**6th Grade World History- GEOGRAPHY GUIDED NOTES**

* **CONTINENTS**
* About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the earth is made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land areas are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continents.
* The Seven Continents are:
* Asia,
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* North America
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Europe
* Australia
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **OCEANS**
* About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the earth is covered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Oceans are the largest areas of water on the earth.
* There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oceans.
* The four oceans are the
* Pacific Ocean
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean
* Indian Ocean
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.
* **HEMISPHERES**
* The Earth is divided up into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hemispheres.
* The Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western.
* **GEOGRAPHY**
* What is Geography?
* Geography is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the way people live on it and use it.
* What are the five themes of geography?
* 1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- everything on the earth has an absolute location or exact position.
* 2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- Place explains what an area is like by comparing its natural features and human-made features to those in other areas.
* **3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** The environment is the surroundings in which people, plants, and animals live. People influence their environment, and are influenced by their environment.
* **4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** Another theme of geography is the movement of people, goods, and ideas around the world.
* **5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** A region is an area with common features that set it apart from other areas.
* **Answer these questions**
* 1. What is geography?
* 2. Choose one of the five themes of geography and tell how it has affected your life.
* **Use the five themes of geography and answer the following questions:**
* 1. If you described the means of transportation available to and from school, what theme would you be using?
* 2. Why might two places be identified as part of the same region?
* 3. What sports are examples of human-environment interaction?
* 4. Which theme would you be using if you wrote a letter describing your town?
* **What is a map?**
* A map is a representation, usually on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surface, of the features of an area of the earth or a portion of the heavens, showing them in their respective forms, sizes, and relationships according to some convention of representation.

**A map is a representation,**

A map is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or model

**usually on a flat surface,**

Of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Earth on a flat surface,

**Of the features of an area of the earth**

that shows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mountains, rivers, etc.)

**or a portion of the heavens,**

or part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a particular region,

**showing them in their respective forms, sizes, and relationships**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**according to some convention of representation.**

using an accepted form of drawing or model.

* **Why maps are useful.**
* They show people where things are.
* Can include information on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, resources, etc.
* They show you how to get places you want to go.
* **Directions**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Directions** show north, south, east, and west.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Directions** (in-between directions) are northeast (NE), northwest (NW), southeast (SE), and southwest (SW)
* A **Compass Rose** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Degrees of Latitude and Longitude**
* World maps and globes contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that form a grid around the earth.
* Helps us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places
* **Latitude and Longitude**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Grid lines on a globe going from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pole and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pole. They measure East and West.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Grid lines on a globe going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They measure North and South.
* **Latitude**
* **Latitude** lines are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines that run parallel around the Earth.
* 0 ° line of latitude is the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
* **Longitude**
* **Longitude** lines are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* 0 ° line of longitude is the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (runs through Greenwich, England).
* Divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
* **Latitude and Longitude**
* The latitude measurement for a location is always listed first, followed by longitude.
* I Do, We Do

**I Do**

**Name the country**

* **(30°S, 150 °E) -** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **(60 °N, 60 °E) -** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **(40 °N, 135 °W) –** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **(25 °N, 80 °E)-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**We Do**

**Name the country**

* **(60°N, 150°W)-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **(25°N, 110°W)-** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **(10°S, 40°W) -** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **(25°S, 130°E) –** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Equator and Prime Meridian**
* The Equator is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The Prime Meridian is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **East West, North South on the Earth**
* The N tells us we’re north of the Equator. The S tells us we’re south of the Equator.
* The E tells us that we’re east of the Prime Meridian. The W tells us that we’re west of the Prime Meridian.
* **East West, North South on the Earth**
* That means all points in North America will have a North latitude and a West longitude because it is North of the Equator and West of the Prime Meridian.
* **East West, North South on the Earth**
* What would be the latitude and longitude directions in Australia?
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Map Scale to find Distance**
* A map scale helps show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between two places in the world.
* Shows miles and kilometers
* **WORK WITH A PARTNER**
* How far is Chalmette from Arabi?
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Types of Maps**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Political
* Economic
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Physical Map**
* A physical, or topographical, map shows land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Can include
* Mountain ranges
* Elevation
* Cities
* Rivers
* Boundaries
* Lakes
* **I DO (JUST WATCH ME!)**
* **WE DO**
  + What elevation covers most of Africa?
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Name the 2 countries that have an area below sea level
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + What is the main elevation of Angola?
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Political Maps**
* A political map shows how a country is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (it shows \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ borders)
* A map key (or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) is usually included to explain symbols used on a map.
* Includes:
* Cities
* Boundaries
* Capitals
* **I DO (JUST WATCH ME!)**
* **YOU DO**
* What do black dotted lines show? Gray dotted lines?
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What is the state capital of Rajasthan?
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What is the national capital?
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What state is southeast of Maharashtra?
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Economic/Resource Map**
* An economic map is a map that describes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in terms of economic development and production.
* This map includes: the living standards, level of unemployment and how different regions contribute to the national economy.
* This map can be used to predict economic projections.
* **YOU DO**
* What is the unemployment rate percentage in the state of Louisiana?
* What is the unemployment rate percentage in the state of California?
* **Historic Map**
* A map that shows information about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Reading Graphs**
* Graphs help organize and illustrate numerical information
* **Types of graphs**
* Line graphs
* Bar graphs
* Pie graphs
* **Line Graphs**
* Line graphs present a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of data in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Used to show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a factor over a period of time.
* **Bar Graphs**
* Bar graphs can be either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They can have on bar or more than one bar for each interval.
* **I DO (JUST WATCH ME!)**
* **WE DO**
* What is the title of this graph?
* What is the time span shown in this graph?
* In what year was German immigration the highest?
* How many less Germans immigrated to the United States between the years 1914 and 1915?
* **Pie/Circle Graphs**
* Circle graphs represent data expressed in parts of a total or percentages of a total.
* **Primary and Secondary Sources**
* **Primary sources**
* A primary source is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Primary source is material written or produced in the time period that you may be investigating.
* Primary sources enable the researcher to get as close as possible to what actually happened during an historical event or time period.
* **Diaries and journals**
* Example: Anne Frank was a teenager during World War II. She kept a diary or journal the years before she died in a concentration camp. Her diary was later published as the “[Diary of Anne Frank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Diary_of_Anne_Frank)”. This is a primary source.
* Example: Sarah Morgan was young woman during the Civil War. She wrote in her diary or journal what happened to her and her family during the war. This is a primary document because it was first hand. She wrote it at the time it happened.
* [Sarah Morgan Dawson: A Confederate Girl's Diary](http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/dawson/dawson.html)
* **Autobiographies**
* An autobiography is when you write a story or book about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Example: Nelson Mandela wrote his autobiography about events in his life called “Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela. This is a primary document because he wrote his first hand experiences.
* **Speeches are considered Primary Sources.**
* Examples of Speeches:
* Abraham Lincoln’s “Gettysburg Address”
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “I Have a Dream”
* All of the President’s Inauguration Speeches.
* **Historical documents such as the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution are primary documents. They were drafted and signed.**
* Other Primary Sources would be
  + - * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Government records
      * Deeds
      * Court documents
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Tax records
      * Census records
      * Art
* **Published first-hand accounts, or stories are considered primary resources.**
* Example: 2008 Presidential candidate Senator John McCain talked about his “own” experiences as a Vietnam prisoner of war. It is a primary source because he was there, experienced the events and shared it first hand.
* The television stations found footage of Senator McCain at the time that he was released. Those videos are also considered primary sources because it was filmed when it occurred.
* **Sound Recordings and interviews are considered primary resources.**
* Example 1: During the Great Depression and World War II, television had not been invented yet. The people would often sit around the radio to listen to President Roosevelt’s war messages. Those radio addresses are considered “primary sources.”
* Example 2: During the 2008 election Barack Obama had many interviews that were televised. Those interviews are considered primary sources.
* **Photographs and videos are primary sources.**
* Example 1: Photographers during World War II took photographs of battles and/or events during the war. Those photographs are primary sources. Those were taken during actual events.
* Example 2: The same holds true for videos or film created during an event. A film was made interviewing President Bush. That film would be considered a primary source.
* **Letters are considered primary documents.**
* Example: Soldiers during wars wrote to their families about war events they experienced. Those letters are considered primary sources.
* [See example of Civil War Letters](http://www.civilwarletters.com/letters_toc.html)
* **What is a Secondary Source?**
* A secondary source is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Secondary sources are written "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" - that is, at a later date.
* Usually the author of a secondary source will have studied the primary sources of an historical period or event and will then interpret the "evidence" found in these sources.
* You can think of secondary sources as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information.
* **Secondary Source**
* Think about it like this….
* If I tell you something, I am the primary source. If you tell someone else what I told you, you are the secondary source.
* Secondary source materials can be articles in newspapers, magazines, books or articles found that evaluate or criticize someone else's original research
* **Biography**
* Example: A biography is when you write about another person’s life. Alice Fleming wrote a biography on the life of Martin Luther King Jr. This is a secondary document. It was written about him after he died.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Encyclopedias, history books (textbooks), etc. are all secondary sources because they were written “after” these events occurred.**
* **Primary or Secondary Sources?**
* Newspaper and Magazine articles can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources.
* If the article was written at the time something happened, then it is a primary source.
* Example: The articles written on Barack Obama’s inauguration in 2009 are primary sources.
* However, if a reporter in 2009 wrote about George Washington’s inauguration using information written by someone else (1789), that would be a secondary source.