

Module 1

Uncovering the Past



Essential Question

Why do scholars study the people, events, and ideas of long ago?



About the Photo: Finds like these clay warriors from China can teach us a lot about the history of ancient places.

In this module you will learn how historians and geographers study the past in order to learn more about the present, and the role that economics and government have played throughout history.

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VIDEOS, including...

- Cult of Djedfre
- Grand Canyon
- Boom
- America Gets a Constitution
- Birth of Democracy

- ✓ Document-Based Investigations
- ✓ Graphic Organizers
- ✓ Interactive Games
- ✓ Image with Hotspots: Studying the Past
- ✓ Interactive Maps: California
- ✓ Animation: How Satellites Gather Map Data
- ✓ Image Carousel: Forms of Modern Currency

What You Will Learn...

Lesson 1: Studying History 6

The Big Idea Historians use many kinds of clues to understand how people lived in the past.

Lesson 2: Studying Geography 12

The Big Idea Physical geography and human geography contribute to the study of history.

Lesson 3: Studying Economics 22

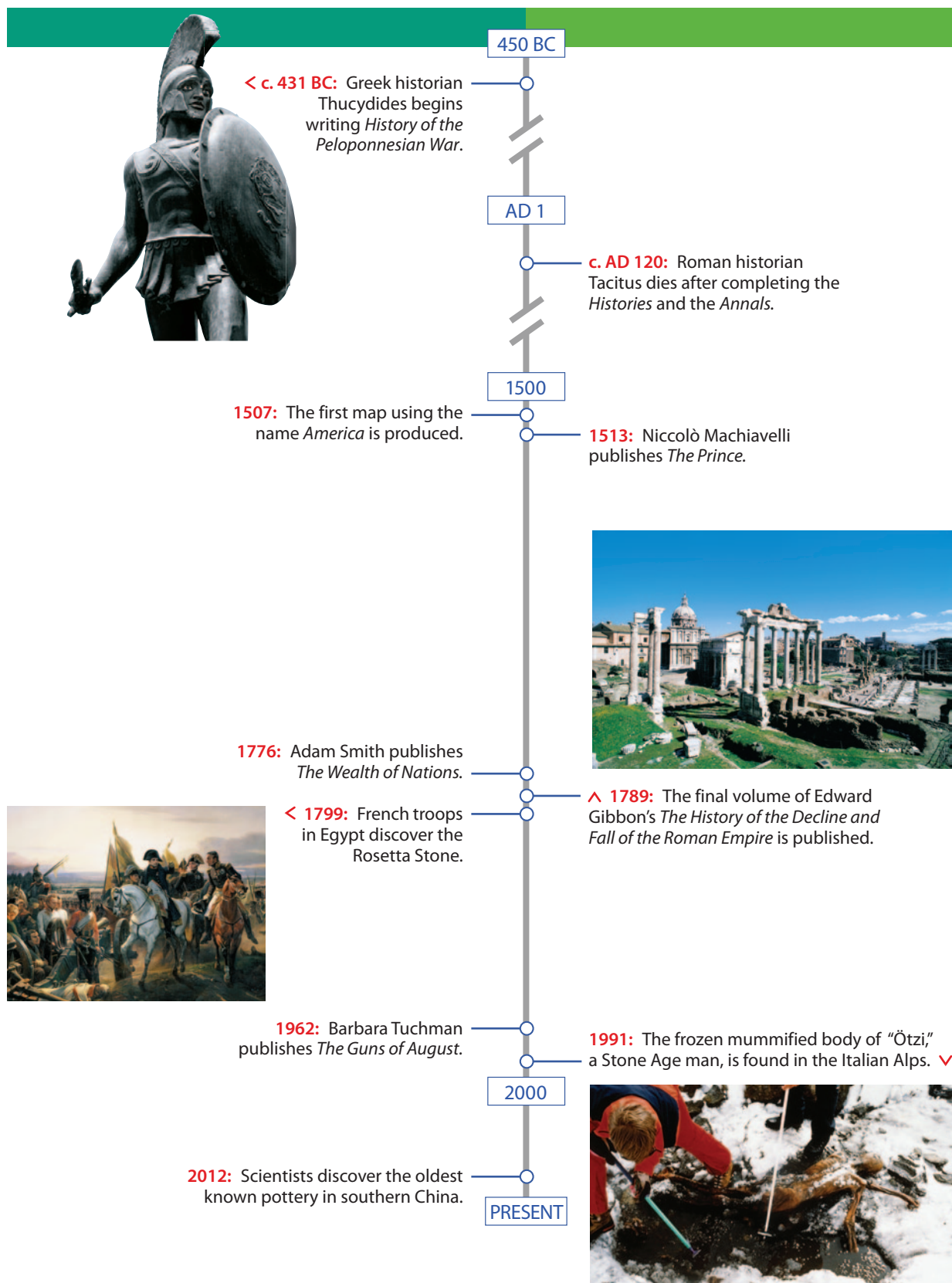
The Big Idea Economic systems help people buy the goods and services they need.

Lesson 4: Studying Civics 30

The Big Idea Government plays an essential role in every country.

Timeline of Events 450 BC–Present

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Reading Social Studies

THEME FOCUS:

Economics, Geography, Society and Culture

This module sets the stage for reading the rest of the book. In it you will learn the definitions of many important terms. You will learn how studying history helps you understand the past and the present. You will also read about the study of geography and learn how the world's physical features influenced when and where civilization began. In addition, you will learn how economics and politics have influenced our lives. Finally, you will begin to think about how society and culture have interacted throughout time.

READING FOCUS:

Specialized Vocabulary of History

Have you ever done a plié at the barre or sacked the quarterback? You probably haven't if you've never studied ballet or played football. In fact, you may not even have known what those words meant.

Specialized Vocabulary *Plié, barre, sack, and quarterback* are specialized vocabulary words that are used in only one field. History has its own specialized vocabulary. The charts list some terms often used in the study of history.

Terms that identify periods of time	
Decade	a period of 10 years
Century	a period of 100 years
Millennium	a period of 1,000 years
Age	a long period of time marked by a single cultural feature
Epoch	a long period of time containing more than one age
Era	a long period of time marked by great events, developments, or figures
Historic	important to history
Ancient	old, or from a long time ago
Prehistoric	from a time before people recorded history

Terms used with dates	
circa or c.	a word used to show that historians are not sure of an exact date; it means "about."
BC	a term used to identify dates that occurred long ago, before the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity; it means "before Christ." As you can see on the timeline, BC dates get smaller as time passes, so the larger the number the earlier the date.
AD	a term used to identify dates that occurred after Jesus's birth; it comes from a Latin phrase that means "in the year of our Lord." Unlike BC dates, AD dates get larger as time passes, so the larger the number, the later the date.
BCE	another way to refer to BC dates; it stands for "before the common era."
CE	another way to refer to AD dates; it stands for "common era."

You Try It!

As you read, you will find many examples of specialized vocabulary terms that historians use. Many of these terms will be highlighted in the text and defined for you as key terms. Others may not be highlighted, but they will still be defined. For some examples, read the passage. Learning these words as you come across them will help you understand what you read later in the book. For your own reference, you may wish to keep a list of important terms in your notebook.

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions below.

We must rely on a variety of sources to learn history. For information on the very first humans, we have fossil remains. A **fossil** is a part or an imprint of something that was once alive. Bones and footprints preserved in rock are examples of fossils.

As human beings learned to make things, by accident they also created more sources of information for us. They made what we call **artifacts**, objects created by and used by humans. Artifacts include coins, arrowheads, tools, toys, and pottery.

Answer these questions based on the passage you just read.

1. What is a fossil? What is an artifact? How can you tell?
2. Were you born in a BC year or an AD year?
3. Put the following dates in order: AD 2000, 3100 BC, 15 BCE, AD 476, AD 3, CE 1215.
4. If you saw that an event happened c. AD 1000, what would that mean?

As you read this module, keep a list in your notebook of specialized vocabulary words that you learn.

Key Terms

Lesson 1

history
culture
archaeology
fossil
artifacts
primary source
secondary source

Lesson 2

geography
landforms
climate
environment
region
resources

Lesson 3

economy
scarcity
profit
entrepreneur
mixed economy
trade
wealth

Lesson 4

civics
government
constitution
democracy
republic
tax



Studying History

The Big Idea

Historians use many kinds of clues to understand how people lived in the past.

Main Ideas

- History is the study of the past.
- We can improve our understanding of people's actions and beliefs through the study of history.
- Historians use clues from various sources to learn about the past.

Key Terms

history
culture
archaeology
fossil
artifacts
primary source
secondary source

Academic Vocabulary

values ideas that people hold dear and try to live by

If YOU were there . . .

You are a student helping scholars uncover the remains of an ancient city. One exciting day you find a jar filled with bits of clay on which strange symbols have been carved. You recognize the marks as letters because for years you have studied the language of the city's people. This is your chance to put your skills to use!

What might you learn from the ancient writings?

The Study of the Past

The people of the ancient world didn't build skyscrapers, invent the automobile, or send spaceships to Mars. But they did remarkable things. Among their amazing feats were building huge temples, inventing writing, and discovering planets. Every step we take—in technology, science, education, literature, and all other fields—builds on what people did long ago. We are who we are because of what people did in the past.

What Is History? **History** is the study of the past. A battle that happened 5,000 years ago and an election that happened yesterday are both parts of history.

Historians are people who study history. Their main concern is human activity in the past. They want to know how people lived and why they did the things they did. They try to learn about the problems people faced and how they found solutions.

Historians are interested in how people lived their daily lives. How and where did they work, fight, trade, farm, and worship? What did they do in their free time? What games did they play? In other words, historians study the past to understand people's **culture** — the knowledge, beliefs, customs, and **values** of a group of people. Historians also



This statue of a bat god from Mexico provides clues to Aztec culture.

examine how past cultures interacted with their natural surroundings to create cultural landscapes. Examples of cultural landscapes include farms, battlefields, and religious sites.

All historians specialize in studying a certain part, or aspect, of the past. Some focus on a specific event, while others focus on a specific group of people. Some focus on a specific time period, era, or age. Dividing the past into smaller sections helps organize history.

Historians often use a method called historical inquiry to develop our understanding of the past. They first identify a question that needs to be answered. An example of this could be, *What natural resources did a specific group of people use to make shelters?* Then historians create educated guesses called hypotheses. After testing these hypotheses, they form possible conclusions based on evidence.

What Is Archaeology? An important field that contributes much information about the past is **archaeology** (a-hr-kee-AH-luh-jee). It is the study of the past based on what people left behind. Archaeologists, or people who practice archaeology, explore places where people once lived, worked, or fought. The things that people left in these places may include jewelry, dishes, or weapons. They range from stone tools to huge buildings.

Archaeologists examine the objects they find to learn what they can tell about the past. In many cases, the objects that people left behind are the only clues we have to how they lived. In ancient Greece, for example, earthquakes forced people to leave the settlement of Akrotiri. A volcanic explosion later covered the settlement in ash. Our knowledge of Akrotiri is based on objects the people left behind, such as furniture and paintings, that were preserved by the ash.



This archaeologist uses a delicate tool to remove soil from an ancient pot.

Reading Check
Compare How are
the fields of history
and archaeology
similar?

Objects allow us to determine the dates of early human communities. There are several different methods that archaeologists use to determine these dates. In relative dating, archaeologists determine if one object is older or newer than another object. Often an older object will be found buried beneath a newer one. In absolute dating, archaeologists determine the date of an object by analyzing its material.

Archaeologists use objects to help describe events and issues from the perspectives of people living at certain times. Understanding individual and group perspectives from the past is essential when analyzing history.

Geology and History Evidence used by other scholars also helps us understand the past. People who study geology, or the science and history of the earth, are called geologists. They study subjects ranging from rocks and minerals to forces that shape the earth's surface. Like archaeologists, geologists often use relative and absolute dating to determine the age of materials.

The geology of an area shapes the lives of people living there. Therefore, analyzing geology is important when studying human history. For example, certain kinds of stone chip easily to create sharp edges. Early humans who had these kinds of stone nearby could chip them into specific shapes or make stone tools such as axes and arrowheads.

Understanding Through History

There are many reasons why people study history. Understanding the past helps us understand the world today. History can also provide us with a guide to making better decisions in the future.

Knowing Yourself History can teach you about yourself. What if you did not know your own past? You would not know which subjects you liked in school or which sports you enjoyed. You would not know what makes you proud or what mistakes not to repeat. Without your own personal history, you would not have an identity.

History is just as important for groups as it is for individuals. What would happen if countries had no record of their past? People would know nothing about how their governments came into being. They would not remember their nation's great triumphs or tragedies. History teaches us about the experiences we have been through as a people. It shapes our identity and teaches us the values that we share. By studying and preserving our history, we pass down our culture and heritage to future generations.

Knowing Others Like today, the world in the past included many cultures. History teaches about the cultures that were unlike your own. You learn about other peoples, where they lived, and what was important to them. History teaches you how cultures were similar and how they were different.

History also helps you understand why other people think the way they do. You learn about the struggles people have faced. You also learn how these struggles have affected the way people view themselves and others.

For example, Native Americans, European settlers, enslaved Africans, and Asian immigrants all played vital roles in our country's history. But the descendants of each group have a different story to tell about their ancestors' contributions.

Learning these and other stories that make up history can help you see the viewpoints of other peoples. Therefore, historians try to avoid evaluating past events and issues based solely on today's values. Understanding the perspectives of people living at the time can help teach you to respect and understand different opinions. This knowledge helps promote tolerance. History can also help you relate more easily to people of different backgrounds. In other words, knowing about the past can help build social harmony throughout the world today.

Knowing Your World History can provide you with a better understanding of where you live. You are part of a culture that interacts with the outside world. Even events that happen in other parts of the world affect your culture. History helps you understand how today's events are shaped by the events of the past. In addition, understanding different perspectives helps you analyze contemporary issues. Current inequality problems, for instance, have roots in the past. So knowing the past helps you figure out what is happening now.

History is concerned with the entire range of human activities. It is the record of humanity's combined efforts. So while you are studying history, you can learn more about topics such as math, science, and religion. You also gain a better understanding of the social sciences, including politics and economics.

Studying the past will also help you develop mental skills. History encourages you to ask important questions. It forces you to analyze the facts you learn. Such analysis teaches you how to recognize which information is important and which is extra. This skill helps you find the main facts when studying any topic.

History also promotes good decision-making skills. A famous, often repeated saying warns us that those who forget their past are doomed to repeat it. This means that people who ignore the results of past decisions often make the same mistakes over and over again. In addition, history provides models of human character. When we read about historical figures, from famous leaders to ordinary citizens, we are often inspired. Their bravery, humility, and wisdom speak to us.

Individuals and countries both benefit from the wisdom that history can teach. Your own history may have taught you that studying for a test results in better grades. In a similar way, world history has taught that providing young people with education makes them more productive when they become adults.

Historians have been talking about the value of history for centuries. More than 2,000 years ago a great Greek historian named Polybius wrote:

“. . . the knowledge gained from the study of true history is the best of all educations for practical life. For it is history, and history alone, which . . . will mature our judgment and prepare us to take right views. . . .”

—Polybius, from *The Histories*, Book I

Reading Check
Summarize What
are some benefits of
studying history?

Understanding the World

History can help us understand the world around us. For example, why do these buildings in San Francisco look the way they do? The answer is history. These buildings are in a neighborhood called Chinatown, where Chinese immigrants began settling in the 1800s.

Immigrants painted these houses bright colors like the houses in China. Chinese-style roofs and pillars were also added.

Chinese people who moved to California brought their language with them. By studying the languages spoken in a region, historians can learn who settled there.



Using Clues

We must rely on a variety of sources to learn history. For information on the very first humans, we have fossil remains. A **fossil** is a part or an imprint of something that was once alive. Bones and footprints preserved in rock are examples of fossils.

As human beings learned to make things, by accident they also created more sources of information for us. They made what we call **artifacts**, objects created by and used by humans. Artifacts include coins, arrowheads, tools, toys, and pottery. Archaeologists examine artifacts and the places where the artifacts were found to learn about the past.

Sources of Information About 5,000 years ago, people invented writing. They wrote laws, poems, speeches, battle plans, letters, contracts, and many other things. In these written sources, historians have found countless clues about how people lived. In addition, people have recorded their messages in many ways over the centuries. Historians have studied writing carved into stone pillars, stamped onto clay tablets, scribbled on turtle shells, typed with typewriters, and sent by computer.

Historical sources are of two types. A **primary source** is an account of an event created by someone who took part in or witnessed the event. Letters, diaries, artifacts, photographs, legal documents, and royal commands are all primary sources. Oral interviews and audio or video recordings of an event are also primary sources. Like historical sites, primary sources are critical to world history. They help us connect and relate to past events in personal ways. A document or artifact allows us to see things through the eyes of the person who wrote the document or made the artifact.

A **secondary source** is information gathered by someone who did not take part in or witness an event. Examples include history textbooks, journal articles, biographies, and encyclopedias. The textbook you are reading right now is a secondary source. The historians who wrote it did not take part in the events and conflicts described. Instead, they gathered information about these events and conflicts from different sources. Historians organize and interpret information from both primary and secondary sources.

Historians often create visual secondary sources to use as tools. One such tool, called a timeline, is a representation of a time period. Timelines show the sequence of events within time periods. People use timelines to identify causes and effects. They can also use timelines to recognize patterns and make predictions. Other visual secondary sources that historians use include charts and newly created maps.

Sources of Change Writers of secondary sources don't always agree about the past. Historians form different opinions about the primary sources they study. As a result, historians may not interpret past events in the same way.

For example, one writer may say that a king was a brilliant military leader. Another may say that the king's armies won their battles only because they had better weapons than their enemies did. Sometimes new evidence leads to new conclusions. Often, viewpoints expressed in sources change over time. Writers are influenced by major issues of their day, and their writings reflect these concerns. As historians review and reanalyze information, their interpretations can and do change.

Summary and Preview We benefit from studying the past. Scholars use many clues to help them understand past events. In the next lesson, you will learn how geography connects to history.

Reading Check

Contrast How are primary and secondary sources different?

Lesson 1 Assessment

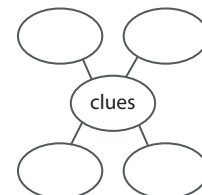
Review Ideas, Terms, and People

- Identify** What is history?
 - Explain** What kinds of things do historians try to discover about people who lived in the past?
 - Predict** What kinds of evidence will historians of the future study to learn about your culture?
- Describe** How does knowing its own history provide a group with a sense of unity?
 - Elaborate** Explain the meaning of the saying, "Those who forget their past are doomed to repeat it."
- Identify** What is a primary source?
 - Explain** How did the invention of writing affect the sources on which historians rely?

- Elaborate** Could a photograph be considered a primary source? Why or why not?

Critical Thinking

- Categorize** Create a graphic organizer like the one shown. Use it to identify four types of clues to the past, and give at least two examples of each.





Studying Geography

The Big Idea

Physical geography and human geography contribute to the study of history.

Main Ideas

- Geography is the study of places and people.
- Studying location is important to both physical and human geography.
- Geography and history are closely connected.

Key Terms

geography
landforms
climate
environment
region
resources

If **YOU** were there . . .

Your parents are historians researching a city that disappeared long ago. You go with them to a library to help search for clues to the city's location and fate. While thumbing through a dusty old book, you find an ancient map stuck between two pages. Marked on the map are rivers, forests, mountains, and straight lines that look like roads. It is a map that shows the way to the lost city!

How can this map help you find the city?

Studying Places and People

When you hear about an event on the news, the first questions you ask may be, "Where did it happen?" and "Who was there?" Historians ask the same questions about events that happened in the past. That is why they need to study geography.

Geography is the study of the earth's physical and cultural features. Physical features include mountains and rivers. Cultural features include people, cities, and countries. The characteristics of human populations are also cultural features. These characteristics are called demographics. Demographics include age, gender, and race.

Physical Geography Physical geography is the study of the earth's land and features. People who work in this field are called physical geographers.

Physical geographers organize the earth's land surface into seven large landmasses, called continents. Except for Antarctica and Australia, the continents are further organized into different countries. Earth's land surface is also organized into different regions. You'll learn about regions later in this lesson.

Physical geographers also study **landforms**, the natural features of the land's surface. Mountains, valleys, plains, and other such places are landforms. In addition, they study **climate**, the pattern of weather conditions in a certain area

Geography

Geography is the study of the earth's physical and cultural features.



Physical Geography

The study of the earth's physical features and processes, such as mountains, rivers, oceans, rainfall, and climate, including this section of California's coast



Human Geography

The study of the earth's people, such as these children in the African country of Tanzania, and their way of life, homes and cities, beliefs, and travels

over a long period of time. Climate is not the same as weather. Weather is the atmospheric conditions at a specific time and place. If you say that your city has cold winters, you are talking about climate. If you say it is below freezing and snowing today, you are talking about the weather.

Climate affects many features of an area. For example, it affects plant life. Tropical rainforests require warm air and heavy rain, whereas a dry climate can create deserts. Climate also affects landforms. For example, constant wind can wear down mountains into flat plains.

Although climate affects landforms, landforms can also affect climate. For example, the Coast Ranges in northern California are mountains parallel to the Pacific coast. As air presses against these mountains, it rises and cools. Any moisture that the air was carrying falls as rain. Meanwhile, on the opposite side of the range, the Central Valley stays dry. In this way, a mountain range creates two very different climates.

Landforms and climate are part of a place's environment. The **environment** includes all the living and nonliving things that affect life in an area. This includes the area's climate, land, water, plants, soil, animals, and other features.

Physical Processes Different types of physical processes can shape environments. One type of physical process is called weathering. Weathering is the process by which natural forces break down rocks. For example, ice and plant roots can cause rocks to crack and break. Another physical process that shapes environments is called erosion. Erosion is the movement of small pieces of rock and other loose materials from one location

to another. A river that carries away sand and dirt is part of the erosion process. Both weathering and erosion change the topography, or landscape, of an area.

A third type of physical process is pollution, the introduction of harmful substances into an environment. An example of pollution is the dangerous chemicals people pour into water. This water pollution can harm plants and animals in the environment's ecosystem. An ecosystem is the relationship between living things and natural resources in an environment.

Human Geography The other branch of geography is human geography—the study of people and the places where they live. Specialists in human geography study many different things about people and their cultures. What kind of work do people do? How do they get their food? What are their homes like? What religion, or set of mutual values that help explain the world, do they practice?

Human geography also deals with how the environment affects people. For example, how do people who live near rivers protect themselves from floods? How do people who live in deserts survive? Do different environments affect the size of families? Do people in certain environments live longer? Why do some diseases spread easily in some environments but not in others? As you can see, human geographers study many interesting questions about people and this planet.

The Six Essential Elements of Geography It is useful to have a framework for studying the world and its people. One such framework is called the Six Essential Elements of Geography. You can think of these elements as windows you look through to study a place. If you looked at the same place through six different windows, you would have six different viewpoints.

The first of these elements is called the World in Spatial Terms. This refers to the locations of people, places, and environments on the earth. When you study the second element, Places and Regions, you examine how our identities are influenced by where we live. Physical Systems refer to the physical processes that shape the earth, while Human Systems refer to the patterns of human populations. When you study Environment and Society, you examine how the earth is affected by the activities of humans. The last element, the Uses of Geography, refers to how the study of geography increases our knowledge of the earth and ourselves.

Studying Location

Both physical and human geographers study location. Location is the exact description of where something is. Every place on the earth has a specific location, and even small differences between places can lead to major differences in how people live. By comparing locations, geographers learn more about the factors that affected each of them. For example, they may study why a town in one location grew while a town nearby got smaller.

To study various locations, geographers use maps and globes. A map is a drawing of an area. A globe is a scale model of the earth. It is useful for showing the entire earth or studying large areas of the earth's surface.

Reading Check

Summarize What are the two main branches of geography?

Using Globes

Interpret Maps

1. **Location** What is the absolute location of New Orleans, using longitude and latitude?
2. **Location** What is the relative location of New Orleans?



Mapping the Earth A pattern of lines circles a globe in east-west and north-south directions. This pattern is called a grid. It helps people use and interpret globes.

The east-west lines in the grid are lines of latitude. These imaginary lines measure distance north and south of the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that circles the globe halfway between the North and South Poles. The north-south lines are lines of longitude. These imaginary lines measure distance east and west of the prime meridian. The prime meridian is an imaginary line that runs through Greenwich, England.

Lines of latitude and longitude measure distance in degrees. The symbol for degree is $^{\circ}$. Degrees are further divided into minutes. The symbol for minute is $'$. There are 60 minutes in a degree.

Lines of latitude range from 0° , for locations on the equator, to 90°N or 90°S , for locations at the Poles. Lines of longitude range from 0° on the prime meridian to 180° on a meridian in the mid-Pacific Ocean. Meridians west of the prime meridian to 180° are labeled with a *W*. Those east of the prime meridian to 180° are labeled with an *E*.

The intersection of these imaginary lines helps us find the absolute location of places on the earth. An absolute location is provided by a place's longitude and latitude. For instance, the absolute location of the Statue of Liberty is $40^{\circ}41'\text{N}$, $74^{\circ}2'\text{W}$. Absolute location is different from relative location. A relative location is provided by a place's relationship to other

places. For example, you could say that the relative location of the Statue of Liberty is around 5.6 miles from the Empire State Building. You could also say its relative location is east of the Mississippi River.

Learning from Maps People study locations by using different types of maps. Physical maps show physical features. Political maps show cities and the boundaries of states or countries. Special-purpose maps highlight specific details, such as weather or population. Most maps have symbols to show different things. For example, large dots often stand for cities. Blue lines show where rivers flow. Most maps also include a guide to show direction.

People have been making maps for more than 4,000 years. Maps help with many activities. Planning battles, looking for new lands, and designing new city parks all require good maps. On the first day of class, you may have used a map of your school to find your classrooms.

Geographic Tools In the past, people developed maps using tools such as sextants. A sextant is an instrument with two mirrors that can help measure the distance between two visible objects, such as the horizon and the sun. By using sextants, people could determine points of latitude and longitude.

Today, people use computers and satellites to develop maps. A satellite is an object that orbits a planet. LANDSAT satellites provide images of the earth's surface. These images are then used to make highly accurate maps. The Global Positioning System, or GPS, uses satellites to show one's exact location on an electronic map. A geographic information system, or GIS, is a computer system that displays various types of information on one map. For example, a GIS can create a map showing demographic similarities and differences.

Learning About Regions Learning about regions is another key part of studying geography. A **region** is an area with one or more features that make it different from surrounding areas. These features may be physical, such as forests or grasslands. There may also be differences in climate. For example, a desert area is a type of region. Physical barriers such as mountains and rivers often form a region's boundaries. Human features can also define regions. Some regions are identified by the language that people there speak. Other regions are identified by the religion their people practice.

There are three main types of regions. A formal region is an area with clear or distinct boundaries. The United States is an example of a formal region. A functional region is an area with a central point and surrounding parts dependent on the central point. An example of a functional region is a city and its surrounding towns. The third type of region is a perceived region. This is an area in which people share common attitudes and feelings. One of the perceived regions within the United States is the Midwest.

Reading Check
Categorize What are some types of features that can identify a region?

What Geography Means

Some people think of geography as the ability to read maps or name state capitals. But as geographer Kenneth C. Davis explains, geography is much more. It is related to almost every branch of human knowledge.

Analyze Historical Sources

Why does the writer think geography is important?

“Geography doesn’t simply begin and end with maps showing the location of all the countries of the world. In fact, such maps don’t necessarily tell us much. No—geography poses fascinating questions about who we are and how we got to be that way, and then provides clues to the answers. It is impossible to understand history, international politics, the world economy, religions, philosophy, or ‘patterns of culture’ without taking geography into account.”

—Kenneth C. Davis,
from *Don't Know Much About Geography*

Geography and History

Geography gives us important clues about the people who came before us and the places where they lived. Like detectives, we can piece together a great deal of information about ancient cultures by knowing where people lived and what the area was like.

Geography Affects Resources An area’s geography was critical to early settlements. People could survive only in areas where they could get enough food and water. Early people settled in places that were rich in **resources**, materials found in the earth that people need and value. All through history, people have used a variety of resources to meet their basic needs.

In early times, essential resources included water, animals, fertile land, and stones for tools. Over time, people learned to use other resources, including metals such as copper, gold, and iron.

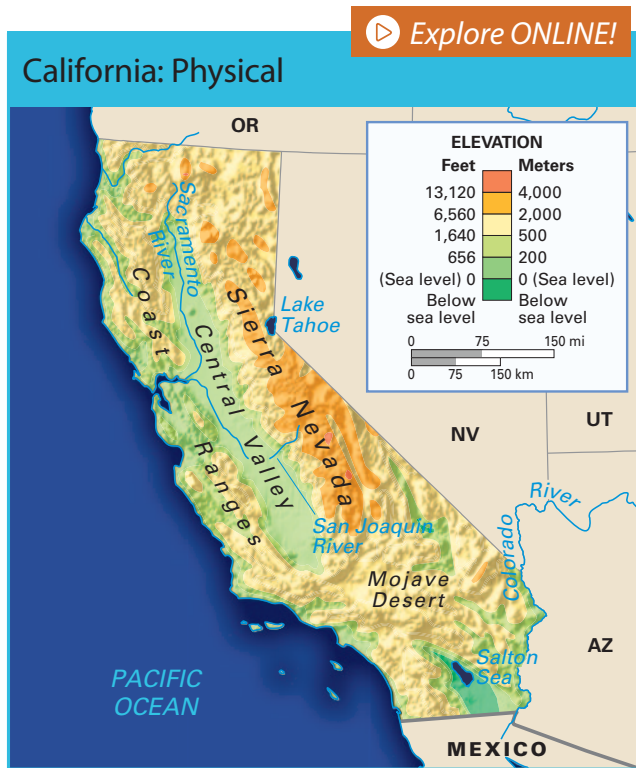
Geography Shapes Cultures Geography also influenced the early development of cultures. Early peoples, for example, developed vastly different cultures because of their environments. People who lived along rivers learned to make fishhooks and boats, while those far from rivers did not. People who lived near forests built homes from wood. In other areas, builders had to use mud or stone. Some people developed religious beliefs based on the geography of their area. For example, ancient Egyptians believed that the god Hapi controlled the Nile River.

Geography also played a role in the growth of civilizations. The world’s first societies formed along rivers. Crops grown on the fertile land along these rivers fed large populations.

Some geographic features could also protect areas from invasion. A region surrounded by mountains or deserts, for example, was hard for attackers to reach.

Studying Maps

By studying and comparing maps, you can see how a place's physical and human features are related.



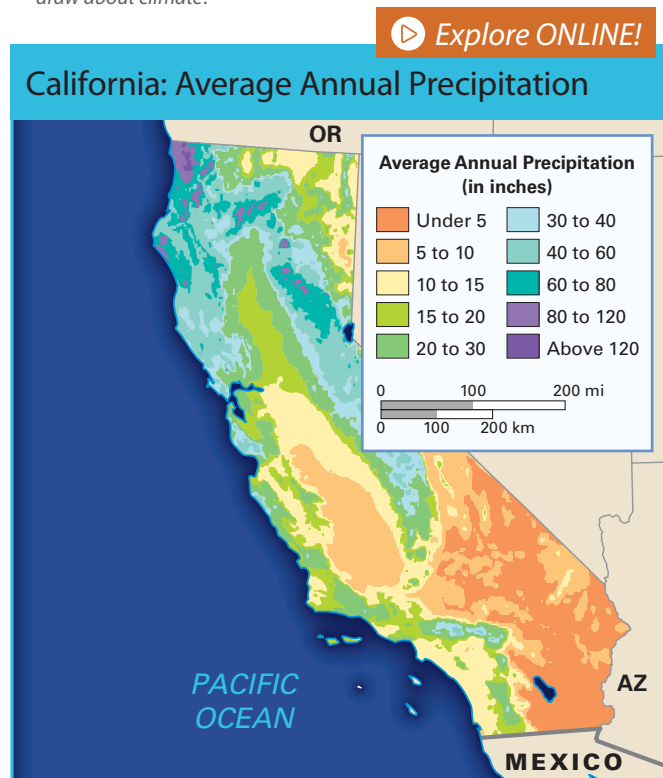
1. What are some of California's main physical features? Where are the state's highest mountains?



2. What climates are found in California? By knowing that California is a major producer of agricultural goods, what conclusions can you draw about climate?



3. Where are California's two main population centers? Where do you think future major population centers in California will develop?



4. How much average annual precipitation does the Central Valley receive? How would you describe the weather along California's coast?

Reading Check
Summarize
In what ways has
geography shaped
human history?

Geography Influences History Geography has helped shape history and has affected the growth of societies. People in areas with many natural resources could use their resources to get rich. They could build glorious cities and powerful armies. Features such as rivers also made trade easier. Many societies became rich by trading goods with other peoples.

On the other hand, geography has also caused problems. Floods, for example, have killed millions of people. Lack of rainfall has brought deadly food shortages. Storms have wrecked ships, and with them, the hopes of conquerors. In the 1200s, for example, a people known as the Mongols tried to invade Japan. However, most of the Mongol ships were destroyed by a powerful storm. Japanese history might have been very different if the storm had not occurred.

The relationship between geography and people has not been one-sided. For centuries, people have influenced their environments in positive and negative ways. People have planted millions of trees. They have created new lakes in the middle of deserts. But people have also created wastelands where forests once grew and built dams that flooded ancient cities. This interaction between humans and their environment has been a major factor in history. It continues today.

Summary and Preview The field of geography includes physical geography and human geography. Geography has had a major influence on history. In the next lesson, you will learn how economics has also influenced history.

Lesson 2 Assessment

Review Ideas, Terms, and People

- Define** What is geography?
 - Summarize** What are some of the topics included in human geography?
- Describe** Identify a region near where you live, and explain what sets it apart as a region.
 - Predict** How might a map of a city's landforms help an official who is planning a new city park?
- Recall** Where did early peoples tend to settle?
 - Compare and Contrast** How could a river be both a valuable resource and a problem for a region?

Critical Thinking

- Compare and Contrast** Use a chart like the one shown to compare and contrast physical and human geography.

Similarities		
Physical Geography	↓	Human Geography

History and Geography

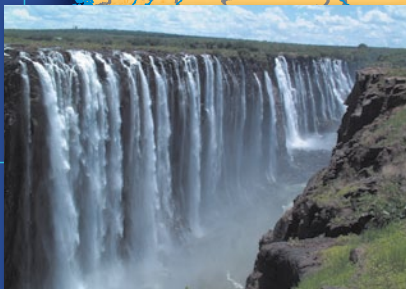
Natural Wonders of the Ancient World

Natural wonders are physical features known for their incredible beauty and size. Many natural wonders fascinate and inspire us, just as they fascinated and inspired people of the ancient world. Our world history is full of stories about these geographical features.

This map shows the location of three natural wonders of the ancient world. Study this map. What can it tell you about the natural wonders?



The Himalayas This mountain system stretches east to west for over 1,000 miles. Some of its peaks are so high that they are always covered in snow. This includes the peak of Mount Everest, the highest mountain on the earth. *Himalaya* comes from an old local name that means "home of snow."



Victoria Falls Formed by the Zambezi River, Victoria Falls has been labeled the largest waterfall in the world. Its mist can be seen and its noise heard from miles away. Because of this, local people used to call the waterfall *Mosi-o-Tunya*, which means "the smoke that thunders."

Victoria Falls

INDIAN OCEAN

Tropic of Capricorn

0 1,000 2,000 mi
0 1,000 2,000 km

The Gobi Desert Gobi is a Mongolian word that means “waterless place.” However, the Gobi is not your typical desert. Because of its northern location and high elevation, the Gobi is cold. The Gobi is also rockier and less sandy than many deserts. Over the years, many fossils have been discovered in the Gobi.



ASIA

GOBI
DESERT

PACIFIC OCEAN

Tropic of Cancer

40°N

20°N

Equator 0°

20°S

AUSTRALIA

Interpret Maps

- 1. Location** Which natural wonder of the ancient world has an absolute location of 17°55'S, 25°51'E?
- 2. Draw Conclusions** How does the relative location of the Himalayas most likely affect the climate of the Gobi Desert?





Studying Economics

The Big Idea

Economic systems help people buy the goods and services they need.

Main Ideas

- The main problem in economics is scarcity.
- Businesses and countries have to make decisions about economic resources.
- Businesses and other organizations help people meet their needs and wants.
- Money is used as a medium of exchange, a store of value, and a unit of account.
- Economics helps explain events in world history.

Key Terms and People

economy
scarcity
profit
entrepreneur
mixed economy
trade
wealth

If YOU were there . . .

You want to make a sandwich but you discover that you have no bread. How can you get more? Do you have to grind wheat into flour so that you can bake a new loaf? Of course you don't. With a quick trip to the store, you can buy a loaf of bread.

How are you able to buy what you want or need?

Economic Fundamentals

Every day, people purchase goods and services from other people. Goods are products that people can consume or use, such as food or tools. Services are things that people do. For example, a tutor provides a service by helping someone learn a subject. How people get goods and services is determined by global, national, and local economies. An **economy** is a system of producing, selling, and buying goods and services. The study of economies is called economics.

Scarcity and Choice The work of economists, or people who study economics, shows that we all face one main economic problem. This problem is scarcity. **Scarcity** is when there are not enough resources to meet people's wants. People's wants are unlimited, but the resources available to satisfy wants are limited. When a resource becomes scarce, it is harder for producers to get. Products made with that resource also become more difficult to get. As a result, the prices for these items usually rise.

Scarcity affects everyone and forces us to make choices. We must decide what things we need and want. Scarcity also forces businesses to choose which goods and services to provide and how much to charge for them.

Choices lead to trade-offs. A trade-off is when you give up one thing in order to get something else. In economics, a trade-off always leads to an opportunity cost. An opportunity cost is the value of what is given up by making a trade-off. For example, suppose you want to buy a video game and a concert ticket. However, you do not have enough money for both. If you choose the game, the value of the ticket is the opportunity cost.

Supply and Demand The price of a good or service is usually determined by the laws of supply and demand. Supply is the amount of a good or service that businesses are willing and able to produce. Demand is the desire to have a good or service and the ability to pay for it.

The law of supply states that businesses are willing to produce more of a good or service at a higher price. The law of demand states that consumers will want to buy more of a good or service when its price falls. As the price of a good or service rises, consumers will want to buy less of it.

Incentives Economic activity is influenced by incentives, or benefits. For individuals and businesses, profit is a major incentive. **Profit** is the money an individual or business has left after paying expenses. The profit motive, or the desire to make a profit, is essential in many economies. If people do not want profit, they will not start businesses and people will have no way to get goods and services.

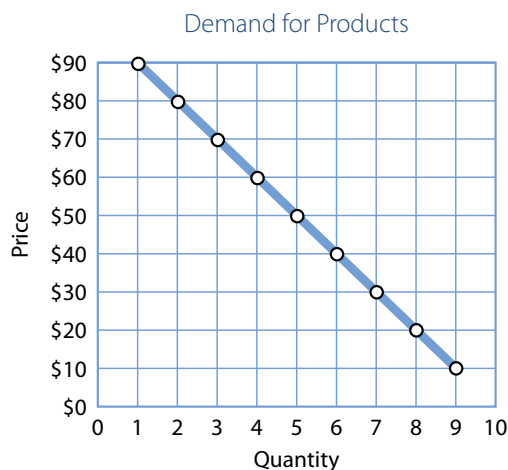
Saving money is also an incentive. Coupons, or advertisements that allow you to buy a good or service at a low price, can encourage people to buy certain products. When you use a coupon, you save money. A third type of incentive is receiving something extra. Sometimes, when people buy a certain good or service, they also receive a free good or service.

Reading Check
Summarize What is the connection between scarcity and trade-offs?

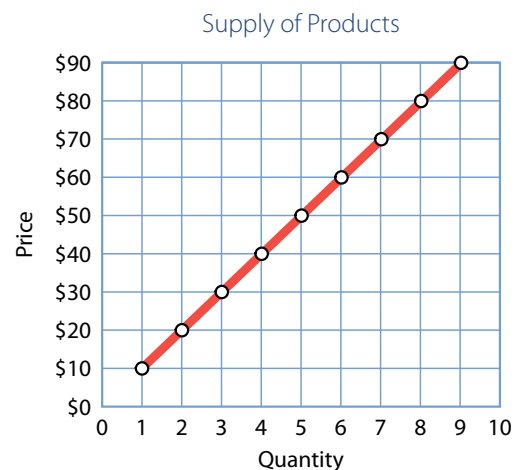
 Explore ONLINE!

Supply and Demand

Interpret Graphs



Based on this graph, what happens to the demand for a product when the price of the product increases?



If the price of the product changes from \$50 to \$70, what is likely to happen to the supply?

Systems to Organize Resources

People have to make decisions about how to spend money. Sometimes, there may be only one thing that you want. That makes your decision easy. If you want more than one thing but your funds are limited, you have to make a choice.

Businesses make similar choices about production. Their choices affect how they use economic resources called factors of production. There are four factors of production: natural resources, capital, labor, and entrepreneurs.

Factors of Production The raw materials needed to produce goods of all kinds come from natural resources, such as oceans, mines, and forests. Another important natural resource for businesses is land. Every business needs a place to locate. Companies that provide services need to be in a location easily reached by potential customers. Companies that make goods want to be in areas with transportation so they can ship their goods.

Businesses also need capital. Capital is the goods used to make other goods and services. Capital includes tools, trucks, machines, and office equipment. These items are often called capital goods to distinguish them from financial capital. Financial capital is the money used to buy the tools and equipment, or capital goods, used in production.

Factors of Production

Natural Resources



Capital



Labor



Entrepreneurs



The third factor of production is labor. Labor is the human effort, skills, and abilities to produce goods and services. Workers sell their labor in exchange for payment, called income. Many workers earn a form of income called hourly wages. Other workers, such as those who manage companies or have a great deal of responsibility, are paid salaries. Salaries are fixed earnings rather than hourly wages.

Entrepreneurs are the fourth factor of production. An **entrepreneur** is a person who organizes, manages, and assumes the risk of a business. Entrepreneurs often come up with an idea for a new product or a new way of doing business. They put up their own labor or capital and take the risks of failure. In return for taking the risks, an entrepreneur hopes to make a substantial profit.

Types of Economies Countries also have to make choices about production. A country's economic system determines how resources, goods, and services are distributed. There are three basic economic systems that countries use: traditional, command, and market economies.

In a traditional economy, economic decisions are based on how economic activity has been carried out in the past. People may grow their own food and make everything they need to survive, or they might trade with others to get things that they cannot make themselves. Many ancient civilizations, such as Sumer in the Middle East, were based on traditional economies. Today some parts of the developing world still have traditional economies.

A second type of economic system is called a command economy. In this system, the government makes all economic decisions and owns or controls all the factors of production. The government tells people what they can produce, how much of it to produce, and how much they can charge for it. Only a few countries in the world, such as North Korea and Cuba, have command economies.

The third type of economy is called a market economy. A market economy is one in which economic decisions are made by people looking out for their own best interests. A market economy is based on freedom. People are free to own or control factors of production. They can own property, start companies, and buy and sell products as they choose. Companies also need to be free to compete with one another. In a free market, competition among sellers is the main factor in setting prices. Sellers try to price their goods lower than their competition so that people will buy them. At the same time, they have to be careful not to set their prices so low that they lose money.

Today many countries have what is sometimes called a **mixed economy**. They are primarily market economies but with features of traditional and command economic systems. In these mixed economies, businesses are largely free to operate as they please. However, they must obey laws and rules set up by the government. The United States is an example of a mixed economy.

Reading Check
Contrast How are command and market economies different?

Needs and Wants

All around the world, people need certain things to survive. People cannot live without food and water, shelter, and clothing. These basic materials that people cannot live without are called needs.

In addition to their needs, there are many items that people want in order to make their lives more comfortable. These items are not necessary for survival, but they can have great value to people. For example, you may want a television, a smart phone, or a car. You do not really need any of these things in order to live, but they can make your life easier, more comfortable, or more enjoyable. These types of items are called wants. Different people have different wants. In addition, a person's wants can change over time.

People satisfy their needs and wants by obtaining goods and services. However, the process of obtaining goods and services has changed over time. Today there are many ways that individuals receive goods and services.

Meeting Needs and Wants In the past, most people were farmers, growing what they needed to survive. Eventually, people started forming businesses, and customers bought goods and services from them. Most businesses were small. Only a few people, generally wealthy people, could afford to create large businesses. Over time, however, many businesses began to grow. Today big businesses are essential to the economy of the United States and other countries. Many of the goods and services we use every day to meet our needs and wants could not be produced by small companies. For example, producing automobiles or electricity requires large and expensive machines. Only large companies have the resources and the tools to produce these goods efficiently. The Internet is also changing the way people buy goods and services. People can often shop online. They can view goods and some services on their computers or smart phones and purchase items electronically.

As you have read, businesses sell goods and services to earn profits. However, some business organizations provide goods and services without seeking to earn profits. These organizations are known as nonprofit organizations. They include charities, scientific research associations, and groups dedicated to culture and education.

Businesses are not alone in meeting the needs of individuals. By providing assistance to unemployed workers, governments make certain that these workers can still buy goods and services. Schools provide free or low-cost food to students, and religious institutions often provide free clothing and other items to people. Families help by providing meals and clothing, while friends help by sharing or letting other friends borrow things.

Money and Trade

As you have read, the main economic problem is scarcity. Almost no country can meet all its needs without outside help. As a result, almost every country in the world engages in some international trade. **Trade** is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods and services.

Countries trade because they cannot produce everything their citizens need or want. For example, the United States has to import coffee. To

Reading Check

Summarize How do businesses meet the needs of people?

import is to bring in goods or services from another country. The United States also exports products such as automobiles. To export is to send goods or services to another country. Many countries tend to specialize or concentrate on producing certain kinds of goods and services. The resources available in a country often determine the kinds of goods it produces.

Countries that specialize in production and then engage in trade with one another are interdependent. Interdependence means that peoples depend on one another for different goods and services.

The History of Trade The first type of trade system was called the barter system. Using this system, people exchanged goods and services directly for other goods and services. For example, a farmer might give another farmer wheat in exchange for cattle.

The growth of cities led to the demand for more goods and services. However, natural resources are not evenly distributed on the earth. Therefore, some civilizations had access to natural resources that other civilizations did not. This gave some civilizations a comparative advantage. People have a comparative advantage when they can produce a good more efficiently, or at a lower cost, than other people. Civilizations located near mineral resources could produce certain goods more efficiently than civilizations not located near mineral resources.

In order to get the goods and services they needed, early civilizations began trading with each other. Over time, trade routes were formed. One major trade route was known as the Silk Road. This route stretched from China to Rome. Trade along this route allowed people in Rome to obtain silk, and people in China to obtain wool and other goods.

The benefits of trade were enormous for early civilizations. Interactions along trade routes led to the exchange of languages, religions, tools, and inventions. For example, the religions of Christianity and Buddhism were introduced to China by traders traveling the Silk Road. However, trade did have drawbacks, such as the spread of disease.

Today, countries continue to experience the benefits and drawbacks of trade. These benefits include the exchange of new technologies. Drawbacks include increased competition from businesses in other countries.

Using Money As trade between early civilizations increased, problems with the barter system became clear. It was often difficult to determine or agree upon the value of goods and services. In addition, it was often hard to transport goods for bartering. Eventually, people started to use certain materials, such as silver, for money. Money has three basic functions:

- It is a medium of exchange. People can use it to purchase goods and services.
- It is a store of value. People can easily store or transport “value,” and exchange it for something else when they need to.
- It is a unit of account. People can use money to measure, and agree upon, the price of a good or service.

Today every country in the world has a currency, or type of money. For example, the United States has the dollar, Mexico has the peso, and many European countries have the euro.

Forms of Modern Currency



Wealth When talking about economics, people may confuse money with wealth. **Wealth** is the value of all possessions that a person or country has. Money is just one form of wealth. Land and other valuable resources are also forms of wealth.

People and countries can possibly increase their wealth by investing money. When you invest money, you spend money in the hopes of making more. There are different ways to invest money. One popular way is to invest in stocks. Stocks represent partial ownership of a business. If the company does well, this entitles you to a share of its profits based on the amount of stock you own. You can also invest directly in starting a new business. Another way to invest money is to buy property. However, most financial investment involves some level of risk. If a business is not profitable, its stock value typically falls. Investing in property such as real estate holds a similar risk that prices will fall. Investors then lose money.

The Importance of Economics

There are different reasons why people study economics. One reason is that an understanding of economics can help us make everyday decisions about money. Another reason is that it helps explain world history. Events have affected economics, and economics have affected events. Understanding economic history can help us interpret the past. It can also help us explain the present and predict future consequences of economic decisions.

Reading Check
Generalize How has trade changed over time?

Reading Check
Predict What might happen to productivity if a new source of energy is discovered?

Historical Factors and Economic Growth Throughout history, various historical factors have helped increase economic growth. These include the discovery of new resources and expansion. Over the course of several centuries, Europeans explored North America and claimed territory for various European nations. The explorers brought new resources back with them, which created demand in Europe. Demand for these new resources increased trade between North America and Europe. While the trade cycle benefitted many Europeans, it also had terrible drawbacks. Europeans brought new and deadly diseases to North America, which killed millions of Native Americans. The trade cycle also led to the creation of a slave economy in North America in order to grow more resources, such as sugar. Many Africans were enslaved and brought to North America.

Increased Productivity Economic growth is also affected by productivity, a measure of how efficiently goods and services are produced. Two factors that have increased productivity are technology and education. In the late 1800s, inventor Thomas Edison made the widespread use of electricity practical and affordable. This helped increase productivity because electric power is faster and cheaper than older sources of power, such as steam. The establishment of more schools over the past few centuries has led to more educated workers. The more educated a worker is, the easier it is for him or her to learn new skills and use new technology.

Summary and Preview Scarcity is a problem that has affected economics throughout history. Different types of economic systems address the distribution of economic resources. In the next lesson, you will learn the role of government in the economy.

Lesson 3 Assessment

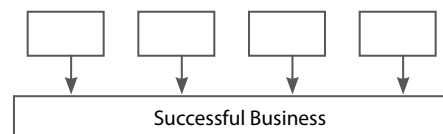
Review Ideas, Terms, and People

- Recall** What is scarcity?
 - Predict** According to the law of supply, will a company make a greater or smaller amount of a product when the price is low?
 - Describe** What are some examples of economic incentives?
- Evaluate** Which factor of production is the most important?
 - Describe** Why is the U.S. economy described as a mixed economy?
- Contrast** What is the difference between a need and a want?
 - Identify** What are some examples of nonprofit organizations?

- Analyze** What is the connection between location and comparative advantage?
 - Categorize** What are the three functions of money?
 - Explain** What is the connection between money and wealth?
- Recall** What are some factors that have helped increase economic growth?

Critical Thinking

- Summarize** Copy the graphic organizer. Use it and your notes to identify the four factors of production necessary for a business to be successful.





Studying Civics

The Big Idea

Government plays an essential role in every country.

Main Ideas

- A country's government affects the lives of its people.
- There have been many different forms of government throughout history.
- Governments have a role to play in the economy, including providing services and collecting taxes.

Key Terms and People

civics
government
constitution
democracy
republic
tax

If YOU were there . . .

You see a problem in your town or city that needs to be solved. How do you try to help solve this problem? Do you need to try to solve it yourself? Or is there someone in your local government who can help?

What are the roles and responsibilities of government?

Need for Governments

What is civics, and why do you study it? **Civics** is the study of citizenship and government. A citizen is a legally recognized member of a country. A **government** is the organizations and individuals who have the right to rule over a group of people.

As citizens, we are faced with many questions. Could we manage our lives without any help from our government? Who would provide basic services, such as public roads or fire departments? What are the basic purposes of government? Over time, government has grown more complex. Yet its basic purposes have remained the same.

Helping People Cooperate When people live together in a community, it is important for them to work together and avoid conflict. Government provides a way for people to unite, solve problems, and cooperate. Even in the earliest periods of human history, people relied on government to make their lives safer and easier.

Providing Services Governments provide expensive or important services to larger groups of people who might otherwise have to do without the service. For example, by establishing schools, government makes it possible for all children to receive a good education. Governments also provide police to protect lives and property, and fire departments to protect homes and businesses.

Because of government, we can travel highways that stretch from border to border. We have a system of money that makes it easy for us to buy and sell things and to know

Fire departments are one example of an important service provided by the government.



the price of these things. Trash is collected, and health laws are enforced to protect us. We can go to public libraries. Government provides these and many more services.

Providing Laws Governments also provide laws to guide and protect citizens. Today, many countries around the world are ruled according to a **constitution**, or a written plan of government. A constitution sets forth the purposes of the government and describes how the government is to be organized. Laws must be constitutional, or in agreement with the constitution, to be valid. The laws are recorded so that people can know and obey them.

Laws can also guarantee certain freedoms, including freedom of speech, the press, and religion. These freedoms have limitations, however. For example, having free speech and a free press does not mean we are free to tell lies or write false statements about another person. Each person has the right to have his or her reputation protected. Laws must always strike a balance between freedom and protecting people.

Forms of Government

Every country in the world has a government. However, these governments vary widely. Governments differ in the way their leaders are chosen and in the amount of power held by citizens. For example, many countries allow their citizens to vote, but some do not.

Governments generally fall into two different types: nondemocratic and democratic governments. In a country with a nondemocratic government, citizens do not have the power to rule. Other countries have democratic governments. In a **democracy**, the people either rule directly or they elect officials who act on their behalf. Each country's government has been shaped by the beliefs of its people and their history.

Reading Check
Summarize What are the basic purposes of government?

Ancient Government Around the world, the earliest form of government was based upon family. This form of government is known as the kinship system. In a kinship system, leaders were not elected. The oldest living male or female members of the family had the right to rule. These members of the family often made and enforced laws for the family. Individual rights mattered less than the well-being of the family.

Eventually, groups of families united to form larger communities. They did this for many reasons, including the need for common defense. Over time, this led to the formation of cities and kingdoms, and different forms of government developed. The right to rule might be passed down through a powerful family, creating a dynasty. The empires of ancient Egypt and ancient China were both ruled by dynasties. Other early civilizations were ruled by theocracies. A theocracy is a government controlled by one or more religious leaders who claim to rule on behalf of God or the gods worshipped in their country.

Democracies and Republics Several different forms of government developed among the city-states of ancient Greece. A city-state is an independent city with its own government. Some city-states were ruled by dictators. A dictator is a person who rules with complete and absolute power. Dictators often take power by force. Other city-states were ruled by oligarchies. An oligarchy is a type of dictatorship in which all power is concentrated in a small group of people.

In the ancient Greek city-state of Athens, a form of government called democracy was developed. The word *democracy* comes from an ancient Greek term meaning “rule of the people.” Ancient Athens practiced what is called direct democracy. This is where all voters in a community meet in

Forms of Government		
Government	Characteristics	Examples
Theocracy	Religious leaders hold power. Laws and government are based on religious teachings.	Islamic Republic of Iran, the Vatican
Direct Democracy	All eligible citizens participate in government and make laws.	Ancient Athens, Switzerland
Republic	Citizens elect an executive and representatives who participate in government and make laws.	United States, Germany, France
Monarchy	A monarch by birth governs with absolute power or shares some power with a small group.	Saudi Arabia
Constitutional Monarchy	A monarch holds limited power. An elected legislature and executive run the government.	United Kingdom, Japan
Dictatorship	A supreme leader governs with absolute power.	North Korea

one place to make laws and decide what actions to take. Historically, direct democracies have been suited only to small communities.

Around the same time that Athens developed direct democracy, Rome developed representative democracy. In this form of democracy, the people elect representatives to carry on the work of government for them. The people consent to be ruled by their elected leaders. This system of government is called a **republic**. The United States is another example of a republic. However, democracy would not last in ancient Rome. A series of dictators, including Julius Caesar, turned the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.

Monarchies After the fall of the Roman Empire in the late 400s, European countries were ruled by monarchies. A monarch is a person, such as a king or queen, who rules over a kingdom or an empire. Under these monarchies, members of the aristocracy had much more power, money, and land than did common citizens. An aristocracy is a class of rich land owners or nobles.

In the past, many monarchies were absolute monarchies. This means the monarch had full control of the government. The power of monarchs changed over time. In 1215, members of the English aristocracy forced King John to sign the *Magna Carta*, which means “Great Charter.” The Magna Carta protected certain rights for English citizens. This made England a limited monarchy, where the power of the ruler is restricted by law. In a limited monarchy, the ruler usually shares power with elected officials.

Ideas about monarchies continued to change. During the 17th and 18th centuries, philosophers such as John Locke argued that all people were born equal with the natural rights of life, liberty, and property. Locke also believed that if a government failed to protect its citizens’ natural rights, they had the right to overthrow it. Locke’s ideas helped inspire Americans to separate from the monarchy of Great Britain in 1776 and form an independent nation.

Today most monarchies are constitutional monarchies. For example, the monarchs of Sweden and the United Kingdom serve as ceremonial heads of state and have limited powers. The real power lies elsewhere, such as with elected officials. Saudi Arabia is one of a few modern countries where the monarch still has full control.

Reading Check

Contrast How are monarchies and democracies different?

The Role of Government in the Economy

Throughout history, governments have influenced economics because they determine how goods and services are produced and distributed. Many theocracies, dictatorships, and monarchies have had command economies. Many democracies have had market or mixed economies.

Taxes Governments also collect taxes. A **tax** is a charge people pay to a government. In return, the government provides public services and protection. Before the invention of money, governments used to collect taxes in the form of goods and services. These included livestock, grain, labor, and military service. The ancient Incans, for example, had a tax system



The *mita* system allowed Incan rulers to build grand cities such as Machu Picchu.

called the *mita* system. Citizens paid the *mita* tax by working for the government as farmers, soldiers, or builders. In return, the government would provide basic needs, such as food and clothing.

Today, governments at the national, state, and local levels may all collect taxes.

Each level uses tax dollars to provide goods and services, such as national defense, public schools, police protection, and roads. These goods and services benefit individuals, businesses, and the economy. For example, you probably use a government road or sidewalk to go to school. A business might use the same road to transport goods and services. Moreover, the government likely hired a private construction firm to build this road and pays for workers to maintain it.

Trade Many governments also participate in their economies by making laws about trade. They may use trade barriers to protect jobs and industries from foreign competition. A trade barrier is a limit on the exchange of goods. One type of trade barrier is a protective tariff. Protective tariffs are taxes on imports that make foreign goods cost more. In the United States, for example, protective tariffs mean that Americans will be more likely to choose goods made in the United States. However, nearly all governments still support international trade. In fact, the U.S. government has signed trade agreements with other countries to help reduce or eliminate certain trade barriers.

Summary Government provides many things, including important services and laws. There have been many different forms of government throughout history. Governments can influence their economies by taxing citizens and controlling trade.

Reading Check

Explain How does the U.S. government influence international trade?

Lesson 4 Assessment

Review Ideas, Terms, and People

1. **a. Analyze** Why was government necessary for early human communities?
- b. Describe** What are some services that government can provide?
- c. Explain** What is the purpose of a **constitution**?
- d. Identify** What is one freedom protected by U.S. laws?
2. **a. Define** What is an oligarchy?
- b. Contrast** What is the difference between an absolute monarchy and a constitutional monarchy?
3. **a. Predict** What would happen if the U.S. government stopped collecting taxes?

Critical Thinking

4. **Categorize** Copy the graphic organizer. Fill in each box with the name of a form of government and a brief summary of that form of government.

Forms of Government	

Social Studies Skills

Make Maps

Define the Skill

Throughout history, maps have been valuable tools. Today they remain the best way to visually record and communicate information about our world and its history. Therefore, making maps is an important skill.

Learn the Skill

Almost all maps have titles, directional indicators, scales, and legends. A map's title shows what the subject of the map is. The map title is usually the first thing that people look for when studying a map.

A directional indicator shows which way north, south, east, and west lie on the map. Most maps in this textbook indicate direction by using a compass rose. A **compass rose** has arrows that point to all four principal directions, as shown.

Scales represent the distances between points on a map. The maps in this textbook provide a bar **scale**. Scales often give distances in miles and kilometers. Because the distances are given in large intervals, you may have to approximate the actual distance on the scale.

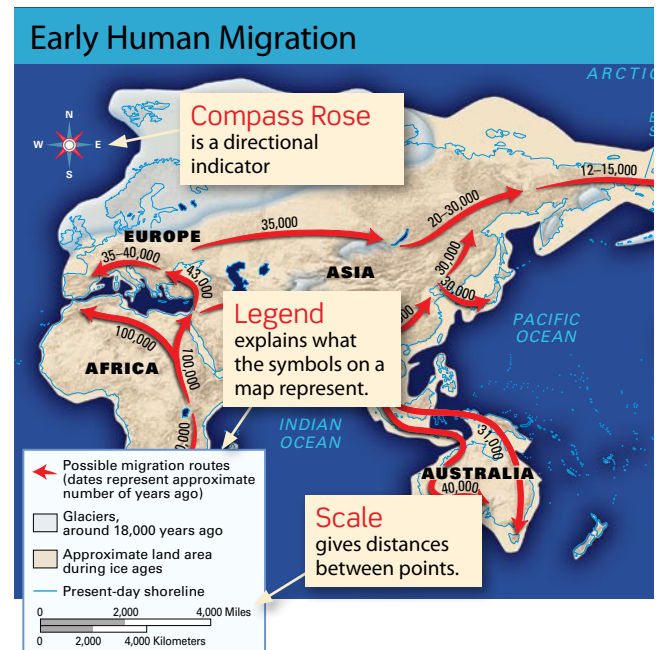
Lastly, mapmakers should always include a **legend**, or key, explaining what the symbols on a map represent. The following guidelines can help you use these elements to make a useful map.

1. Determine the purpose of your map. What do you want people to see and learn?
2. Come up with a clear and accurate title for your map.

3. Include a directional indicator, a scale, and a legend. Make sure that your legend includes all the important symbols that appear on your map.
4. Make sure that your elements do not cover up important parts of your map.
5. Write informational text, such as names and labels, clearly on your map.

Practice the Skill

Make a map of your classroom. Use measuring tape or larger rulers to measure its length and width. Use this information in your scale. Also, create symbols for features in the classroom, such as desks. Include these symbols in your legend. Use a compass or another tool to determine direction in the classroom. Include this information in the form of a compass rose. Finally, make sure your map has a title.



Module 1 Assessment

Review Vocabulary, Terms, and People

For each statement, write *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term that would make the sentence a true statement.

1. History is the study of the past based on what people left behind.
2. Knowledge, beliefs, customs, and values of a group of people are part of their environment.
3. A handwritten letter from a soldier to his family would be considered a primary source.
4. Geography is the study of the past, whether recent or long ago.
5. Your state probably has many different landforms, such as mountains, plains, and valleys.
6. Weather changes from day to day, but a location's climate does not change as often.
7. Scarcity is a major incentive for individuals and businesses.
8. The first type of wealth system was called the barter system.
9. Civics is the study of citizenship and government.
10. The United States is an example of a republic.

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

Lesson 1

11. a. **Describe** What is history? What is archaeology? How do the two fields work together?
b. **Make Inferences** Why may a historian who is still alive disagree with conclusions drawn by a historian who lived a hundred years ago?
c. **Evaluate** Do you think primary sources or secondary sources are more valuable to modern historians? Why?

Lesson 2

12. a. **Identify** What are the two main branches of geography, and how does each contribute to our understanding of history?
b. **Analyze** If you were asked to divide your state into regions, what features would you use to define those regions? Why?
c. **Predict** How might a long period of severe heat or cold affect the history of a city or region?

Lesson 3

13. a. **Predict** What would happen to a business if it lacked capital?
b. **Summarize** Why do people invest money in stocks and new businesses?
c. **Evaluate** Do you think new technologies always lead to economic growth? Why or why not?

Lesson 4

14. a. **Explain** Why are laws recorded and passed?
b. **Contrast** How was democracy different in ancient Athens than in the Roman Republic?
c. **Draw Conclusions** What would happen if the U.S. government removed certain protective tariffs?

Module 1 Assessment, continued

Review Themes

15. **Society and Culture** How may a historian's description of a battle reveal information about his or her own society or culture?
16. **Economics** If hundreds of years from now historians study the impact of economics of our time, what may they conclude about American society? Explain your answer.

Reading Skills

17. **Specialized Vocabulary of History** Read the following passage in which several words have been left blank. Fill in each of the blanks with the appropriate word that you learned in this module.

Although _____ is defined as the study of the past, it is much more. It is a key to understanding our _____, the ideas, languages, religions, and other traits that make us who we are. In the _____ left behind by ancient peoples, we can see reflections of our own material goods: plates and dishes, toys, jewelry, and work objects. These objects show us that human _____ have not changed that much.

Social Studies Skills

Make Maps Answer the following questions about making maps.

18. How are maps valuable?
19. What is the purpose of a compass rose?
20. How are map scales and legends used differently?
21. What would happen if someone tried reading a map that lacked a title?

Focus On Writing

22. **Write Interview Questions** Imagine that you are a writer for a history website. Write questions for an interview with a historian. What would your readers want to learn more about? Write at least ten interview questions that your readers will want answered.