

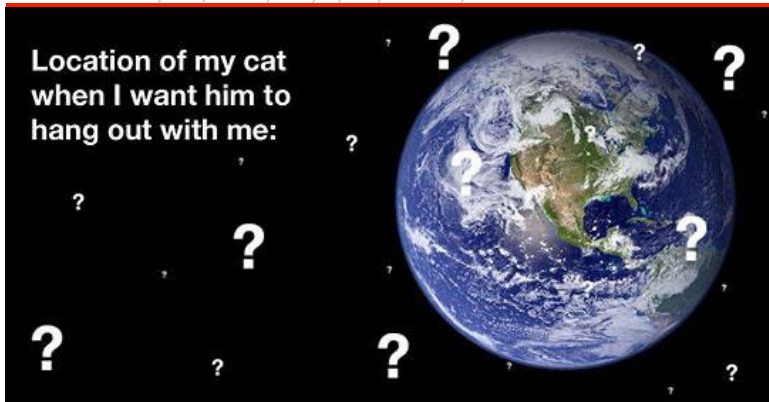
Connecting Themes Part 2

INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOKS
warm ups/keywords- left side
notes – right side



WARM UP

LOCATION



- What is your location right now?
- Where do you live?
- How does your location impact you?

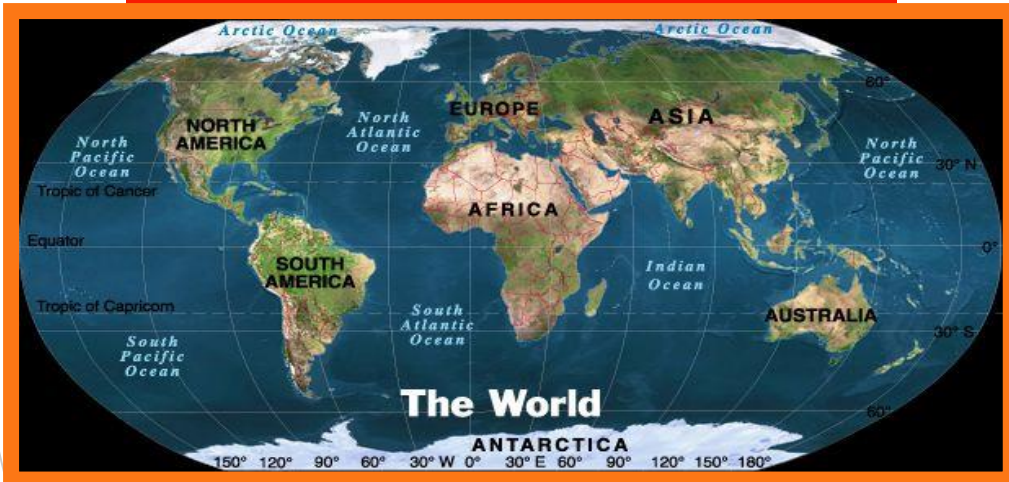
NOTES

A location is **a place**. A chair, a school, a city, and a continent are all locations. You can indicate a location by a street address, by longitude and latitude, and by description. Your location can influence your culture. You might have to adapt to your location.



NOTES

WHERE IS IT?



- Describes where places are at on earth.
- Two Types of Location:
 - **ABSOLUTE: exact location on earth (fixed)**
 - Doesn't change
 - Latitude/Longitude
 - Hemispheres
 - Grid System
 - Address
 - **RELATIVE: compared to other places (variable)**
 - Changes dependent upon where you're comparing it to.
 - Miles
 - Distance
 - Direction

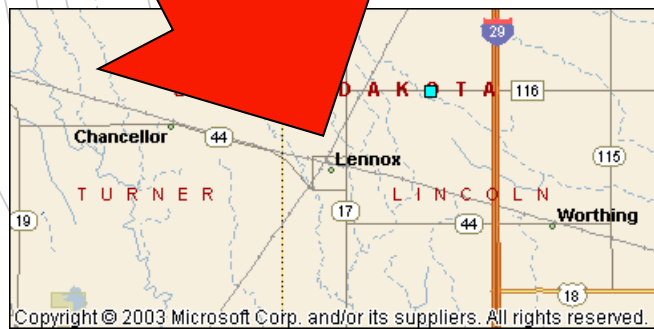
■ Examples:

- Rome is located at 41 N, 12 E
- 4785 Hereford Farm Rd.
- 52 degrees north latitude by 175 degrees west longitude

NOTES

Absolute
Location

You
are
Here



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Relative Location

- **Examples:**
 - **The hospital is one mile north of our school**
 - **Canada's border is about an hour's drive from Great Falls, Montana**
 - **Rome is located near the Mediterranean Sea.**
 - **Argentina is near Brazil.**
 - **Ecuador is south of Mexico.**

HANDOUT



Location affects a society's economy, culture, and development.

**THINK, PAIR,
SHARE**

Location

- ▶ **What changes have occurred in your life since moving from elementary school to middle school?**
- ▶ **What are some examples that demonstrate how location affects your society's economy, culture, and development?**
- ▶ **How do opportunities change (jobs, food, homes, standard of living, clothes, etc.) depending on where you live?**
- ▶ **Why do people eat different foods in different parts?**

Let's Stop and Think!

Time, Change and Continuity

When i was a kid



this was my cellphone.

memecenter.com 

- ▶ **How has school changed and stayed the same since kindergarten?**
- ▶ **How can a society change but have its basic components remain the same over time?**
- ▶ **Why do some things remain the same when society is always changing?**

HANDOUT

Time Change and Continuity

- While change occurs over time, there is continuity to the basic structure of a society.



NOTES

- **Continuity** – The state or quality of being continuous. An uninterrupted succession or flow; a coherent whole. (when things stay the same)
- Over hours and centuries, some things enter a new state of being; other things remain the same.
- Change is constant: kings die; babies grow; cities are deserted; mountains erode.
- Continuity creates culture: Grandma still speaks Chinese, so we learn Chinese from her.

Let's Stop and Think!

Production, Distribution and Consumption



- ▶ **How are the things you want to buy produced?**
- ▶ **How do stores get the things you want to buy?**
- ▶ **How do you decide what to buy?**
- ▶ **What factors determine the price of the things you want to buy?**

NOTES:

Production,
Distribution,
Consumption:

- **Consumption** – The purchase and/or use of goods and services. (“buying stuff”)
- **Distribution** – the commercial activity of transporting and selling goods from a producer to a consumer (“selling stuff”)
- **Production** – The creation of value or wealth by producing goods and services. (“Making stuff”)

NOTES

Production, Distribution and Consumption

- **The production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society.**
- **Economic growth is influenced by investing in the factors of production.**

Production, Distribution and Consumption

HANDOUT



- Nations support free trade or trade barriers at different times for different reasons.

DAY 9

Warm UP



If you are shopping with your family and you only have \$10.00 to spend (limited resource), you can buy a T-shirt or a meal from your favorite restaurant. Both of these cost \$10.00. You can't have both, you need to choose one.

What decision would you make and why?

Write a text message to explain.

NOTES

SCARCITY

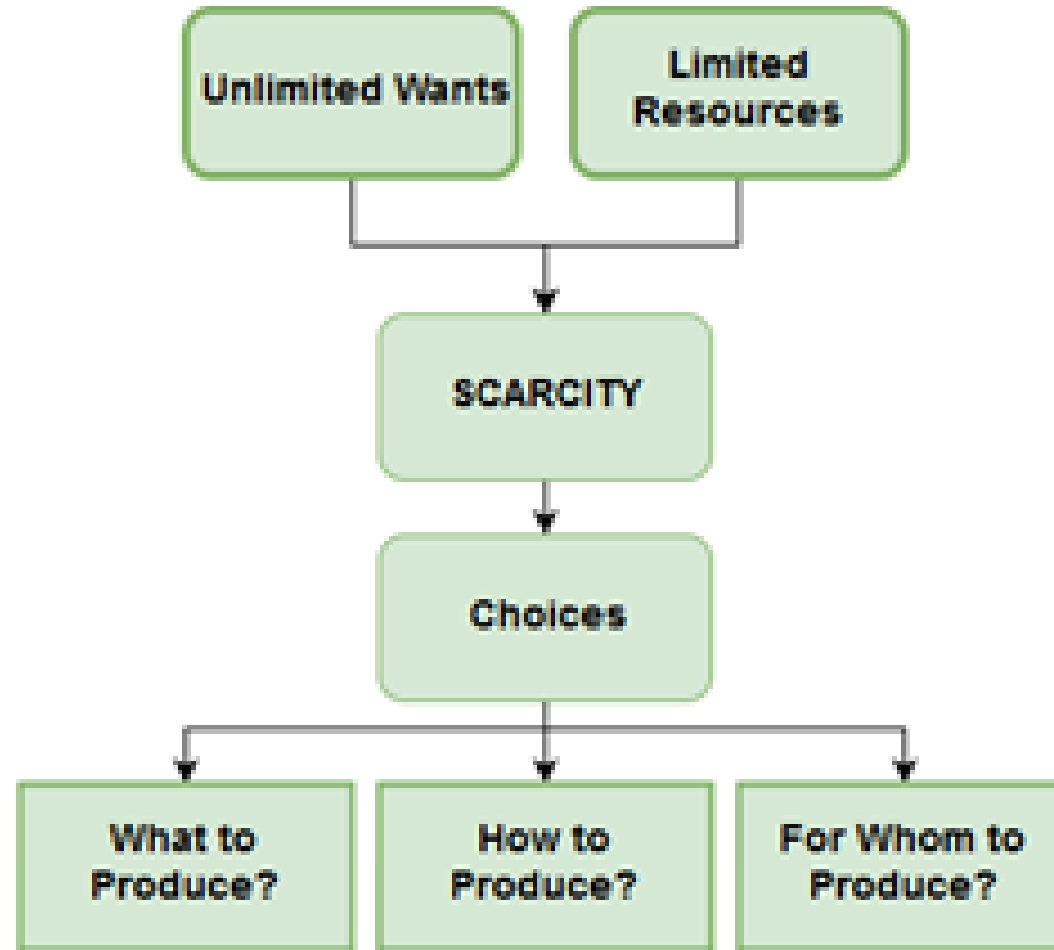
DID YOU SAY CHOICE?



- **Scarcity of all resources forces parties to make choices and these choices always incur a cost.**
- **Limited resources are often the basis for power and conflict.**

HANDOUT

Countries throughout the world develop different types of economic systems.



Let's Reflect!
Warm Up

Governance



- How have your responsibilities changed as your family has changed or as you have gotten older?
- In what ways do the rules in sports get more complicated at different levels? (i.e. tee ball through the Major Leagues)

Notes

Governance

▶ **As a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.**

GOVERNANCE

HANDOUT




Countries throughout the world develop different types of governments. Governments have a direct effect on the lives of their citizens.

NOTES

LET'S DO THIS



- A group of two people—or two million—has to work things out. They need a system of governance, **a way to make decisions together.** Governance describes who has power, how some people keep and hold power, and how other people can bring about change.

The background features several sets of concentric, curved lines in shades of gray, some solid and some dashed, creating a sense of motion or a globe-like pattern. A prominent red speech bubble is positioned on the left side of the slide.

Scenarios for Conflict and Change