

Chapter 1  
Geography and History  
Outline

I. Elements of Geography

- A. geography is the study of the earth and the ways people live and work on it
- B. helps explain the past
- C. six essential elements explain what a place is like, and why its like that

II. The World in Spatial Terms

- A. location is a starting point, helps position oneself and develop an awareness of the world around you
- B. absolute location – exact location of a place on the earth's surface  
EX. 1125 Bunting Street
- C. relative location – the position of place in relation to other places  
EX. NY is north of PA

III. Places and Regions

- A. place includes features and characteristics that give its own identity or personality  
EX. Physical: landforms, climate, plants, etc  
Human: language, nationality, etc
- B. regions are areas that share one or more common characteristics  
EX. Sahara is a desert region

IV. Physical Systems

- A. how things such as hurricanes, volcanoes, and glaciers work together to shape the earth's surface

V. Human Systems

- A. how people have shaped the world – movement and transportation
- B. exchange of ideas and cultures

VI. Environment and Society

- A. how and why people change their surroundings
- B. people adapt (adjust) or modify (change) to the environment

## VII. The Uses of Geography

- A. used by people, business, and governments to prepare them for life

### Section 5

#### I. Archeology

- A. its is the study of the remains of past human life and cultures
- B. archeologist study artifacts (man-made objects) to learn how people lived long ago
  - EX. Pots, weapons, tools, etc.

#### II. Archeological Finds

- A. Herculaneum (1719)
- B. Pompeii (1770)
- C. Rosetta Stone – greatest discovery of all time – gave ability to translate Egyptian language

#### III. Dating Archeological Finds

- A. Three stages to early human history based on materials used to make tool and weapons
  - a. stone age
  - b. bronze age
  - c. iron age
- B. important evidence of how people got their food also led to dating system
  - a. food gathers
  - b. food producers
- C. other ways: tree rings and carbon 14

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B.

C.

II. The World in Spatial Terms

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III. Places and Regions

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B.

IV. Physical Systems

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V. Human Systems

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B.

VI. Environment and Society

A.

B.

## VII. The Uses of Geography

A.

### Section 5

#### I. Archeology

A.

B.

#### II. Archeological Finds

A.

B.

C.

#### III. Dating Archeological Finds

A.

a.

b.

c.

B.

a.

b.

C.

## Chapter 1 Outline Clues

- how people have shaped the world – movement and transportation -how things such as hurricanes, volcanoes, and glaciers work together to shape the earth's surface
- geography is the study of the earth and the ways people live and work on it
  - six essential elements explain what a place is like, and why its like that
- people adapt (adjust) or modify (change) to the environment
- used by people, business, and governments to prepare them for life
- location is a starting point, helps position oneself and develop an awareness of the world around you
- relative location – the position of place in relation to other places
- place includes features and characteristics that give its own identity or personality
- helps explain the past -regions are areas that share one or more common characteristics
- absolute location – exact location of a place on the earth's surface
- exchange of ideas and cultures
- how and why people change their surroundings

### Section 5

- stone age
- food producers
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- Pompeii (1770)
- Rosetta Stone – greatest discovery of all time – gave ability to translate Egyptian language
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- important evidence of how people got their food also led to dating system
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- food gathers
- Three stages to early human history based on materials used to make tool and weapons
- other ways: tree rings and carbon 14

