Name: _____ Date: _____

Session: ____

Social Studies

Chapter 1 and 1 Study Guide

Directions: Fill in the blank. Use chapter one and two of your text and notes to help.

Social science is the study of the way people live in groups. Some social scientists study small groups, like a family. Others study large groups, like countries. Social scientist like to study things people have made, or artifacts. An economist is a social scientist who studies the economy. An economy is the way people in a community use resources to meet their needs and wants. Food, clothing and shelter are needs. Video games, a new bike, and skateboards are examples of wants. Artifacts that might help an economist include price tags, receipts, coupons, and advertisements.

A geographer is a social scientist who studies the natural and human features of Earth's surface, and its climate and life-forms. Geographers like to know where places are on a map. Natural features include land, water, plants, and animals. Human features are things people build, like towns, roads, bridges, and dams. Artifacts and natural objects that might help a geographer answer questions include maps, weather records, wildflowers, and bird's nests.

A political scientist is a social scientist who studies governments. They want to know who is in charge. All groups, even families, have some sort of government. A government is a system for deciding

what is best for the group. Its main job is to make and carry out rules and laws. Governments also supply thins that people need like schools and safe streets. Artifacts a political scientist might be interested in include election advertisements, news paper articles about laws, information about how and where to vote, and stories about government.

A historian is a social scientist that studies the past. Humans have been around a long time so we have a lot to study. Historians are most interested in the past where people began to leave written records. Artifacts that might interest a historian include birth certificates, baby books, family photos, letters, and diaries.

Location Place Human-environment interaction
Movement Regions

1. ___Regions_____: What features set this place apart from other places?

2. _____Place_____: What is this place like?

3. _____Location_____: Where is this place located? What is it near?

4. _____HEI_____: How does this place affect the people living here? How do the people affect this place?

5. _____Movement_____: How do people, goods, and ideas move to and away from this place?

Every place has its own location. You might describe where your home is by talking about what it is near. This is the relative location of your home. Or you might use your street address. This is the absolute location of your home. Geographers use globes and maps

to show the locations of places on Earth. To use a map you need to know the four cardinal directions: north, south, east, and west. You also need to know the intermediate directions, like northeast and southwest. Most maps use a compass rose to show directions. Maps also have a scale. The scale shows the relationship between map distances and real distances. Most maps also have symbols to show other kinds of information. The map key will give an explanation of what the symbols on a map stand for.

When we talk about exact location of a place on Earth we use lines of latitude and longitude to helps us. Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that run east and west around the globe. They are also called parallels because they are always the same distance apart. The equator is the starting point for measuring latitude. Lines of longitude a imaginary lines that run around the globe between the north and south pole, also called meridians. The distance between meridians is greatest at the equator and the distance shrinks as you move from the equator to the poles. The starting point for measuring longitude is the prime meridian. When you crisscross the lines of latitude and longitude you create a global grid, which can help you locate places anywhere in the world. Some maps show just on kind of information, like rainfall or elevation. These are called special-purpose maps.

a) coastal plain b) inland c) plateau d) basin

_d__: a bowl shaped landform that is lower that the surrounding land.

_a_: low flat land that runs along a coast.

_c_: a high, flat landform that rises steeply from the land around it.

_b_: not bordering an ocean.