

# Table of Contents



<b>Introduction</b> .....	3
<b>How to Use This Book</b> .....	4
<b>Standards Information</b> .....	6
<b>The World in Spatial Terms</b>	
1. Maps, Globes, and Finding Our Way Around .....	8
2. Mental Maps and Knowing Where We Are .....	16
3. Directions and Where Things Are .....	24
<b>Places and Regions</b>	
4. Different Places, Different People .....	31
5. Places with Things in Common .....	39
6. How We Think About Different Places and Where We Live .....	46
<b>Physical Systems</b>	
7. Patterns on Earth's Surface .....	54
8. Where Animals and Plants Are Found .....	61
<b>Human Systems</b>	
9. Where People Go .....	69
10. People Patterns .....	77
11. Buying and Selling Around the World .....	86
12. Where People Settle .....	94
13. How Earth Is Divided Up .....	101
<b>Environment and Society</b>	
14. How People Shape Earth's Surface .....	109
15. How Earth's Surface Shapes How People Live .....	116
16. Resources from Earth .....	123
<b>The Uses of Geography</b>	
17. Understanding the Past .....	130
18. Using Geography Today to Plan for the Future .....	138
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	146
<b>Answer Key</b> .....	148
<b>Vocabulary Practice</b> .....	154
<b>Vocabulary Practice Answer Key</b> .....	163
<b>Geography Word Log</b> .....	165
<b>Reproducibles</b> .....	166



# The National Geography Standards

## Standards

1-8

There are 18 National Geography Standards. All 18 standards are covered in this book. Each standard is covered in one unit. Each unit has a series of Activity exercises. The Activity exercises were designed to meet student expectations as listed by the National Geography Standards. Listed below and on page 7 are the standards taught and reinforced in this book.

### The World in Spatial Terms

- Standard 1:** How to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technologies to acquire, process, and report information
- Standard 2:** How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments
- Standard 3:** How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments

### Places and Regions

- Standard 4:** The physical and human characteristics of a place
- Standard 5:** That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
- Standard 6:** How culture and experience influence people's perception of places and regions

### Physical Systems

- Standard 7:** The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface
- Standard 8:** The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems on Earth's surface



# The National Geography Standards *(cont.)*

## Standards

9-18

### Human Systems

- Standard 9:** The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
- Standard 10:** The characteristics, distributions, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
- Standard 11:** The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
- Standard 12:** The process, patterns, and functions of human settlement
- Standard 13:** How forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

### Environment and Society

- Standard 14:** How human actions modify the physical environment
- Standard 15:** How physical systems affect human systems
- Standard 16:** The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources

### The Uses of Geography

- Standard 17:** How to apply geography to interpret the past
- Standard 18:** To apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future



# Where People Go

## What I Need to Know

### Vocabulary

- population density
- life expectancy
- birthrate
- infant mortality rate
- literacy rate
- migration
- dialect
- communist
- democratic
- refugee

## What I Do

### About Where People Go

People are not evenly distributed over Earth's surface. Some countries have more people than others. Other countries may have fewer people, but they are more crowded. They have more people in a certain area. When geographers study population, they look at more than just the number of people. They may look at how long people live and how many people can read. They also study migration patterns so they can understand why and when people move.

Complete the Activities. When you are done, you will know about a wall that divided a city into two. You will know between which latitudes most people live. You will know what figures geographers look at when they compare countries.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1**

On the map, find and write the population rank of each country below. Include a key to tell which color represents greatest and which color represents smallest population.

**Greatest Population**

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. China         | 6. Pakistan   |
| 2. India         | 7. Bangladesh |
| 3. United States | 8. Russia     |
| 4. Indonesia     | 9. Nigeria    |
| 5. Brazil        | 10. Japan     |

**Smallest Population**

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Vatican City | 6. Monaco                |
| 2. Tuvalu       | 7. Liechtenstein         |
| 3. Nauru        | 8. Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 4. Palau        | 9. Marshall Islands      |
| 5. San Marino   | 10. Antigua and Barbuda  |

List some reasons why one country may have a larger population than another.

---



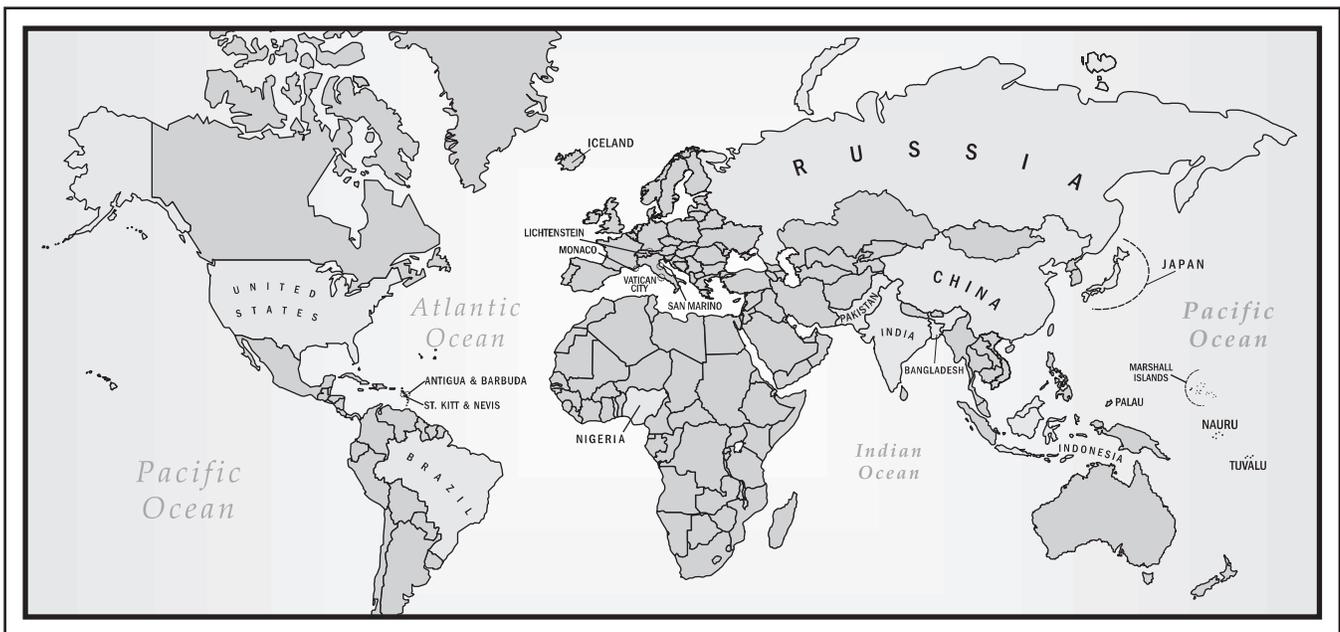
---



---



---





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 9

1. Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another. List some reasons why you think people might migrate.

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

2. Sometimes there are barriers to migration. Some of these barriers may be natural ones.

On the map, find and label the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains. Why were these mountain ranges big barriers to migration when the United States was first settled? \_\_\_\_\_



3. A dialect is a version of a language. How are physical barriers and the development of some dialects linked? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 10

Man-made barriers may block migration. After World War II, Germany was split into two nations. East Germany was a **communist** nation. West Germany was not. In a communist country, the government holds nearly all the political power. The government decides who can produce and what and how much can be produced.

The capital city of Berlin was located in what was then East Germany. A huge concrete wall lined with barbed wire was built across the city. People could not freely cross. If people from the communist side tried to get to the Western side, they were arrested or shot. The Berlin Wall was torn down in 1989 when anticommunist reforms swept Europe.

On the map, find Germany and label Berlin.

Name the two seas that border Germany.

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

Name five of Germany's neighbors, and the direction they are from Berlin. \_\_\_\_\_

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





# How Earth Is Divided Up

## What I Need to Know

### Vocabulary

- Commonwealth of Nations
- European Union

## What I Do

### About Earth's Divisions

Earth is divided into many different countries. Often, countries have ties to other countries. The ties may be due to language, religion, or trade. Divisions occur within countries, too. A country may be divided into states or provinces. Each state or province may be further divided into counties. Sometimes, areas can overlap. For example, a school district may contain several different telephone or postal zip code areas.

Complete the Activities. When you are done, you will know what England and the United Kingdom have in common, which religion is the most common in the world, and one country that has 11 official languages.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

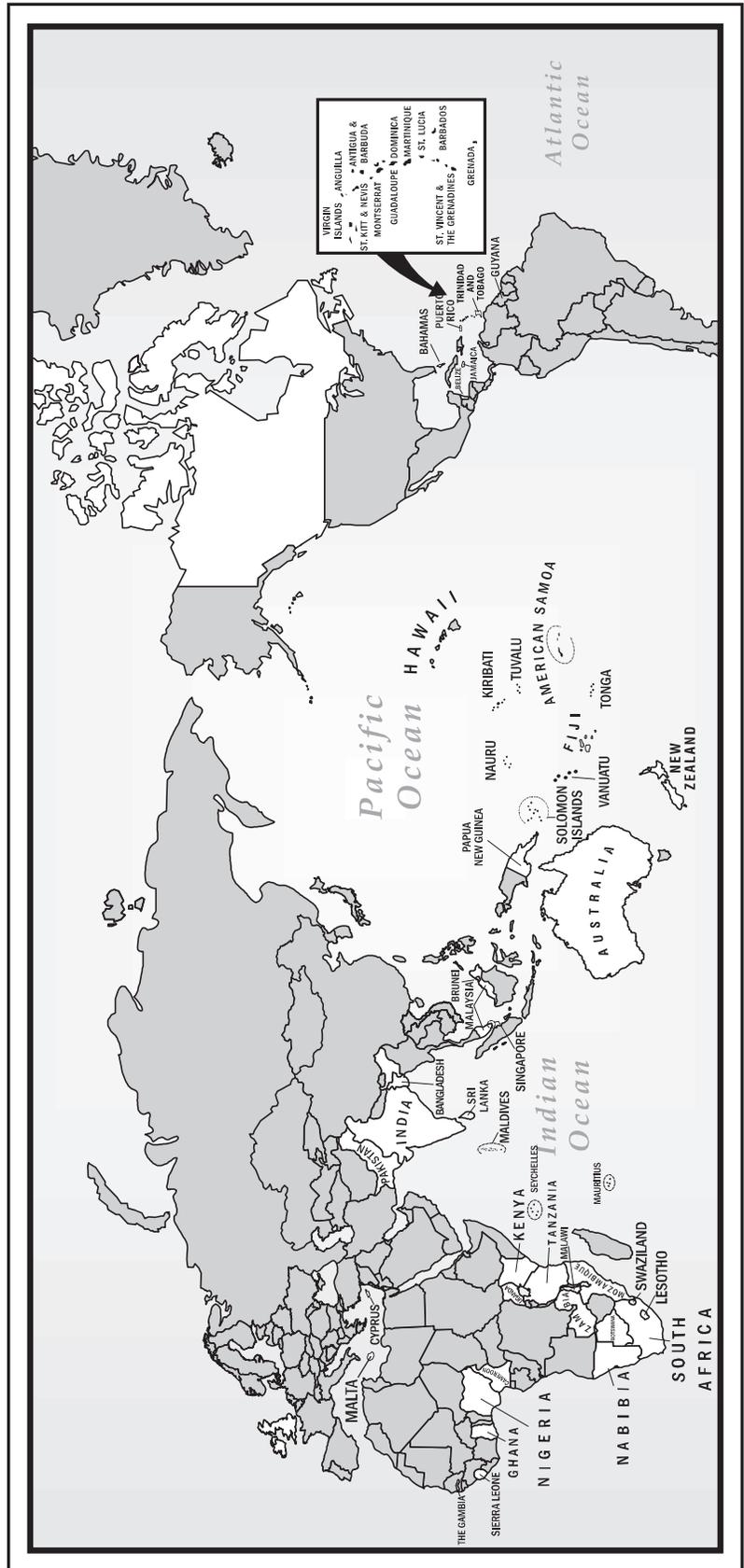
**Activity 3**

One saying went, "The sun never sets on the British Empire." How large was the Empire? You will fill in some of the present members of the Commonwealth of Nations to give you an idea. As of 2005, there were 53 independent nations.

Use one color to mark the nations that recognize the British monarch as their head of state: United Kingdom, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu.

Use another color to mark the nations that have their own heads of state: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Pakistan, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zambia.

Use another color to mark the only member nation that was never part of the British Empire: Mozambique.





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 4

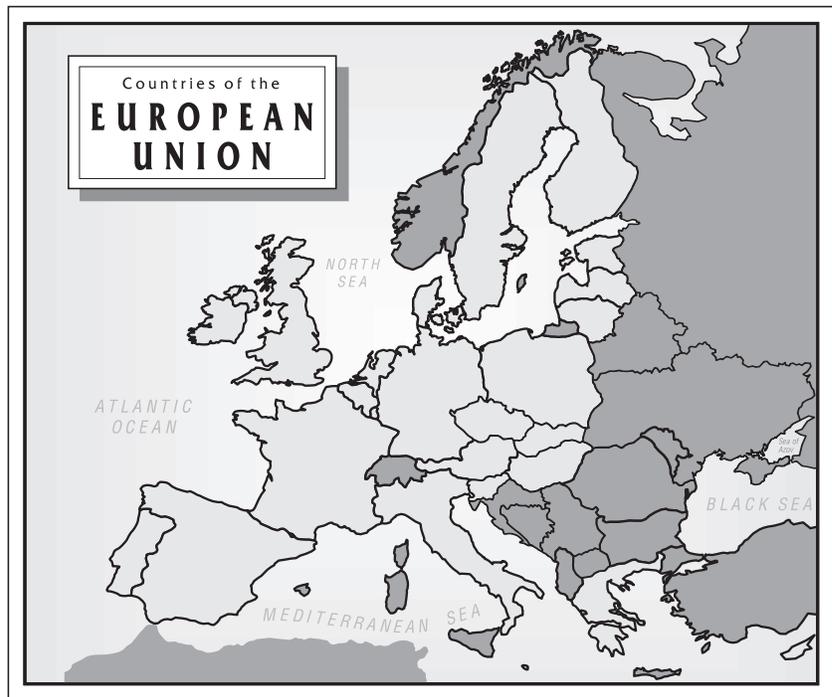
Europe is a continent with many independent nations. Each nation had its own currency and rules about trade. People were restricted when it came to crossing borders. Then, some countries banded together. They formed the **European Union** (EU). Borders were opened between the countries in the EU. Trade restrictions were removed. Many of the countries now use the same currency. Over the years, more and more countries have wanted to join the EU.

As of September 25, 2005, the European Union had 25 members. On the map, label the countries in the EU. Color in the 12 original members in one color. Color in the next two groups of joining members in different colors.

12 original members: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom

Entered January 1, 1995: Austria, Finland, and Sweden

Entered May 1, 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia



### Activity 5

Why would a country want to join the European Union? \_\_\_\_\_

Why might members of the EU not want to let certain European countries in the Union?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why would using a common currency make trading easier? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What currency is used in your country? \_\_\_\_\_

Extra: How many Euros are worth one U.S. dollar? It changes every day. Check the newspaper, Internet, or call a bank to find out. \_\_\_\_\_

