

# Unit 1: Geography and Social Studies Skills

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## Standard(s) of Learning:

**WHI.1** – The student will improve skills in historical research and geographical analysis by

- a) Identifying, analyzing, and interpreting primary and secondary sources to make generalizations about events and life in world history to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)
  - b) Using maps, globes, artifacts, and pictures to analyze the physical and cultural landscape of the world and interpret the past to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)
  - c) Identifying major geographic features important to the study of world history to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)
  - d) Identifying and comparing political boundaries with the locations of civilizations, empires, and kingdoms from 4000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)
  - e) Analyzing trends in human migration and cultural interaction from prehistory to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)
  - f) Analyzing the impact of economic forces, including taxation, government spending, trade, resources, and monetary systems, on events to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)
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## **Part I: Geography Intro & Features**



### What is Geography?

- Geography is a science that deals with the **location** of **living** and **non-living** things on earth and the way they affect one another

### Why is geography important?

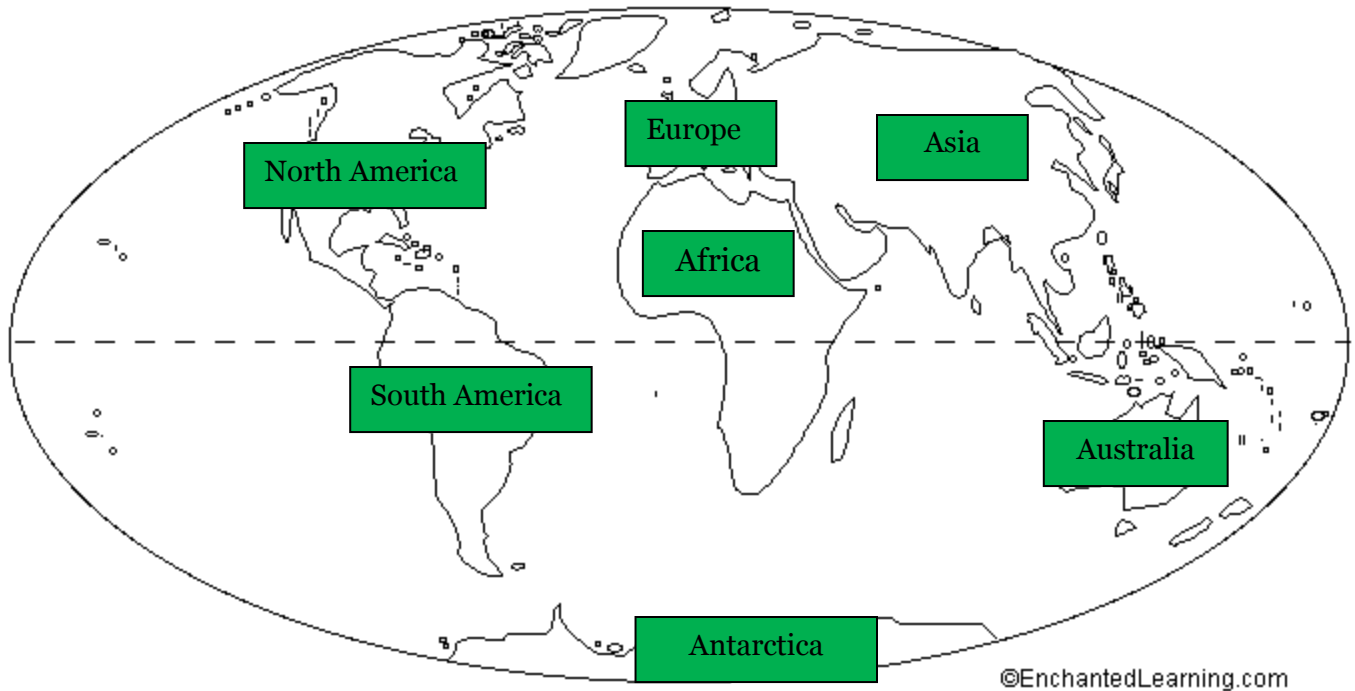
- Helps us understand how the physical environment affects human events
- Helps us understand how people's actions influence the environment around them

### The Continents

- A continent is a **great division of land**.
- There are 7 continents:
  - **North America**
  - **South America**
  - **Europe**
  - **Asia**
  - **Africa**
  - **Australia (Oceania)**
  - **Antarctica**

Label the Continents:

## The World



To help remember the 7 continents:

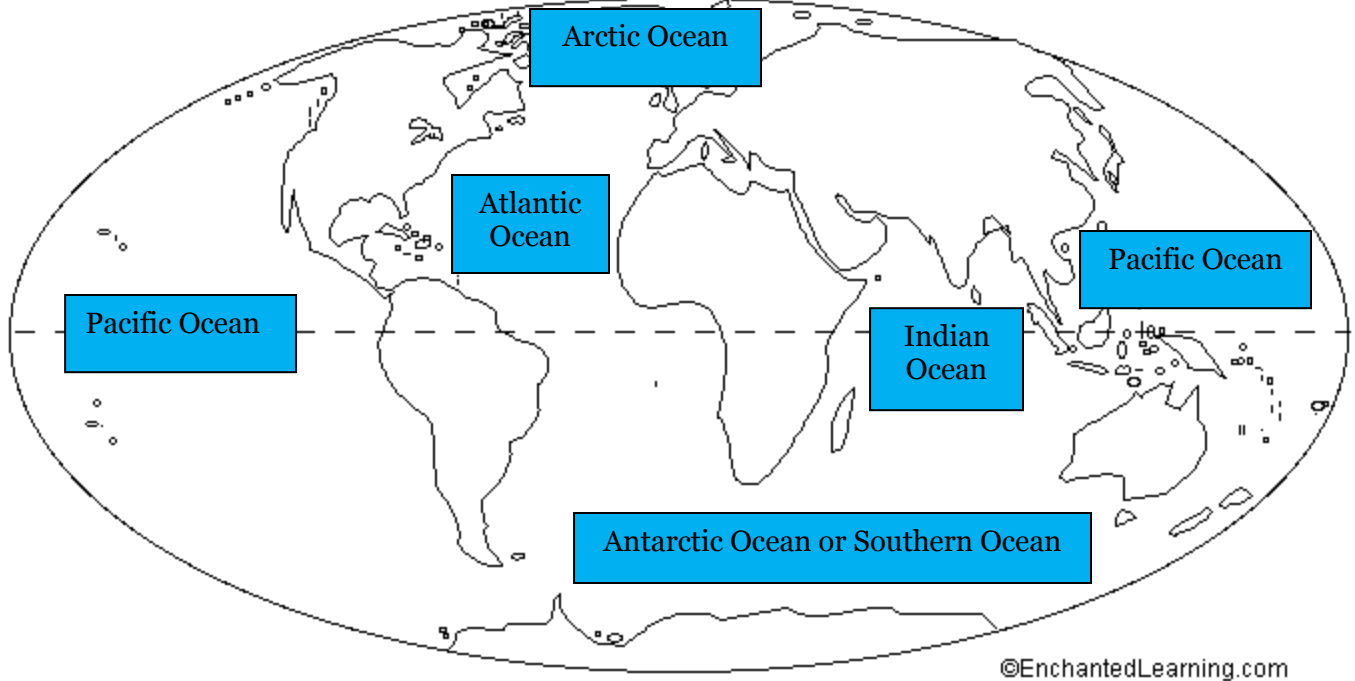
Eat An Apple As A Nighttime Snack = Europe, Asia, Antarctica, Australia, Africa, North America, South America

### The Oceans

- $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Earth's surface is covered by 5 major **oceans**
- The 5 major Oceans:
  - **Pacific Ocean**
  - **Atlantic Ocean**
  - **Indian Ocean**
  - **Arctic Ocean**
  - **Southern Ocean (Antarctic)**

Label the Oceans:

# The World



To help remember the 5 oceans:

Aunt Sally Is A Pip = Arctic, Southern, Indian, Atlantic, Pacific

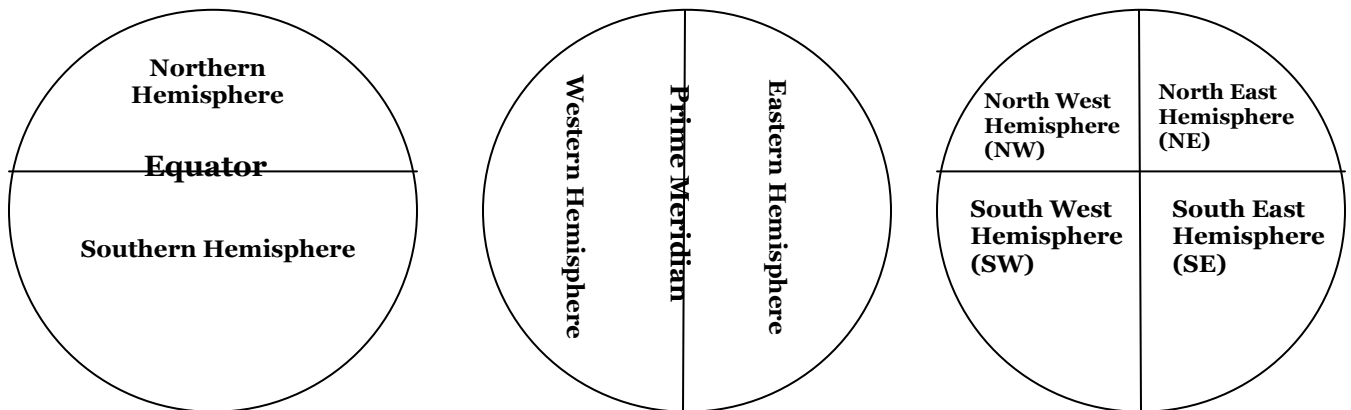
## Part II: Hemispheres & Degrees



### Hemispheres

- The world is divided into 4 hemispheres:
  - **Northern** Hemisphere
  - **Southern** Hemisphere
  - **Eastern** Hemisphere
  - **Western** Hemisphere
- The **Equator** divides the Earth into the **Northern** and **Southern** Hemispheres
- The **Prime Meridian** divides the Earth into the **Eastern** and **Western** Hemispheres

Label the following:



### Degrees

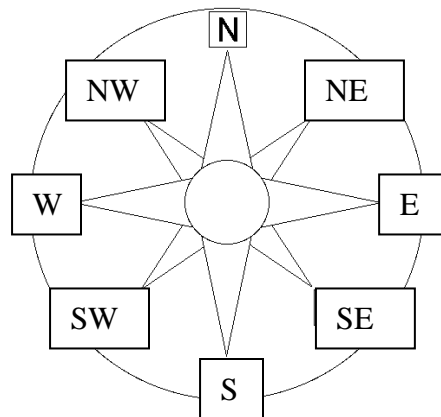
- Circular objects, such as the globe are measured in **degrees**
- There are **360°** in a circle
  - If you travel all the way around the world you travel **360°**
  - If you travel half way around the world you travel **180°**
  - If you travel a quarter of the way around the world you travel **90°**

### Part III: Latitude & Longitude



Compass Rose – Tool on a map used to find direction.

Label the Compass Rose



To remember your compass rose directions: Start at the top and go clockwise!  
Never Eat Soggy Wheaties = North, East, South, West

### Relative Location vs. Absolute Location

- Relative Location – describes where something is **compared** to something else (ex. The chair is next to the chalkboard)
- Absolute Location – a place's point of **latitude** and **longitude**

### How are they different?

- An absolute location is the **exact location** of a place – no two places can have the same absolute location
- A relative location is a **general location** – relative locations can be shared by more than one place

## Latitude

- Latitude – imaginary lines that run **East to West** and measure **North and South**
- Also known as **parallels** because the distance between them remains the same all the way around the Earth
- The **Equator** is located at **0° Latitude** and is the line from which all other lines of latitude are measured

## Longitude

- Longitude – imaginary lines that run **North and South** and measure **East and West**
- Also known as **Meridians** and **do not** remain the same distance from other meridians – they converge at the **north and south poles**
- The **Prime Meridian** is located at **0° Longitude** and is the line from which all other lines of latitude are measured
- The Prime Meridian is also known as the **Greenwich Meridian** because it runs through **Greenwich, England**
- The opposite of the **Prime Meridian** is the **International Date Line** which is located at **180° Longitude**

## How Do You Find a Location Using Longitude & Latitude?

- **Coordinates** are used to find the absolute location using latitude and longitude
- Think of latitude and longitude as streets – for example if you were to tell someone where your bank is you would say “It’s on the corner of Main and Bank Street”
- Latitude and Longitude work the same – they are like imaginary streets on the surface of the Earth

## Step 1: Latitude

- To find a latitude line such as **60 degrees north latitude**, you must do three things:
  1. Go to your starting line (the Equator)
  2. Determine which direction you must go (north or south)
  3. Determine the distance in degrees you must go (60)
- This will give you “one street”

### Step 2: Longitude

- To find a longitude line such as **40 degrees east longitude**, you must do three things:
  1. Go to your starting line (the Prime Meridian)
  2. Determine which direction you must go (east or west)
  3. Determine the distance in degrees you must go (40)
- This will give you the “second street”

### Step 3: Absolute Location

- If you find the intersection of these two imaginary streets, you have found the exact (absolute) location of a particular place on the earth’s surface

## Part III: Timelines



What is a timeline and why do we use them?

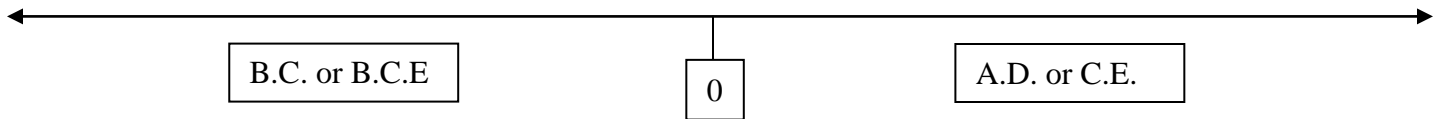
- Timeline – a table of **events** listed in **chronological** order for a particular period
- Help us organize and understand a series of events
- Convey a change over time

Timeline Terms

- B.C. = “**Before Christ**”
- A.D. = “**Anno Domini**” (“**in the year of the lord**”)
- B.C.E. = **Before Common Era**
- C.E. = **Common Era**

Timeline

Label the Timeline:



Placing Dates on a Timeline

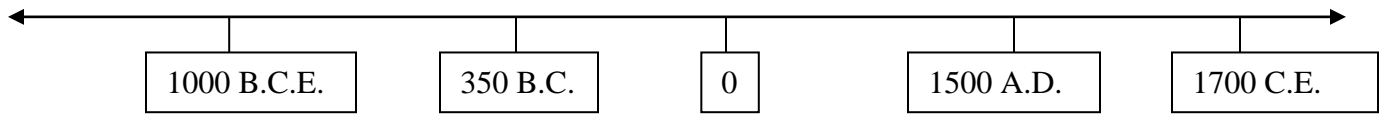


Remember, a timeline is like a number line!  
The smaller numbers to closest to 0!!

Place the following on the timeline: (Remember – the smaller numbers to closest to 0!!)

- 0
- 350 B.C.
- 1000 B.C.E.
- 1500 A.D.
- 1700 C.E.





### Centuries

- How many years in a century? **100 years**
- How do you figure out which century?
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Century = **0-99**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Century = **100-199**
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Century = **200-299**
  - 4<sup>th</sup> Century = **300-399**