Bush. Each of these 43 presidents has brought his unique personality and ideas into the office. Often these presidents changed the course of the nation with their policies. These presidents have ranged from the very strong to the weak and ineffective. No matter what the presidency for these individuals was like, the procedures governing the transition between presidencies have never been broken, a lasting [legacy](#) of the Constitution of the United States.
- Civil Rights Movement
- Technology

Economics- Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Goods

- **The Production, Distribution and Consumption of Goods.** ...the system of using resources and humans to produce and sell **goods and services** ...**Economic** decisions are based on customers handed down from generation ...
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gQVwWVoutlg>
- There is not a single country in the world that has an abundance of all the resources that its people need/want.
- Scarcity = the limited supply of something
- 4 Types of Economic Systems
 - Traditional
 - Command
 - Market
 - Mixed
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5xgwYRX19VU>

How does an economy work?

- Nations must answer 3 basic Economic question:
 - – What goods and services should be produced? (production) –
How should the goods and services be produced? (distribution)
 - – For who should the goods and service be produced?
(consumption)

Practice

- Now we will review the information we have learned thus far!
- Ready, set, lets review!
- In your own words, define ECONOMY
- 2) In a paragraph with complete sentences, Explain WHY a business/ company would be/ has been most successful • Explain why & what kinds of companies/
- businesses would be MORE successful
- in a rural (country-side) area than in an urban (city, Atlanta, GA.
- • Give an example to support
- your claim

