**Themes of Social Studies Topics 1 and 2 Study Guide Name \_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ P\_\_\_**

**Themes of Geography Geographers Toolbox**

Can you recognize examples of the 5 themes?

Yes, students all recognized and could suggest examples of each of the themes. Here are a few:

Movement – Each day, trucks and trains supply the people of Washington with food, fuel, and other basic goods.

Region – Washington, D.C. is a part of a region called the Metropolitan Area, which includes the city of Washington and its suburbs. Cities in this region share a job market and a road and rail network.

Location – Washington D.C. is in Maryland, a state in the United States.

Human-Environment Interaction – People farming the land they live on is an example of humans affecting the environment. The climate of an area being very cold, causing people to build homes a certain way, or dress a certain way is an example of the environment affecting humans.

Place – As a place, Washington, D.C. is on the Potomac River. It has a humid climate with cool winters and hot summers. It is a major city and the center of government for the United States.

What is movement? What are Push and Pull factors?

Movement explores how people, goods, and ideas get from one place to another.

Push and Pull Factors are about Migration – A Push factor makes people or animals leave a place because of something unpleasant or undesirable, and a Pull factor makes people or animals come to a place because of something helpful, useful, or desirable.

Example of a Push factor – Limited necessary resources in an area may cause people or animals to leave a place

Example of a Pull factor – Safety, a reasonable government, or healthier area may cause people or animals to want to come to/move to a place.

What constitutes a region?

A region is a group of places that have something in common – climate, landforms, population, culture, or history

What are the two types of location? Give an example of each.

1. Absolute Location – The center of Washington, D.C. is found at 38.5⁰N, 77.2⁰W
2. Relative Location – Washington D.C. is about 200 miles southwest of New York City

How is the theme of Place different from a region?

Place describes the human and non-human features of an area – tells what it’s like.

Region groups places that have something in common

What is human-environment interaction? Give an example of this theme.

Human-Environment Interaction considers how people affect their environment and how their environment affects them. People farming the land they live on is an example of humans affecting the environment. The climate of an area being very cold, causing people to build homes a certain way, or dress a certain way is an example of the environment affecting humans.

How is Physical Geography different from Cultural Geography?

Physical Geography has to do with the physical features and environment around us. Cultural Geography has to do with the beliefs and practices of the people/what happens ON the land.

List some elements of Culture?

Language, Religion, Recreation, Food, Art, Traditions

Which Geographer’s tool is used to measure distances on a map?

Map scale

Can you use this tool?

yes

Which map tool shows you the directions on the map?

Compass rose

Which lines run East to West on the globe/map but measure distances North and South?

Lines of latitude

Which lines run North to South on the globe/map but measure distances East and West.

Lines of longitude

Can you use Latitude and Longitude to locate places on the map?

yes

How are Physical maps and Political maps similar? How are they different?

Similar – both show information about an area, both show land and/or water

Different – physical maps show physical features, political maps show boundaries and borders of states, countries, or continents

Define the following terms:

Bias – Strong feeling or preference for or against something

Historical Perspective – using the values, beliefs and practices of the time the event took place to examine it

Presentism – Considering an event of the past with a present-day point of view

Primary Source – original, first-hand accounts, photos, drawings of an event by an eyewitness who was actually there

Examples: autobiography, videos, photographs, diaries/journals

Secondary Source – an account of an event built by using primary sources/accounts of others

Examples: biography, encyclopedia, textbook, some newspaper articles

What historical event do historians use as a starting point to measure time moving forward as well as back?

The birth of Jesus Christ