

SEPTEMBER 9, 2013

- **Focus**

- the importance of history in our lives





SEPTEMBER 9, 2013

Lord Jesus,

May your love transform
me that I may truly desire
nothing more than life with
you.

AMEN

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Vocabulary

- geography
- latitude
- longitude
- prehistory
- anthropology
- culture
- archaeology
- artifact
- technology
- historian

Skills

- Complete pages xxxiv to xxxix
 - Learning from Maps
 - Understanding Charts and Graphs
 - Interpreting Visuals
- In Class ONLY

SEPTEMBER 10, 2013

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Bell Ringer

- How are geography and history linked?
- How do anthropologists and archaeologists find out about early peoples?
- How do historians try to reconstruct the past?



SEPTEMBER 10, 2013

Christ be with me,
Be after me,
Be before me,
And be at my right and
left hand.
May everything I do be
for Christ.

AMEN

SEPTEMBER 10, 2013

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- **Chapter 1 Section 1**
Notes



Ch 1 Sec 1 – Understanding Our Past

I. Geography and History

A. Geography: the study of people, their environments, and the resources available to them

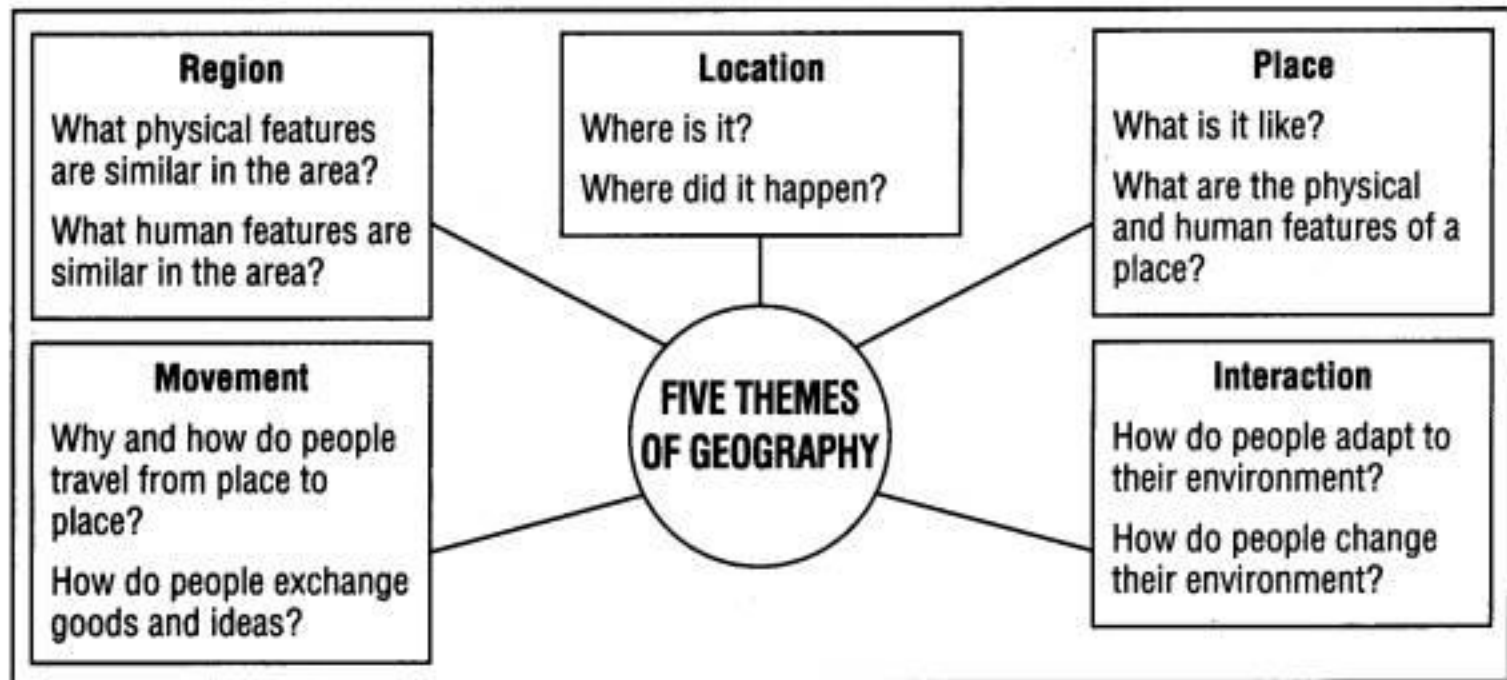
1. 5 themes of Geography: location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region

To understand the past and present of the United States, it is important to study **geography** and **history**. Geographers have developed five themes, or topics, to show the connection between geography and history. (See graphic organizer.)

One of the five themes is interaction. People interact with their **environment**. They build ditches to bring water to the desert so they can grow crops. They cut down trees. The changes people create in their environment bring benefits.

However, changes can also cause problems, such as pollution.

Another theme is movement. People travel from place to place to get what they want and need. The first people who came to the Americas were hunters following animal herds. Much later, people came to the United States in search of freedom. When people move, they meet new people. They exchange goods and ideas. The movement of goods and people links the United States with all parts of the world.



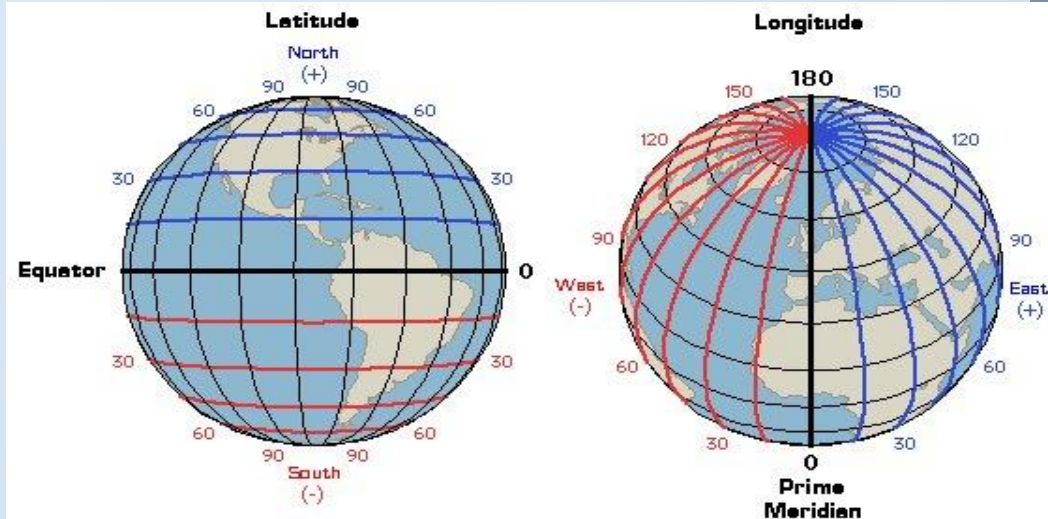
B. Location: Tells where a place is on the surface of the Earth

1. Absolute Location - Where something is located on the surface of the earth

a.) Determined by longitude and latitude

1. Latitude: measures distance north or south of Equator

2. Longitude: measures distance east or west of Prime Meridian (imaginary line that runs through Greenwich, England)



2. Relative Location: where one place is located in relation to another

a) Sometimes more important than the location itself (i.e. Athens was influenced by other ancient civilizations)

b) Relative location means to locate a place relative to other landmarks while absolute location is locating a place using a coordinate system.

- For example, you could give the relative location of Philadelphia, PA as being in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, to the west of New Jersey but the absolute location of Philadelphia is 39.57N, 75.10W

SEPTEMBER 11, 2013

- **Focus**

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- **Chapter 1 Section 1**
Notes





SEPTEMBER 11, 2013

Father,
May I not have an
attitude problem.

AMEN

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C. Place: Geographers describe places in terms of their physicals features and human characteristics

1. Physical features of a place include: landforms, bodies of water, climate, soil quality, resources, and plant & animal life

2. Human characteristics include where most people live and their economic activities, religious beliefs, and languages

D. Human-Environment Interaction – People have shaped and been shaped by their environments

1. Early farmers used water from rivers to irrigate their crops

2. European settlers in the Americas cut down trees to clear land for farms

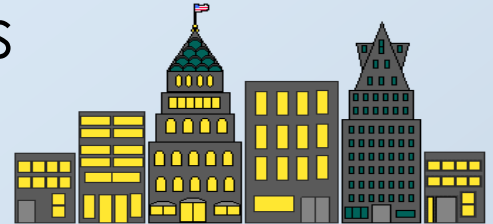
3. Today, roads slice through deserts, and canals link distant bodies of water

E. Movement – Movement of people, goods, and ideas is another key link between geography and history

1. Early times – people followed herds of deer or buffalo on which they depended for food



2. Recent times – People have moved from farms and villages to cities in search of jobs



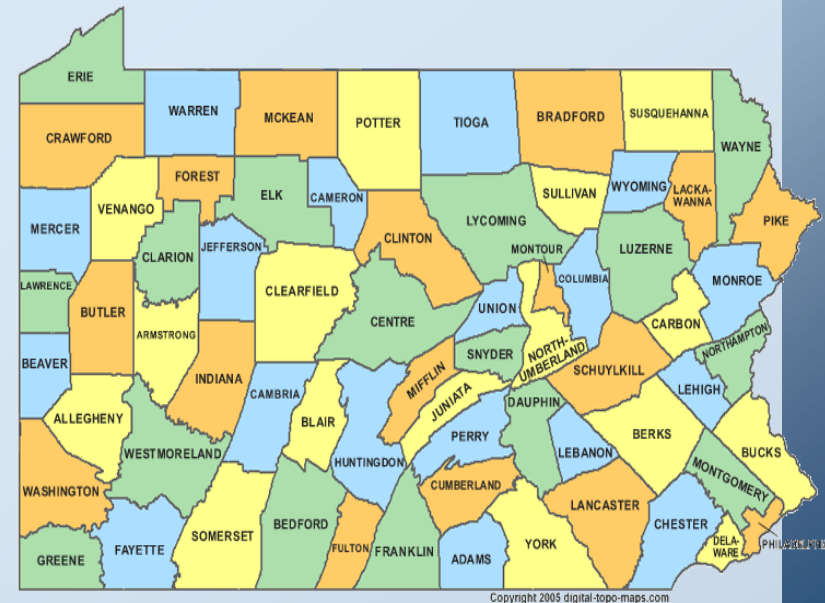
3. Ideas also move, carried by people like missionaries or settlers

a.) How are ideas transferred even faster today?

F. Region - Based on location, physical characteristics, cultural characteristics

1. What region of the United States do we live in?

2.What region of Pennsylvania do we live in?



II. How do we know? Prehistory – the long period of time before people invented systems of writing. Ancient people had no cities, countries, organized central governments, or complex inventions

A. Anthropology - the study of the origins and development of people and their societies

1. Study the culture - way of life of a society handed down from generation to generation (some focus on the origins of human life, others on the variety of human cultures)

B. Archaeology – the study of past people and cultures (branch of anthropology)

1. Began over 500 years ago
2. Europeans dug up old statues and sold them for a lot of money
3. Became a specialized branch of anthropology
4. Study past people and cultures
5. Find and analyze materials and remains of human cultures to learn more about them
6. Use artifacts – objects made by human beings (tools, jewelry, cloth, pottery, weapons, etc)
7. Use Carbon-14 to determine age of artifacts



C. Archaeologists at Work

1. By studying thousands of items, they have traced how early people developed new technologies
 - a. **technology** – refers to the skills and tools people use to meet their basic needs

D. Technology and the Past

1. Computers can be used to store and sort data or to develop accurate site maps
2. Techniques for measuring radioactivity help chemists and physicists determine the age of objects



A. Historians: study how people lived in the past

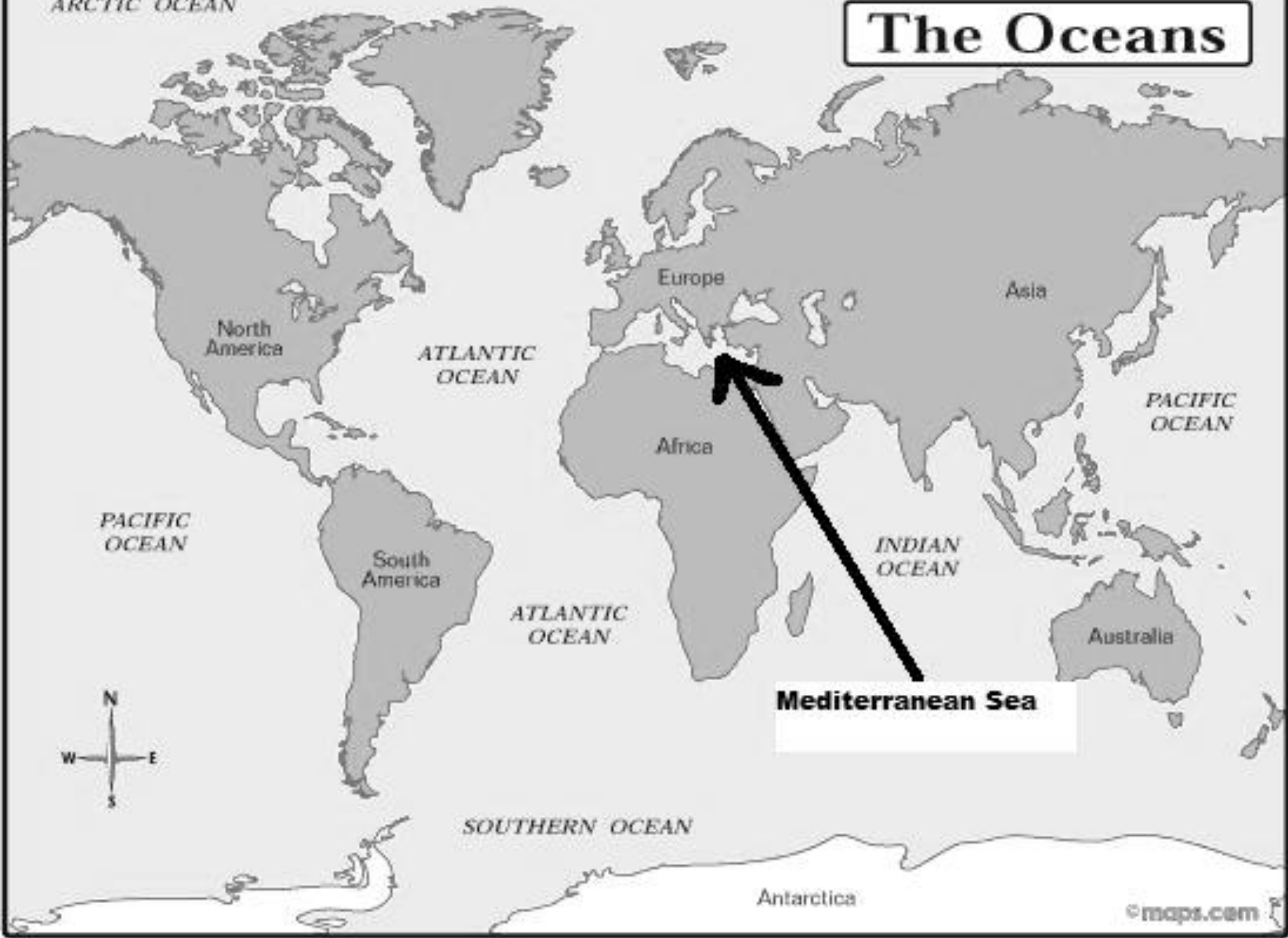
1. Study artifacts, from clothing and coins to artwork and tombstones
2. About 5,000 years ago people started to keep written records. This marked the beginning of recorded history

B. Historical Detection – historians must evaluate the evidence to determine if it's reliable

1. Historians must interpret the evidence, explaining what it means
2. Their goal is often to determine the causes of a certain development or event
3. By explaining why things happened in the past, the historian can help us understand what is going on today and what may happen tomorrow

ARCTIC OCEAN

The Oceans



ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

South America

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Africa

Europe

Asia

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

Australia

SOUTHERN OCEAN

Antarctica

Mediterranean Sea

SEPTEMBER 12, 2013

- **Focus**

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- **Chapter 1 Section 1**

- Review Homework
 - Global Connections
 - P.10 #1-5
 - Section 1 Quiz tomorrow



Bell Ringer

- Imagine that archaeologist of the 25th century have discovered that preserved clothed body of a student from 2013. List information that the archaeologists might learn about the student's way of life and note the clues that would lead scientists to these conclusions.



SEPTEMBER 12, 2013

Lord Jesus,
Fill me with your Holy Spirit and
set my heart free with your
merciful love that nothing may
make me lose my temper, ruffle
my peace, take away my joy, nor
make me bitter towards anyone.

AMEN

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- **Chapter 1 Section 1**

- Review Homework
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On Back of Guided Reading Section 1

- Location:
 - Why did your town develop there? What made people settle here?
 - Relative location: Give the location of your city in relation to a real place (country, state, city)
- Place
 - Physical characteristics: Are there forests, mountains, bodies of water in your city?
 - Human characteristics: What do the people typically look like? What are their physical features? You can make this up if you want.

On Back of Guided Reading Section 1

- Region
 - Government: Do they have a monarchy (king or queen), a democracy (president), dictatorship (ruler with absolute authority), or no government at all?
 - Vernacular: What is their language? You should choose a real language
- Human/Environment Interaction
 - How have we depended on the environment: Are there any natural resources that the people have used in order to survive here?
 - Adapted to the environment: Is there anything the people had to change in order to survive here?
 - Modified the environment: Is there anything about the environment that the people changed in order to survive there?

On Back of Guided Reading Section 1

- Movement
 - How is your town linked to other towns by the flow of people, ideas, and goods? Do the people trade with neighboring regions? Do people migrate here from other places? What would attract them to your city?

SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

•Focus

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•Chapter 1 Section 1

- QUIZ (Bell Ringer)
- Review Hometown Survey
- Review Homework
 - Global Connections
 - P.10 #1-5



Bell Ringer

- QUIZ
 - 15 minutes

00:00



SEPTEMBER 12, 2013

Keep me,

O God.

AMEN

SEPTEMBER 13, 2013

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•Chapter 1 Section 1

- QUIZ
- Review Hometown Survey
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