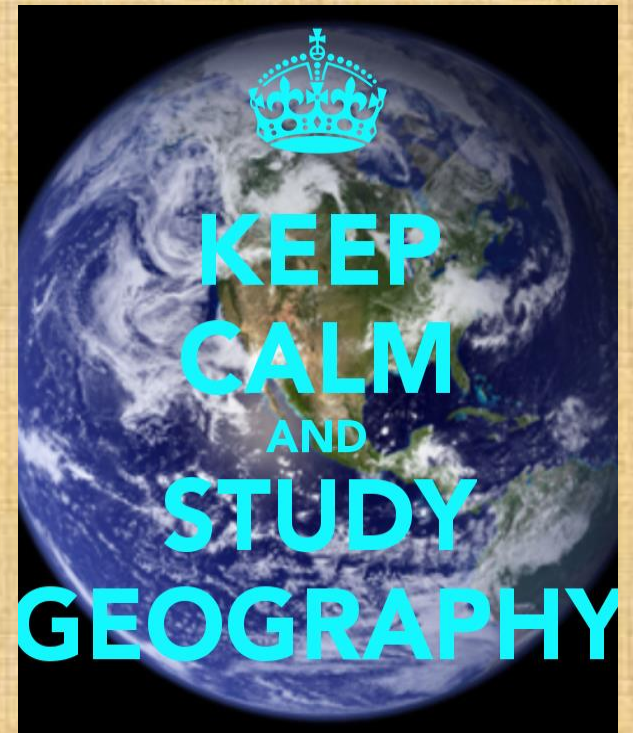
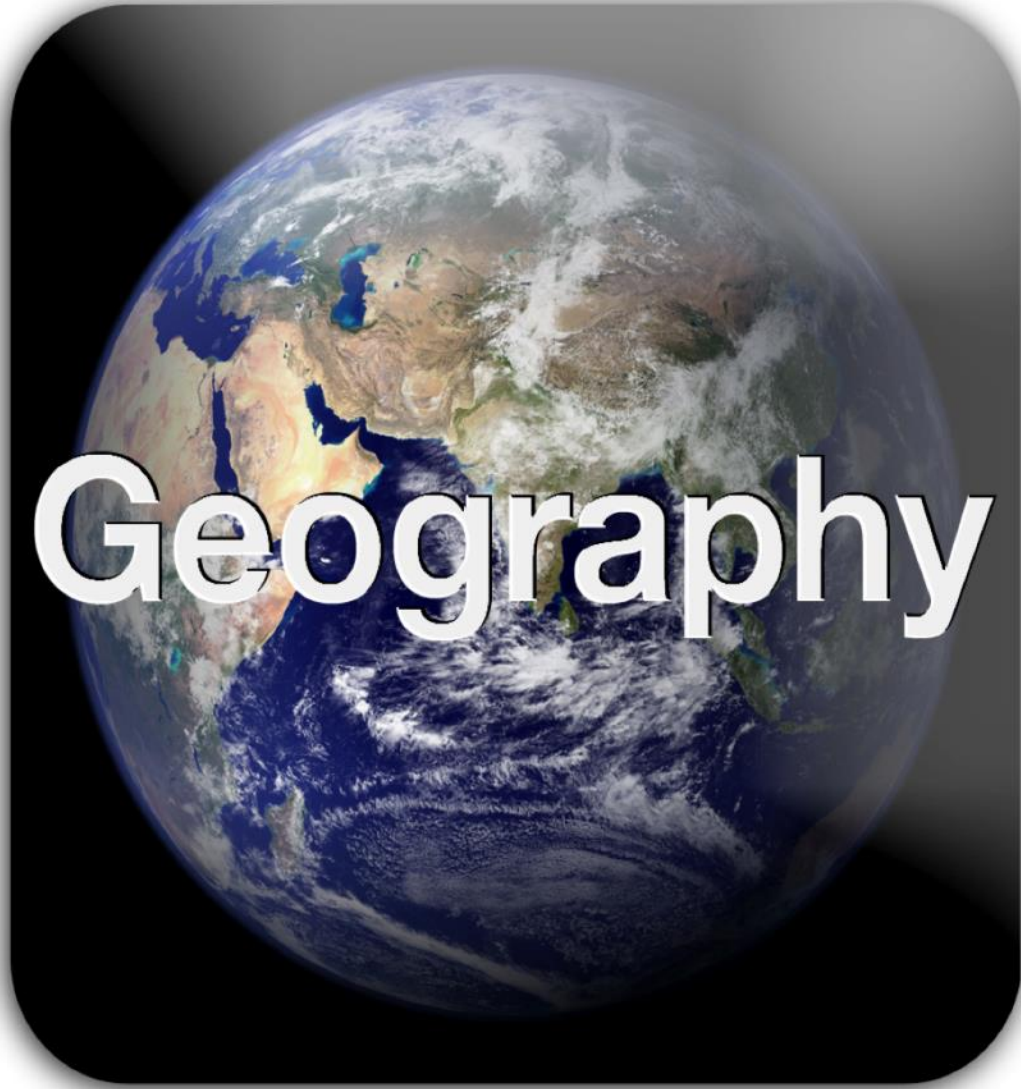


EOC - Review

The following slides contain vocabulary that will be important to know to succeed on the EOC exam.

Remember – The EOC is 10% of your 4th quarter grade!!

PART I



Geography – 5 Themes

Five Fundamental Themes of Geography

→ Location

→ Place

→ Regions

→ Movement

→ Human Environment Interaction



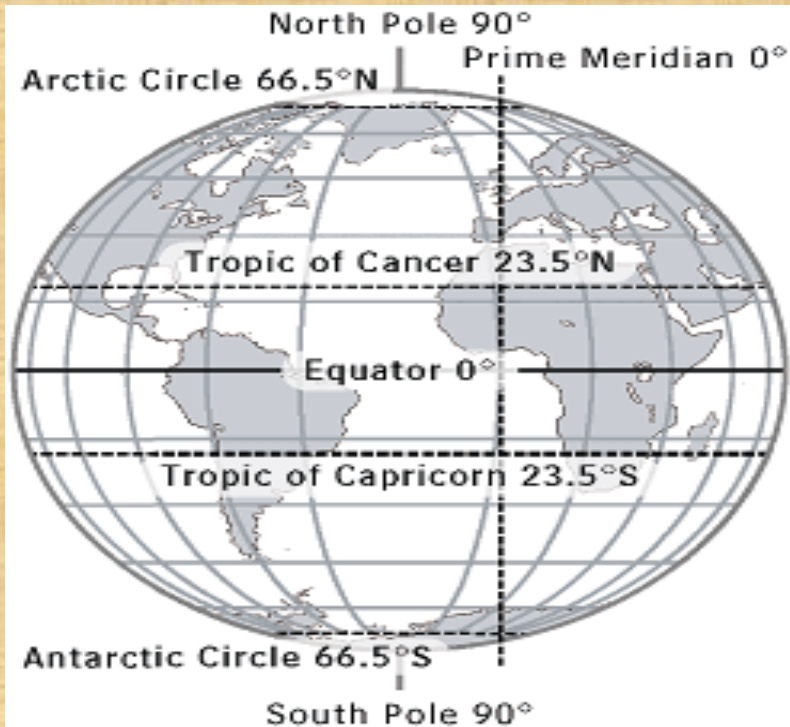
Geography – Theme #1 - LOCATION

- Location – The position of a place or region on the Earth.



Geography – Types of LOCATION

- **Absolute location** – Identifying exactly where a place is on the surface of the Earth. We mostly use the system of latitude and longitude (a grid system) to do this.



Geography – Types of LOCATION

- **Relative location** – defining where something is by using the locations of other things. This is more vague and not as exact as **absolute location**.

Ex: St. Louis is located a short distance south of the junction (confluence) of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Geography – Theme #2 - PLACE



- Place – the physical geography AND the human characteristics (next slide) that make up an area.

Geography – 2 characteristics of PLACE

- Human characteristics of a place: The features of a place that are a result of human activity. Religion, race, language, politics, economic, etc...

Humans create differences in **MANY** ways as they develop their environment.



Geography – 2 characteristics of PLACE

- Physical characteristics of a place – Landforms, bodies of water, climate, animal life,



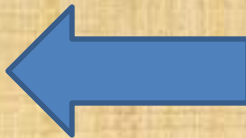
Geography – Theme #3 - REGION

- **Region** – any area that displays unity (everything is the same) in some category. (Ex: political, religion, climate, terrain, etc...)



Geography Theme #4 – MOVEMENT

- **Movement** – The migration of humans from place to place/region to region and what guides that movement. (politics, war, climate, \$, etc...)

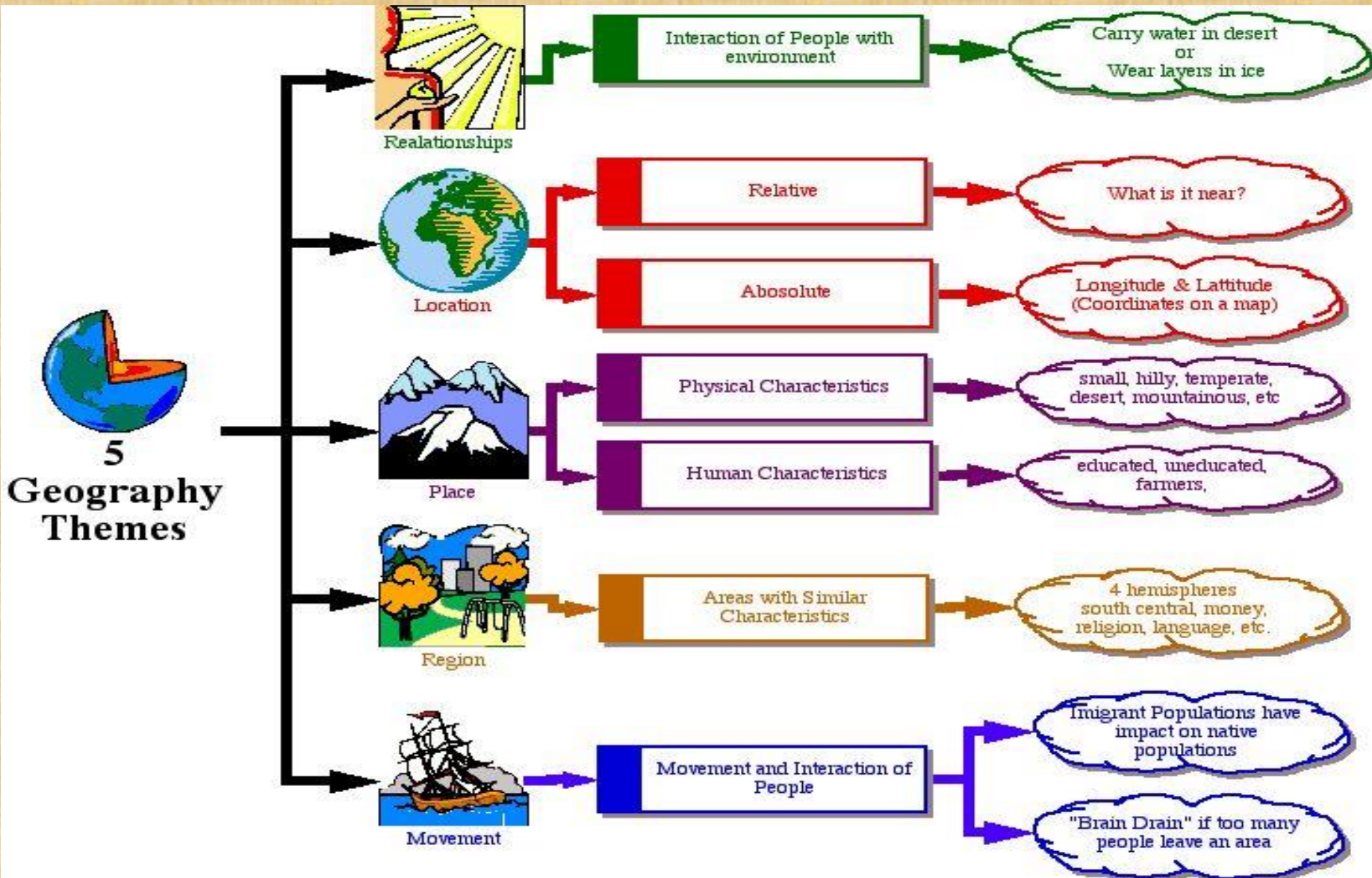


Geography Theme #5 – HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- Human – Environment Interaction (Relationship) - how we affect and are affected by the environment, and also how we disturb the natural environment.

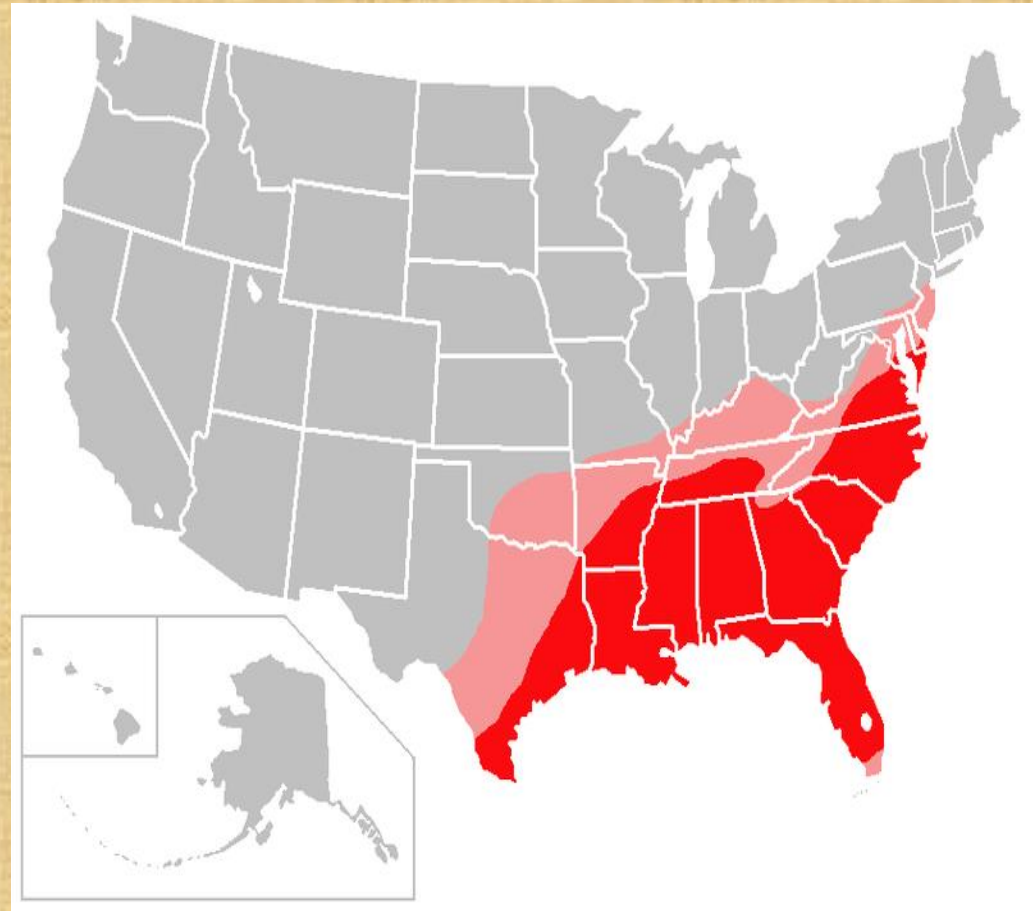


Geography – 5 Themes (recap)



Geography

- **Cotton Belt** – Southern region in the U.S. where most of the cotton is grown.



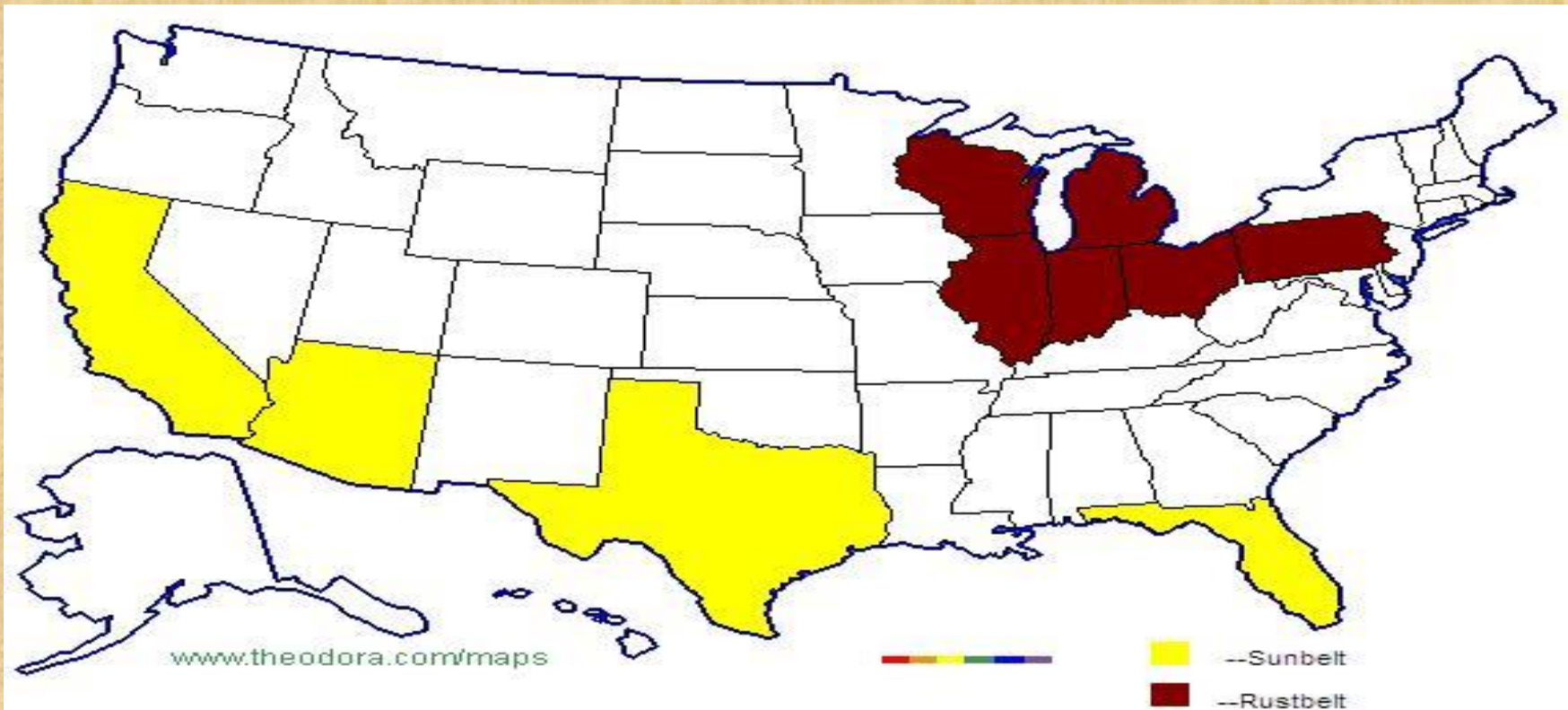
Geography

- **Steel Belt** – U.S. region where most of the heavy industry was located originally.



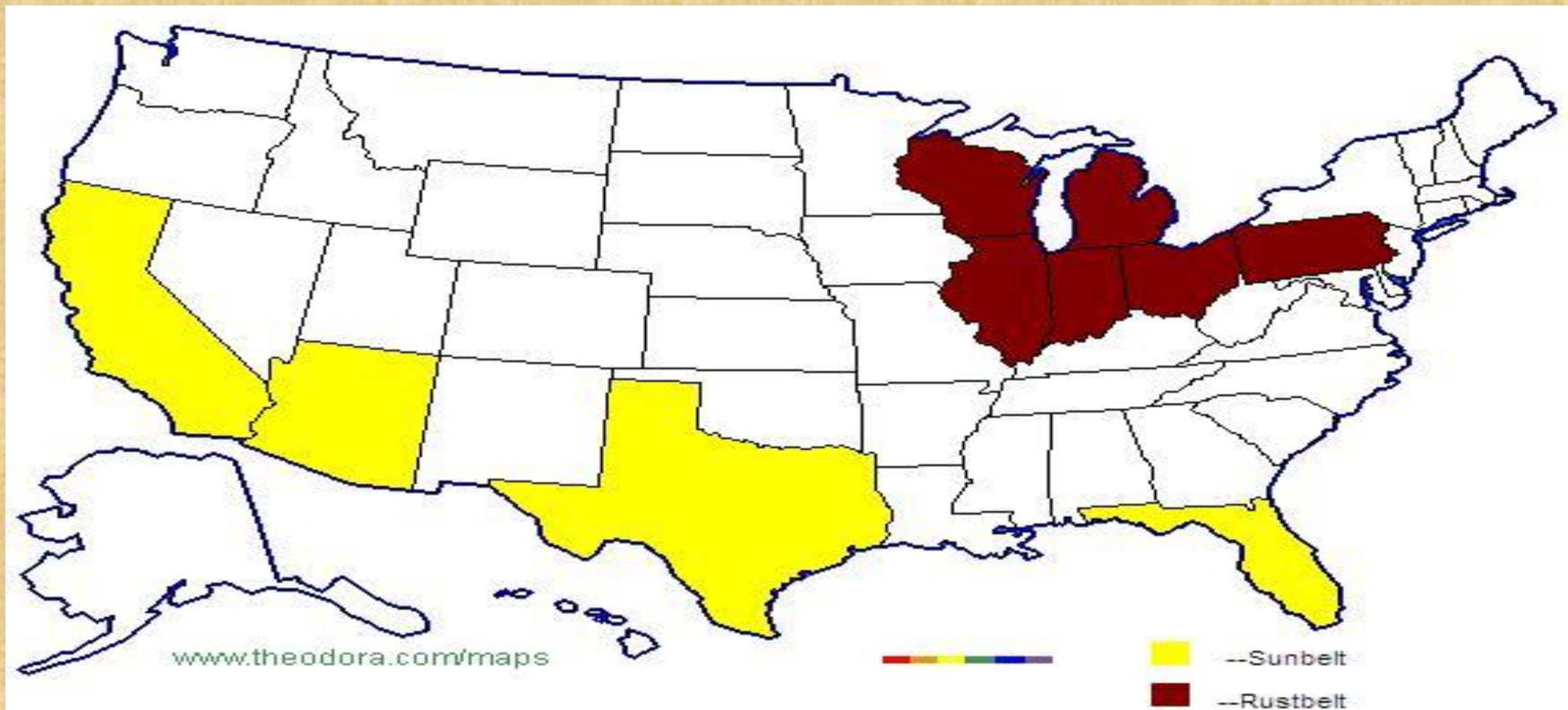
Geography

- **Rust Belt** – U.S. region in the Midwest and Northeast where the industry and population has declined since the 1970's.



Geography

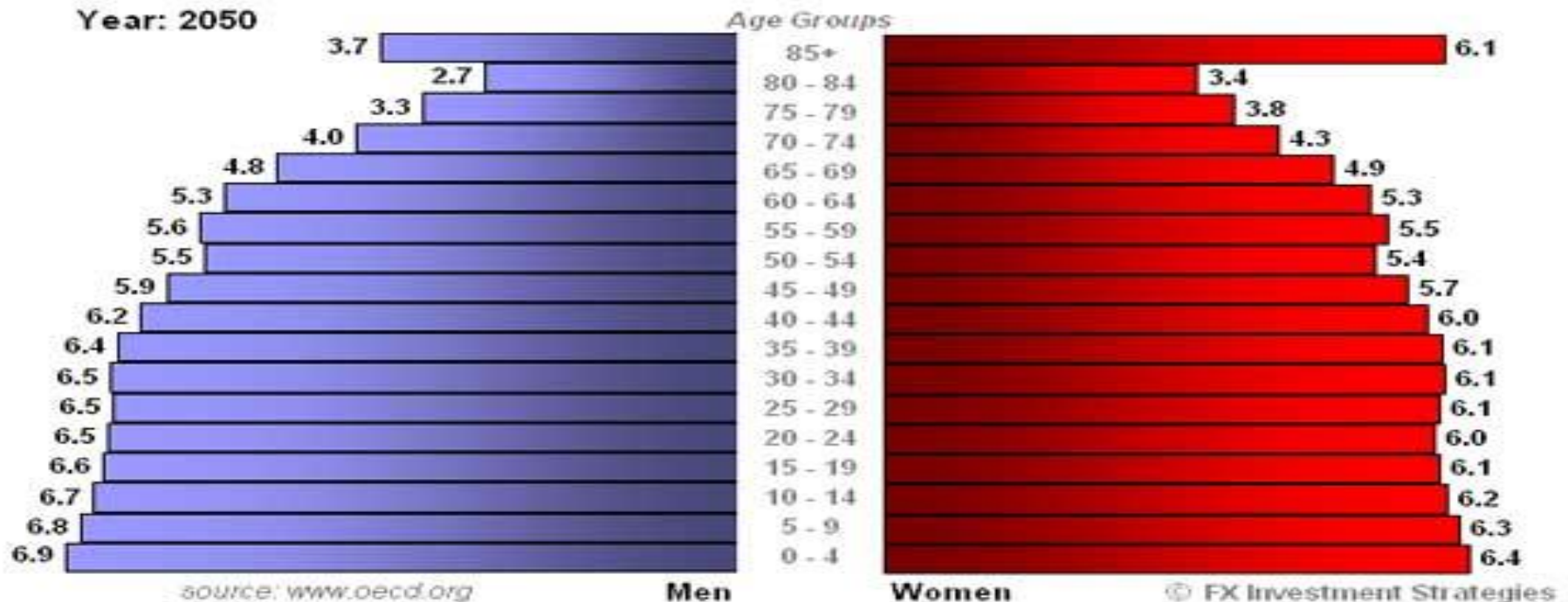
- **Sun Belt** – U.S. region in the West and Southwest that has experienced population and business growth since the 1970's.



Geography

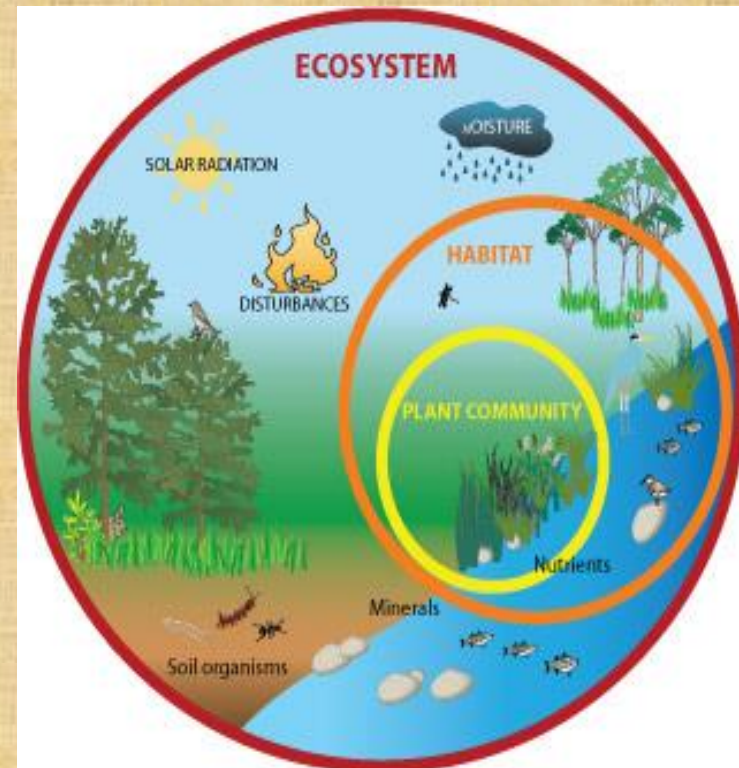
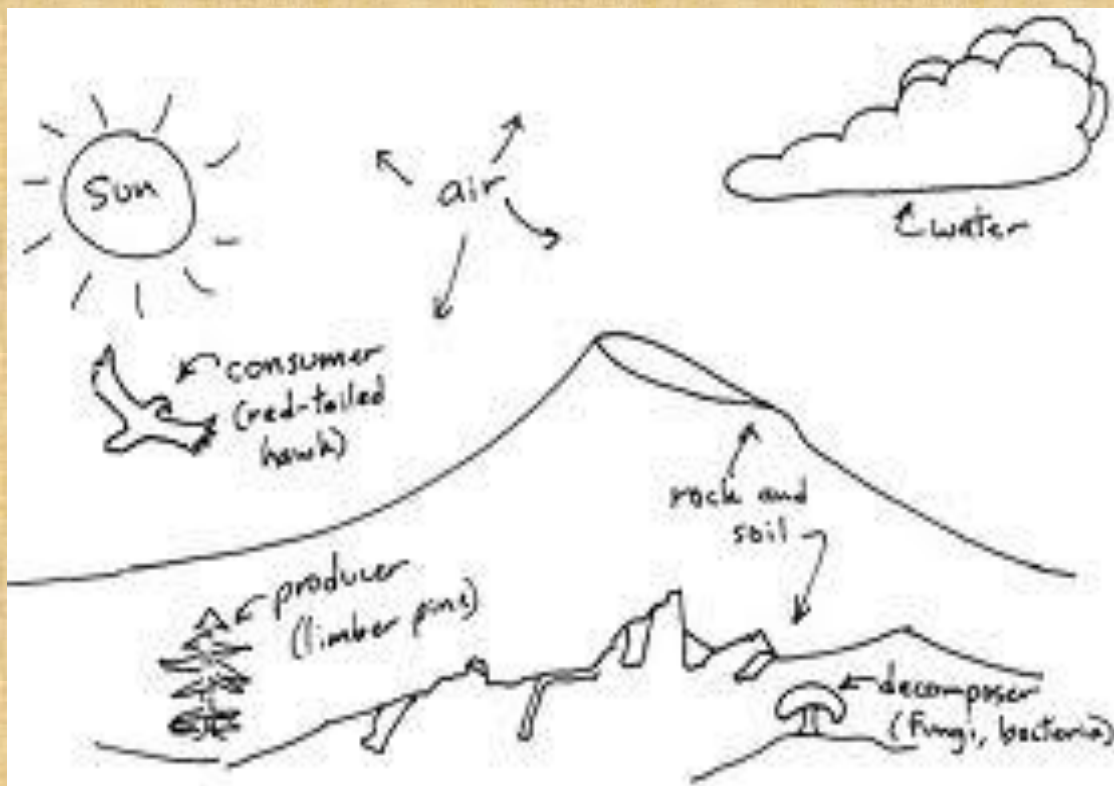
- Demographics – Statistics (numbers and percentages) of population and population change. Fertility (birth), mortality (death), and migration (movement) are the chief factors.

USA: Population by age group and gender in percentage of total population in each group



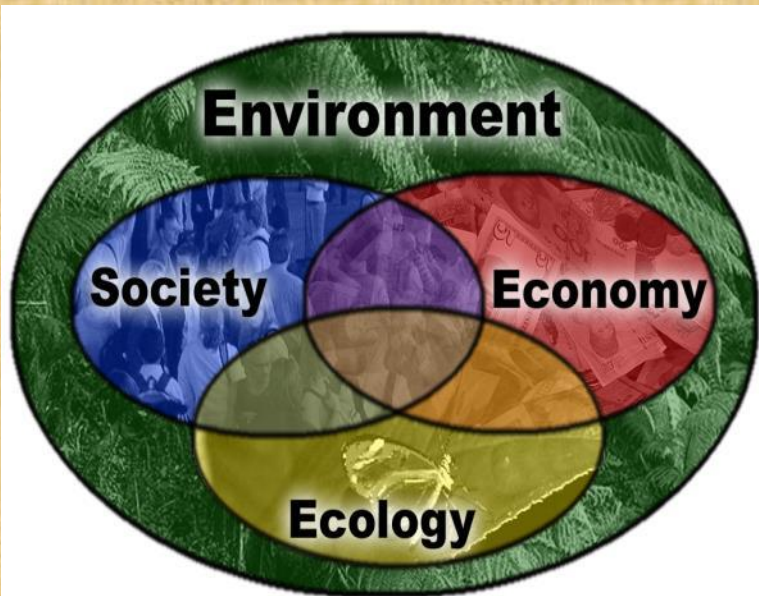
Geography

- **Ecosystem** – system formed by the interaction of all living organisms with each other. This includes the physical and chemical factors in their environment. Ecosystems can be any size.



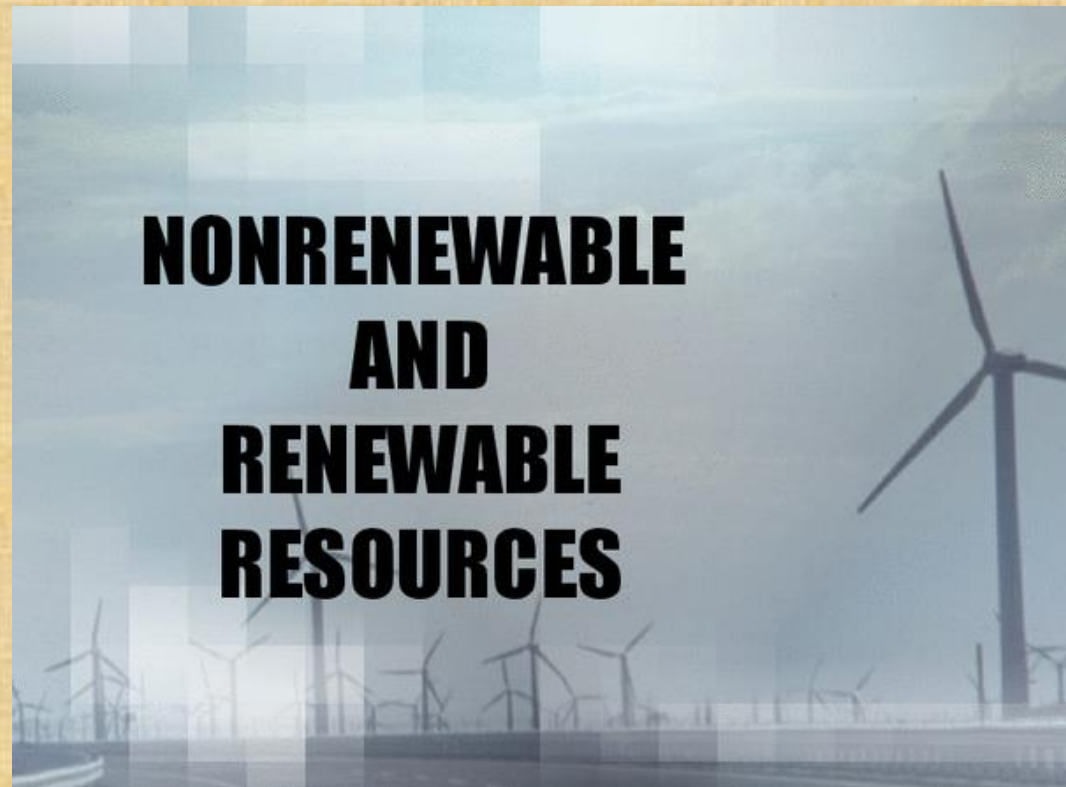
Geography

- Environment – Someone's surrounding and how they react and interact with them.



Geography

- **Natural Resources** – natural “gifts of nature” that allow us to produce goods and services. (Ex: water, oil, minerals, soil, climate, soil, animals)



Geography

- Mental Maps – the mental images a person has of an area. This may differ depending on the perspective of the individual. Environment, culture and geography shape our mental maps.



Geography

- **Suburbia** – Residential towns that are on the outskirts of cities.



The creation of the suburbs began when the automobile allowed us to move away from the problems of the cities.



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PART II



ECONOMICS



Economics

- **Barter** – The direct trading of goods and services without the use of money.

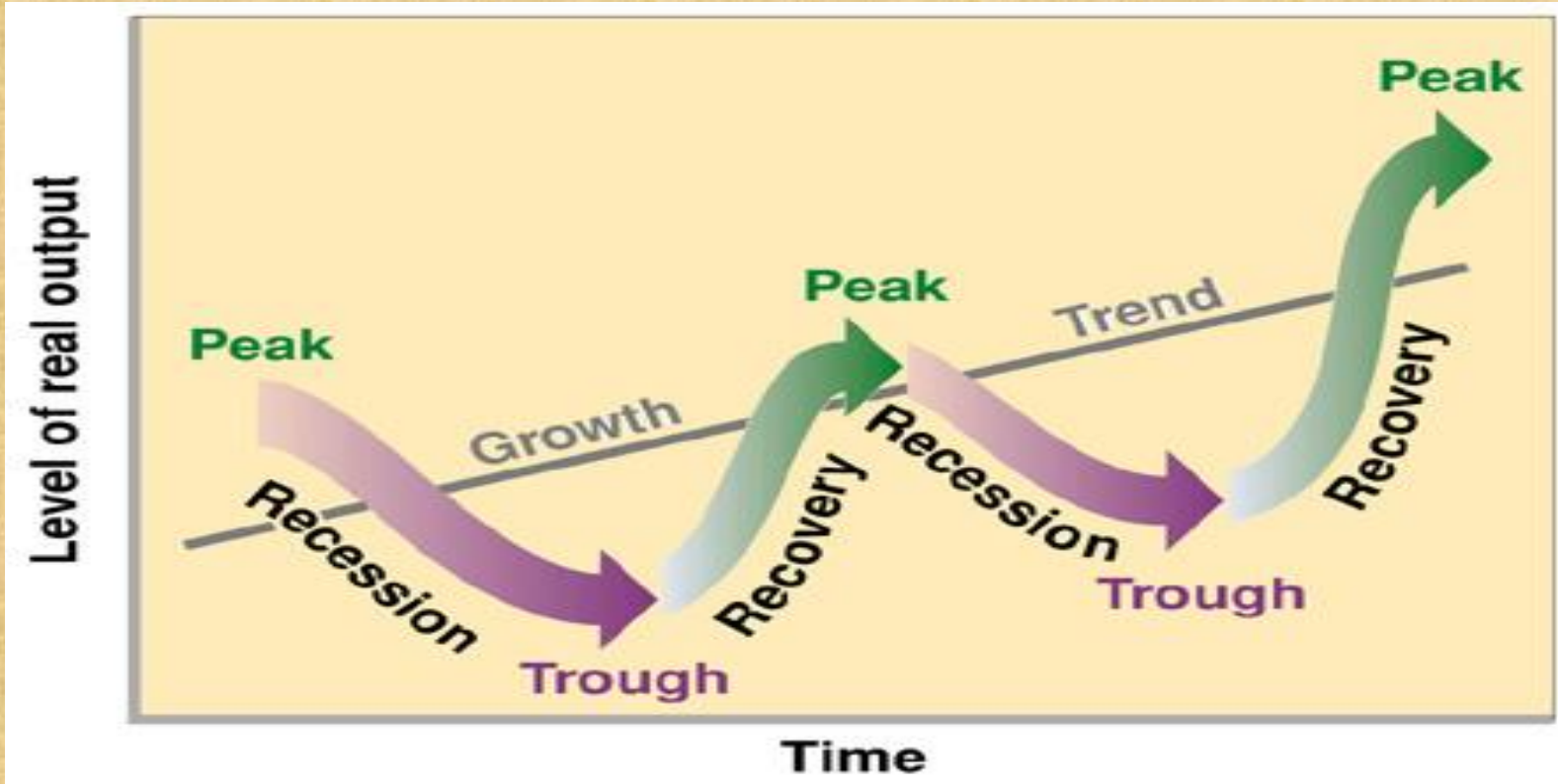


B
A
R
T
E
R

Trade
instead
of
Pay

Economics

- **Business Cycles** – The cycles of growth followed by decline that control our businesses and overall economy.



Economics

- **Capital Resources**: - Goods that are used to produce other goods. Ex: buildings, equipment, machinery, tools, ports, dams, etc...



Economics

- **Common Good** – A program or action that benefits the entire society. Ex: parks, public schools, libraries, etc...



Common Good

CITIZENS SHOULD WORK FOR THE GOOD OF ALL CITIZENS.
THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAKE LAWS THAT ARE GOOD FOR EVERYONE.

Economics

- **Opportunity Cost** – The maximum that you lose of one thing by deciding to do or make something else.

Ex: If you buy a car at age 18, you may not have enough money to go to college. You may not be able to do other things also, but the college education is the most costly thing that you are losing out by buying that car. That is your opportunity cost.

Economics

- **Comparative Advantage** – When you can produce a good or service at a lower opportunity cost than someone else.

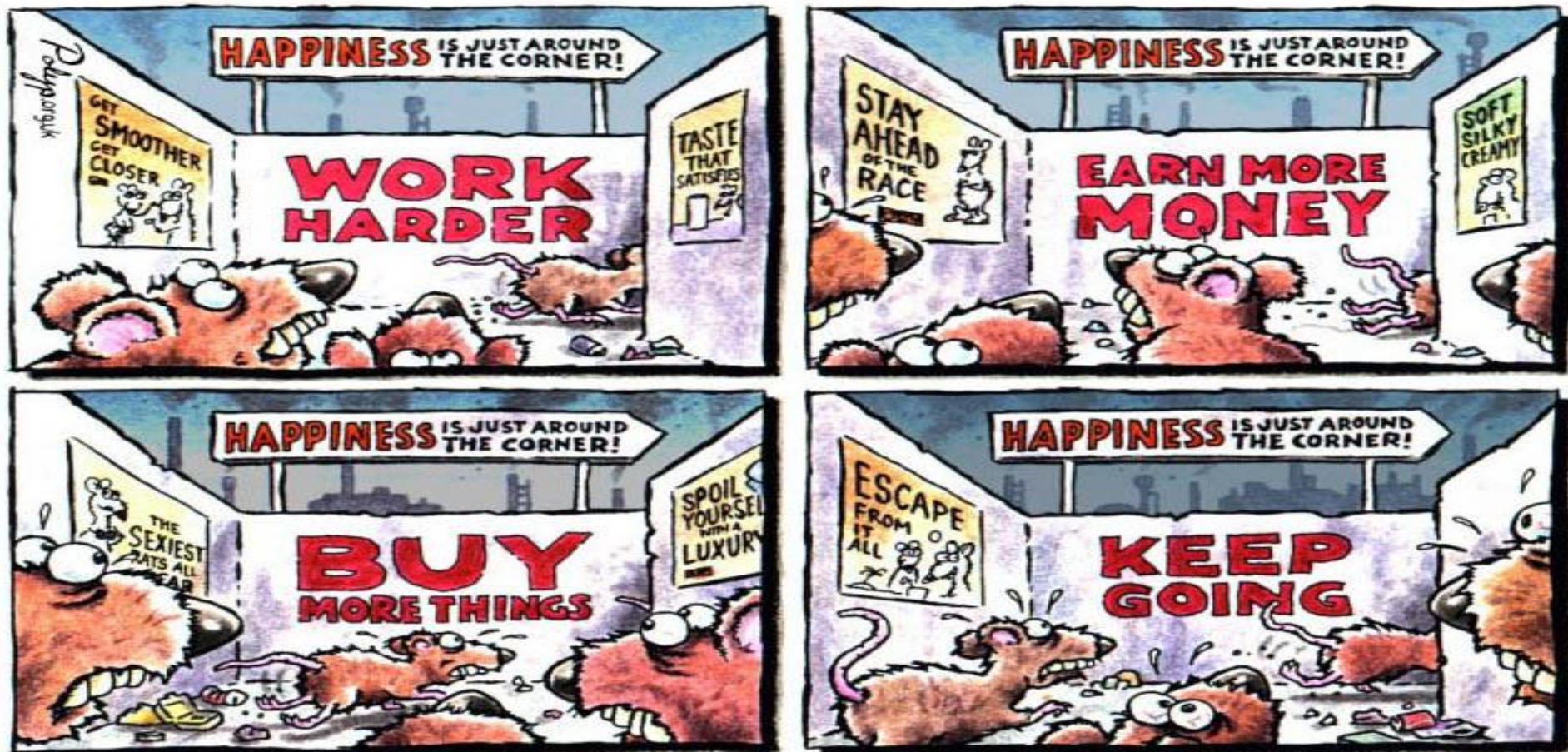
Ex: The USA produces 100 trucks using 20 workers and still produces 35 cars.

With the same materials China makes 100 trucks but needs 30 workers and can only make 20 cars.

The USA has a comparative advantage. GO USA!

Economics

- Consumer – People who buy goods and services to satisfy their wants/needs.



Economics

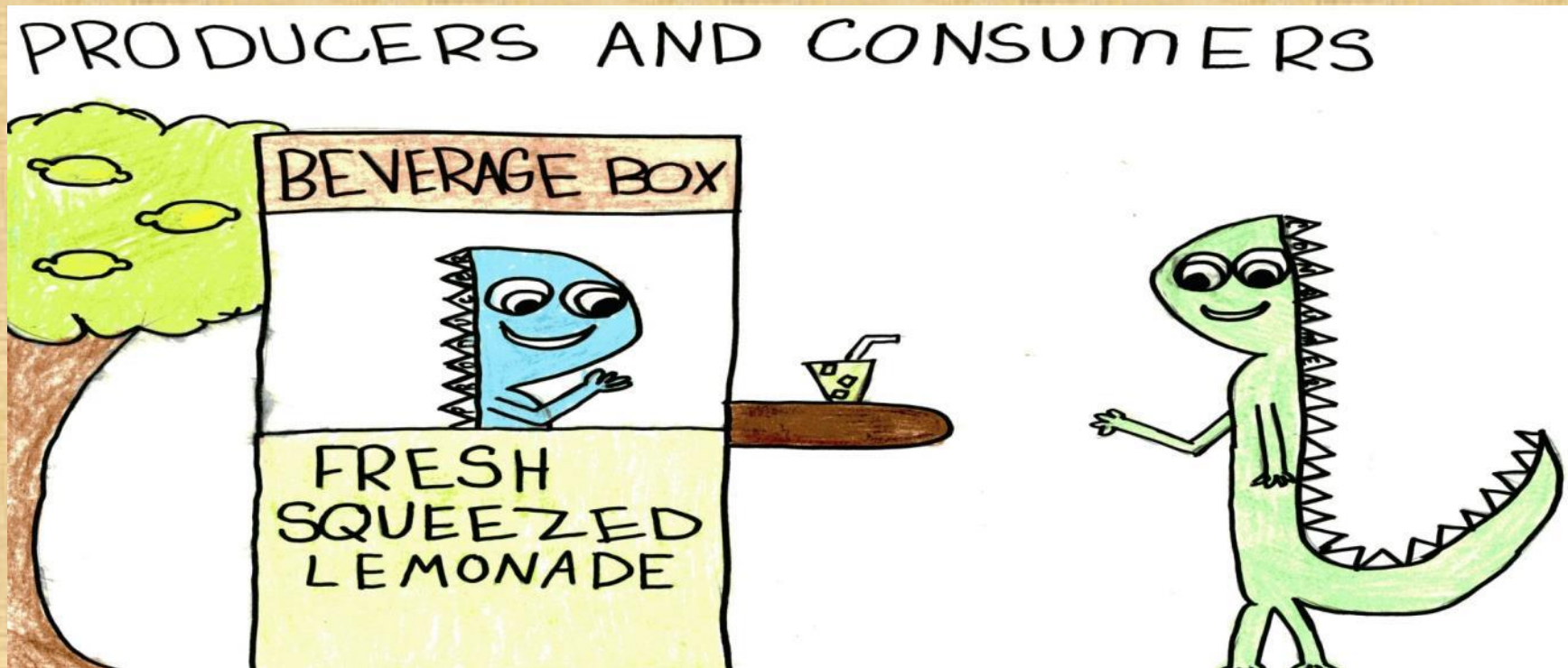
OVER CONSUMPTION



- **Consumption** – The use of goods and services by consumers, businesses, or governments.

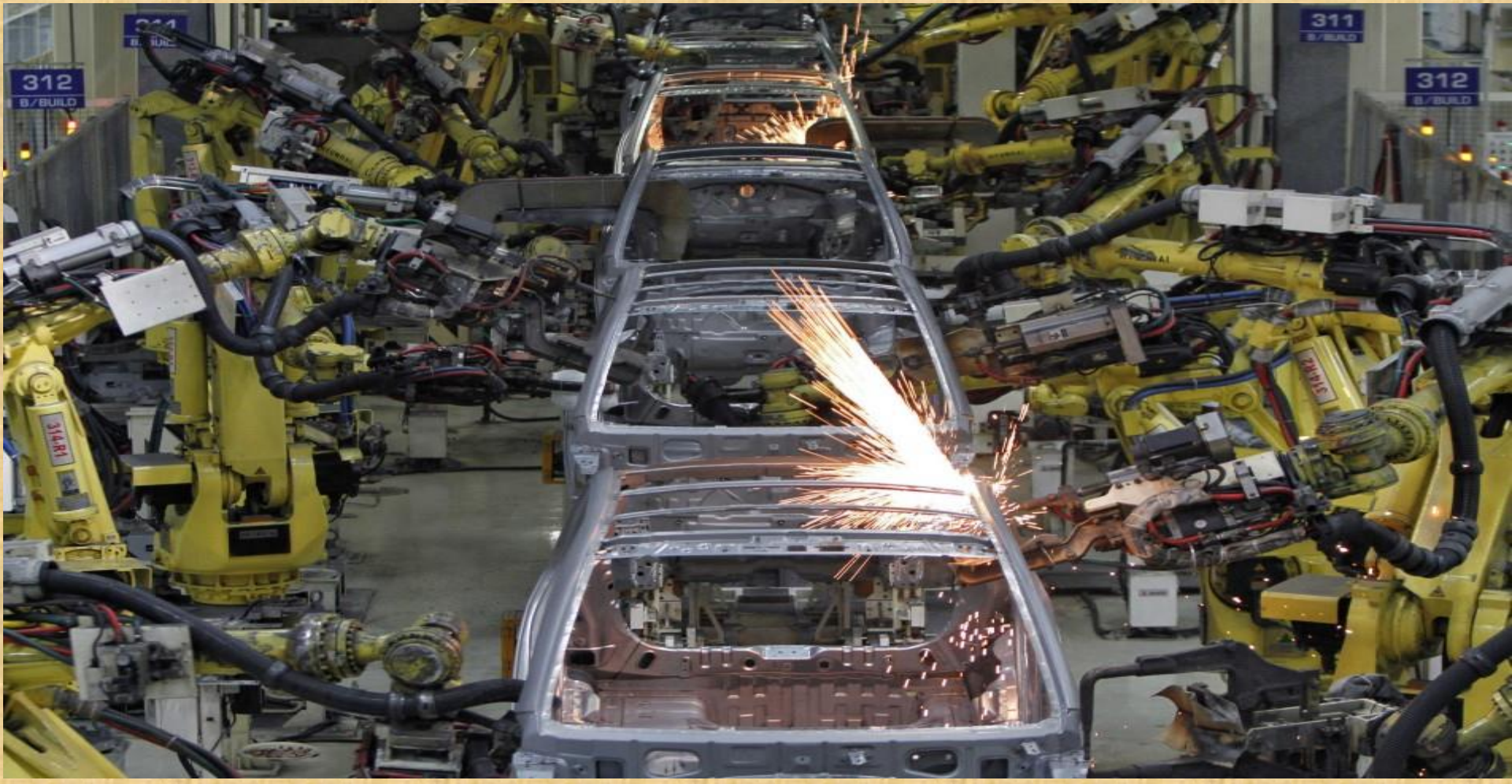
Economics

- **Producers** – People who take resources and make the goods and provide the services that consumers buy/use.



Economics

- **Production** – The activity of creating goods and services.

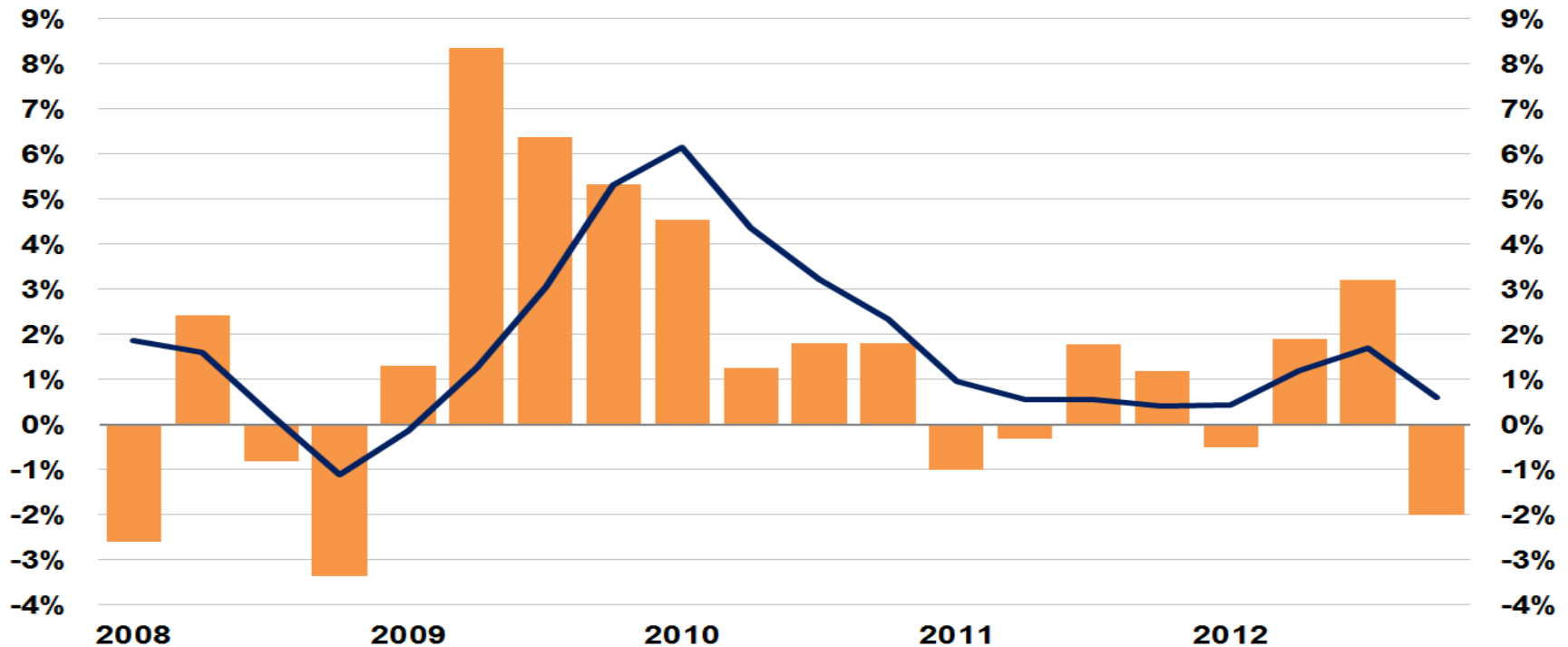


Economics

- **Productivity** – The number of goods that we can make in a given amount of time.

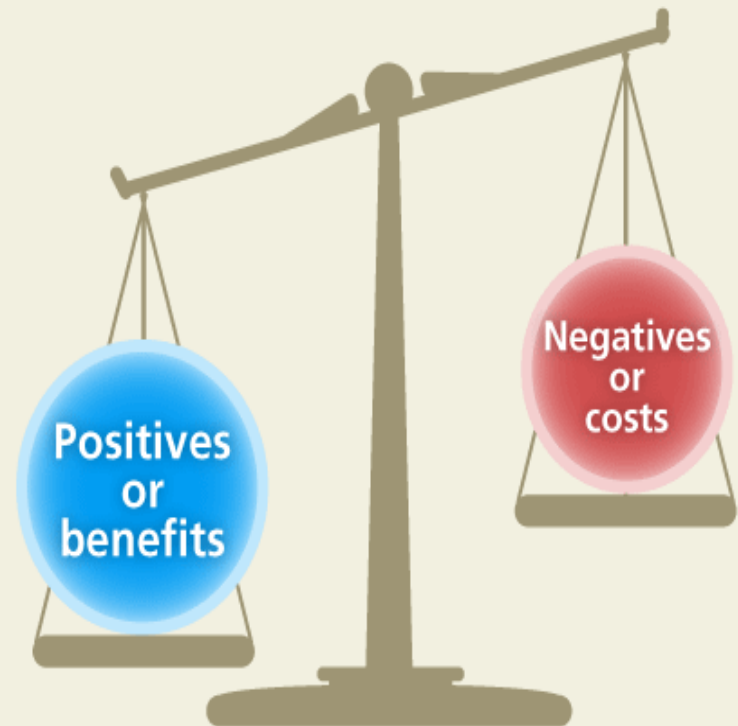
US: Labor Productivity

■ Nonfarm Productivity (SAAR) — Y / Y Change



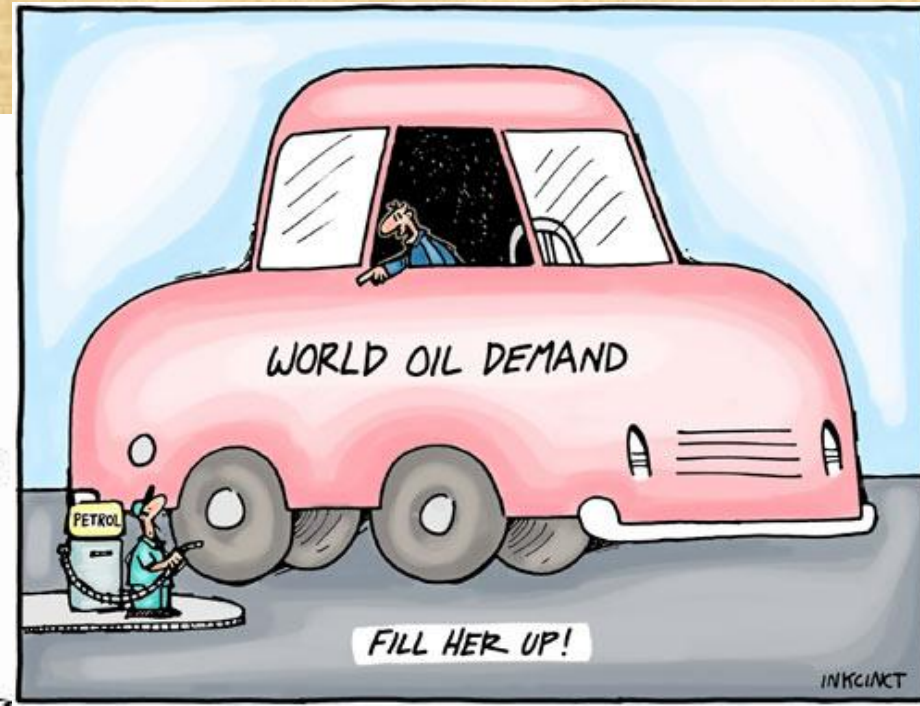
Economics

- **Cost Benefit Analysis** – Do the benefits or profits of my product or decision outweigh the costs of that product or decision?



Economics

- **Supply** – the different quantities of a good or service that will offered for sale at different prices.
Common sense – the higher the price of an item the more that it will be OFFERED for sale. That doesn't mean that it WILL sell. It all depends on the demand of that item.



Economics

- **Demand** – The different quantities of a good or service that will be purchased at different prices.
- **Common sense** – the lower the price, the more the item will sell. The higher the price, the fewer items will sell.



Economics

- **Deficit Spending** – When a government spends more money than it makes. Just like individual citizens, this puts you in debt. To get out of debt, governments either tax the citizens or take away things that the government pays for.



Economics

- **Deregulation** – The reduction or removal of government rules on businesses and industry. This usually leads to growth of those businesses, but often harms the “little guy”.



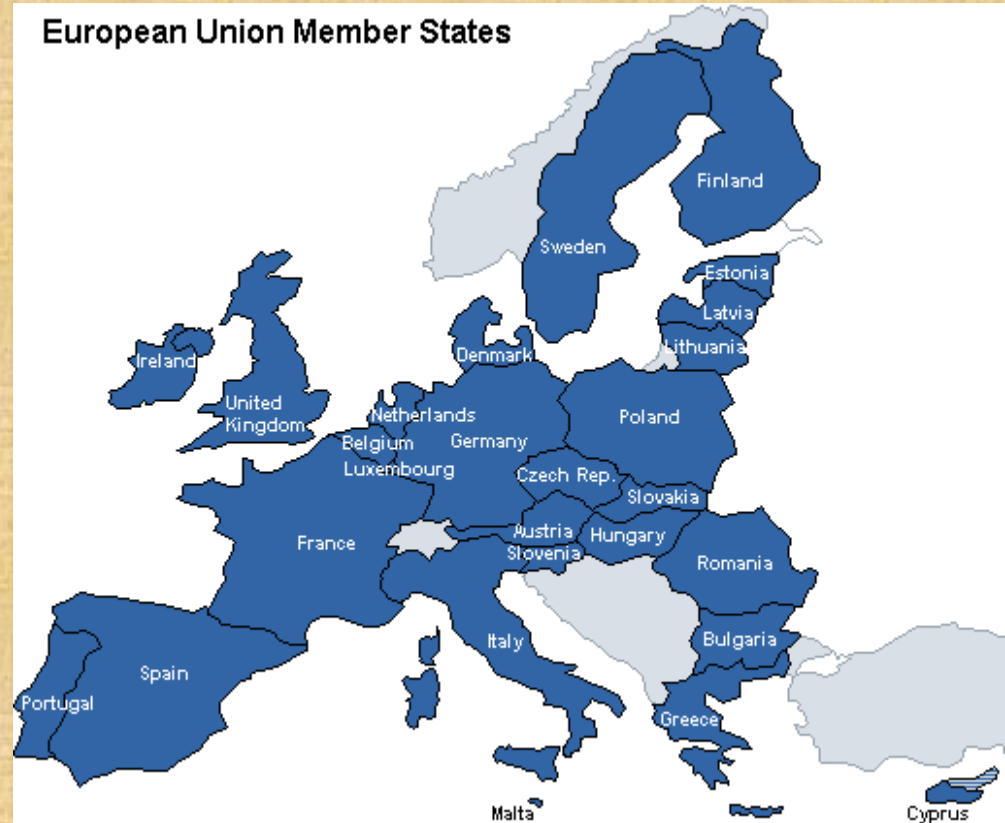
Economics

- **Economic Goals** – The important goals of society that involve economics. Ex: security, growth, equality, etc...



Economics

- **European Union** – An organization that unites many European nations for political, social, and economic goals such as free trade and military cooperation.



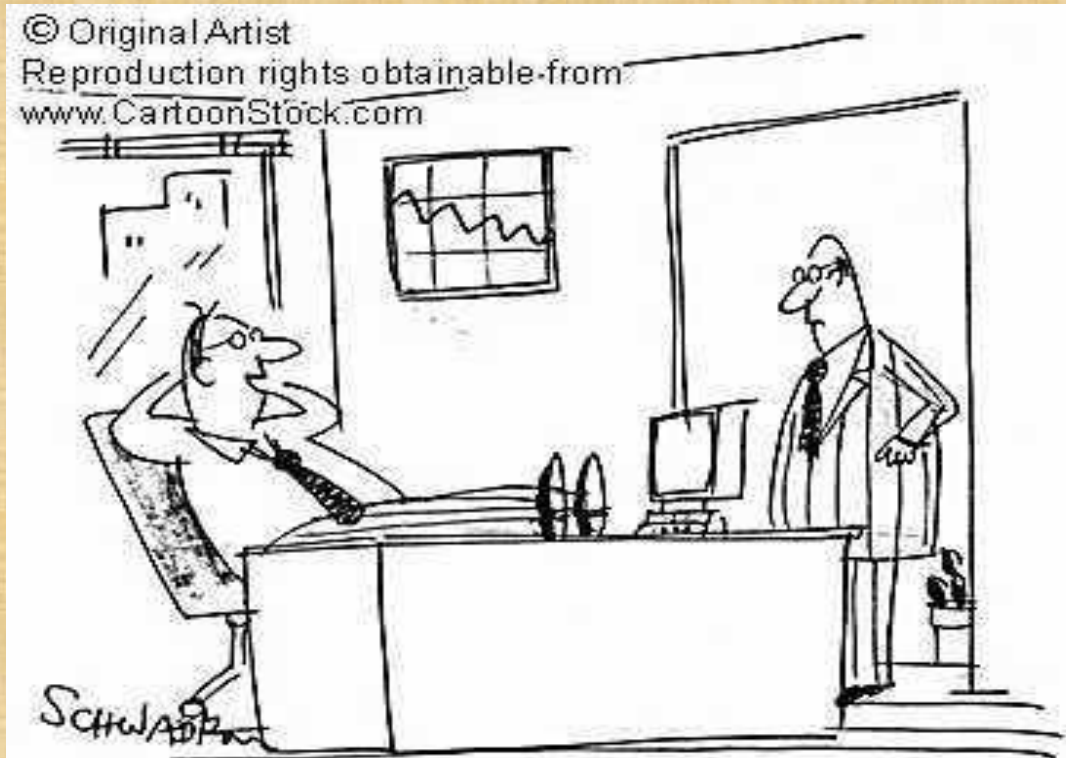
Economics

- **Factors of production** – the things needed for the production of stuff.
- There are 2 divisions of this:
 - 1 – **Natural Resources** – we talked about this in our geography slides (land, water, minerals, etc..)
 - 2 – **Human Resources** – how much human effort is needed to produce a good and who does it?

Economics

- **Fiscal Policy** – Government decisions about taxing and spending money to achieve our economic goals. Our tax money is used for these things.

The government decisions on how to spend our money.



"DON'T WORRY! SINCE 28% OF MY SALARY GOES TO THE GOVERNMENT, I'VE DECIDED TO WORK 72% OF THE TIME."

Economics

- **Inflation** – A general rise in the prices of goods, while our wages are staying the same.



Economics

- **Interdependent** – When people rely on one another to meet their needs. Ex: Rural people need the urban industrial goods and urban people need agricultural products from the country.

Today we are more and more globally interdependent than ever. This is called **globalization**.

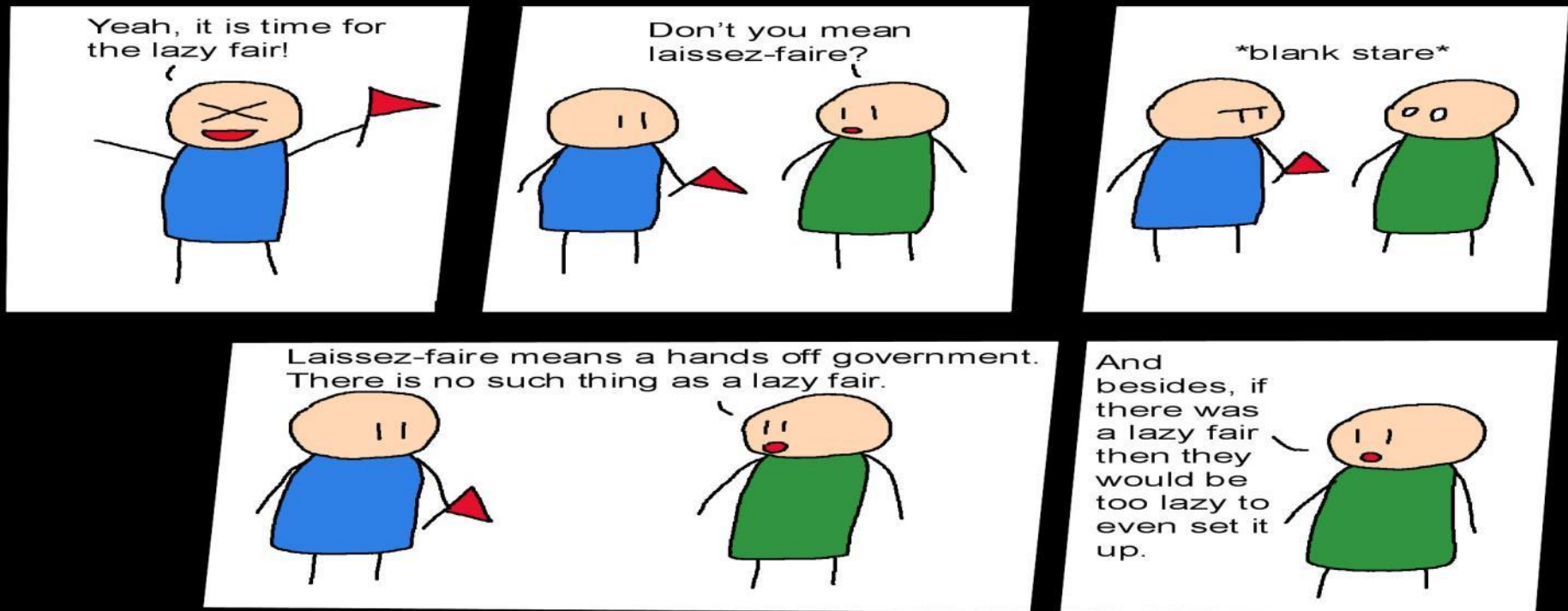


Economics

- **Investment** – The use of resources (money or material goods) for the betterment of your business or government.
- Ex: The purchasing of new stoves by a restaurant to more efficiently cook food.
- Ex: Buying tools to better do your job,
- Ex: Schools buying computers or books.

Economics

- **Laissez Faire** – The practice of letting people and business do as they please with little or no control by the government. This often creates a gap between the wealthy and the rest of society. It also may lead to corruption since there is no one to answer to.

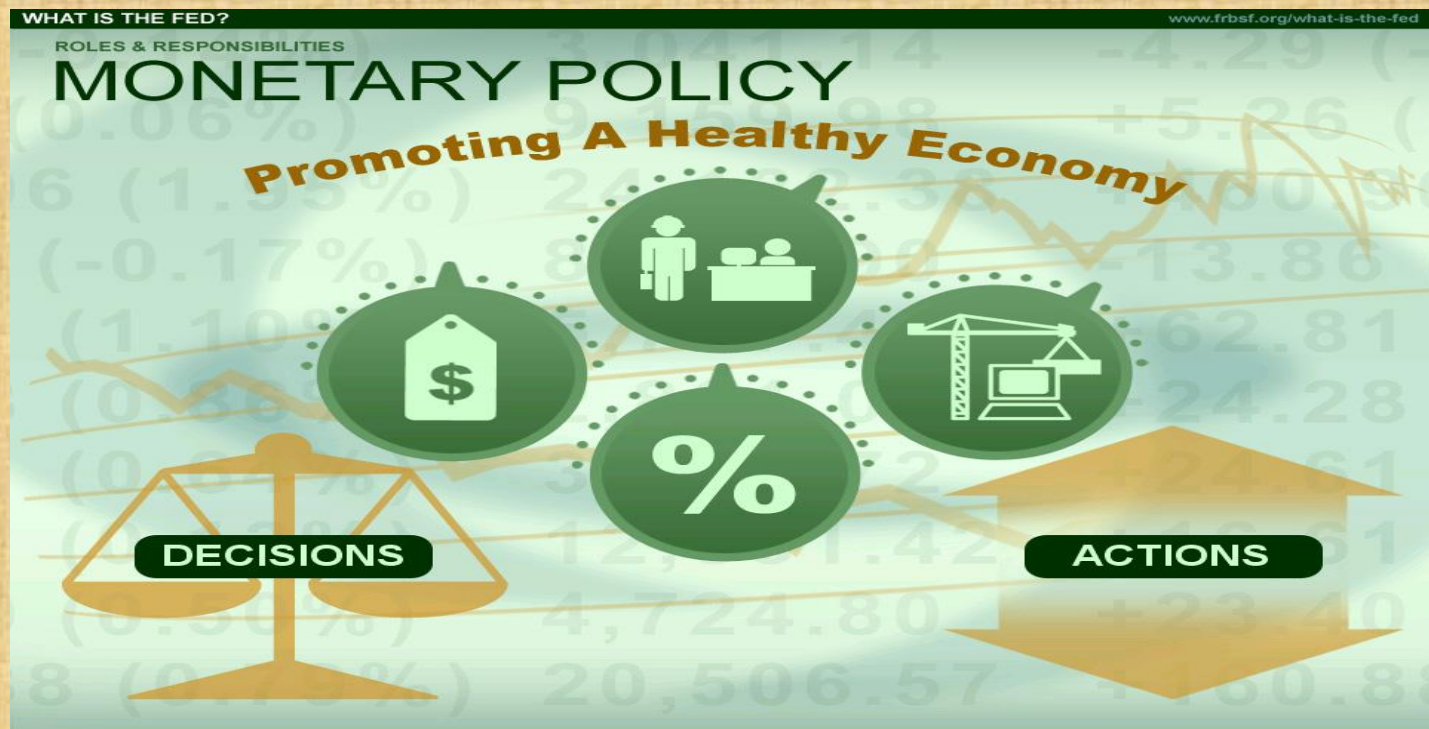


Economics

- **Market Economy** - Where the decisions about what to produce and how to do it are left to the businesses or individuals since they know what is best for them.
- This is what the U.S. has.
- Often called the “free market” due to the freedom that it allows us.
- Can lead to the same problems as laissez faire.

Economics

- **Monetary Policy** – The controlling of the money supply by the government (Federal Reserve). Controlling interest rates, monitoring banks, etc... This is our way of trying to battle inflation (rising prices) and keep the economy stable and loans affordable.



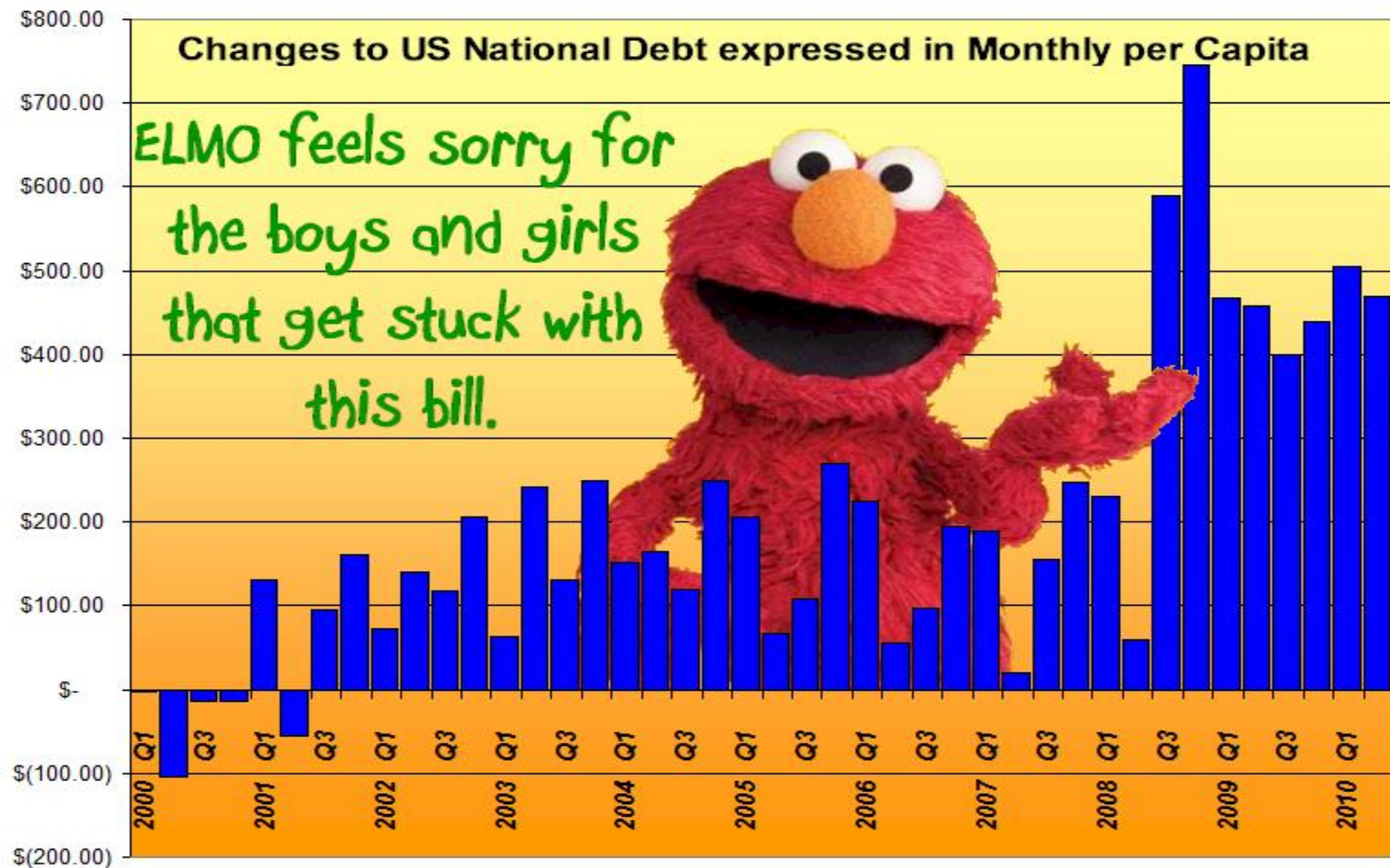
Economics

- **Money** – Anything that can be used to buy goods and services and that has some value assigned to it.



Economics

- National Debt – The total amount that a nation owes to other countries and ourselves.



Economics

- **Private Goods** – Goods that can be withheld from consumers (us) who refuse to pay for them.
Ex: Anything you buy at a store.
- **Public Goods** – Goods that cannot be withheld from consumers (us) who refuse to pay for them.
Ex: national defense, flood control, street lighting, public safety, fire protection.

Economics

- **Profit** – The difference between the \$ you made minus how much it cost to make.



Economics

- **Profit motive** – A person's motivation to make a profit as an entrepreneur (business person).



GREED

IS A WEAPON OF MASS DISTRUCTION



PROFIT MOTIVE

Jonas Salk did not care about it

Economics

- **Saving** – Withholding some of your income and not using it to consume goods.



Economics

- **Scarcity** – A condition where you can not have all of the goods and services that you want. They are limited for a variety of reasons. The danger is when natural resources are scarce.



FOR ONE BILLION
PEOPLE, SAFE
WATER IS SCARCE.

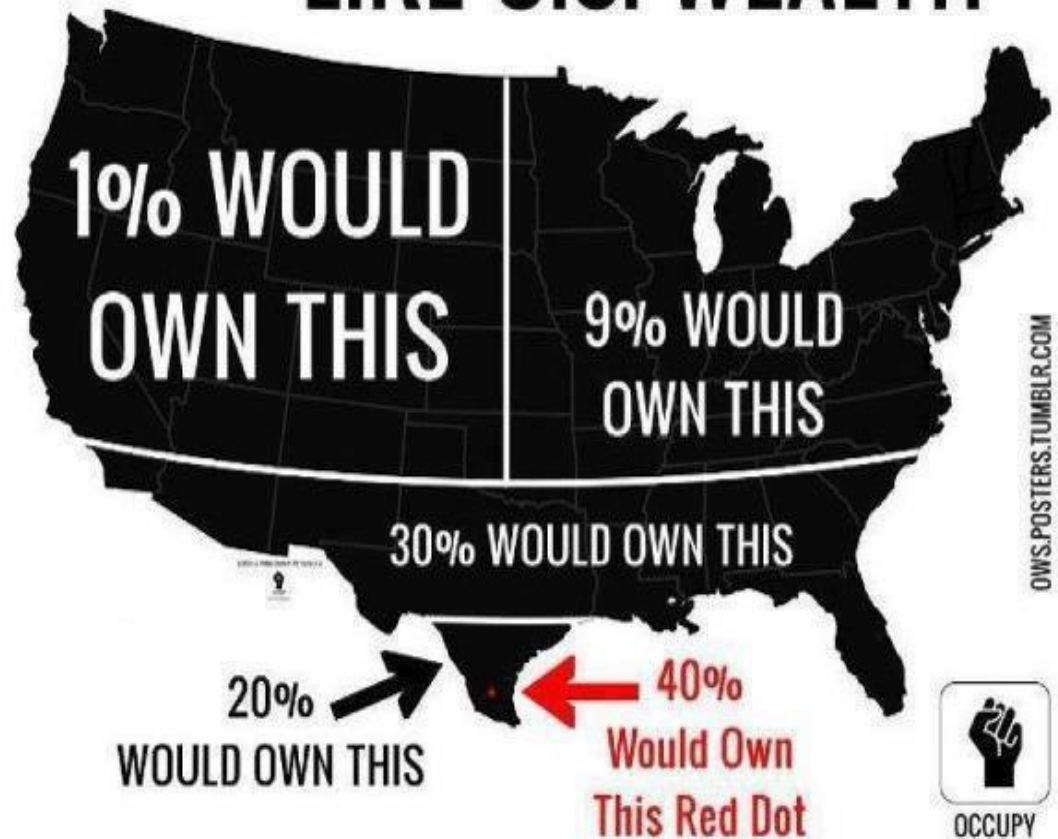
Economics

- Sources of wealth –

“Wealth” is the state of having money.

Sources of wealth are where someone gets their money. (rent, salary, investments, inheritance.)

IF U.S. LAND WERE DIVIDED LIKE U.S. WEALTH



Economics

- **Stagflation** – Slow economic growth where prices are rising (inflation) AND we have high unemployment.



Economics

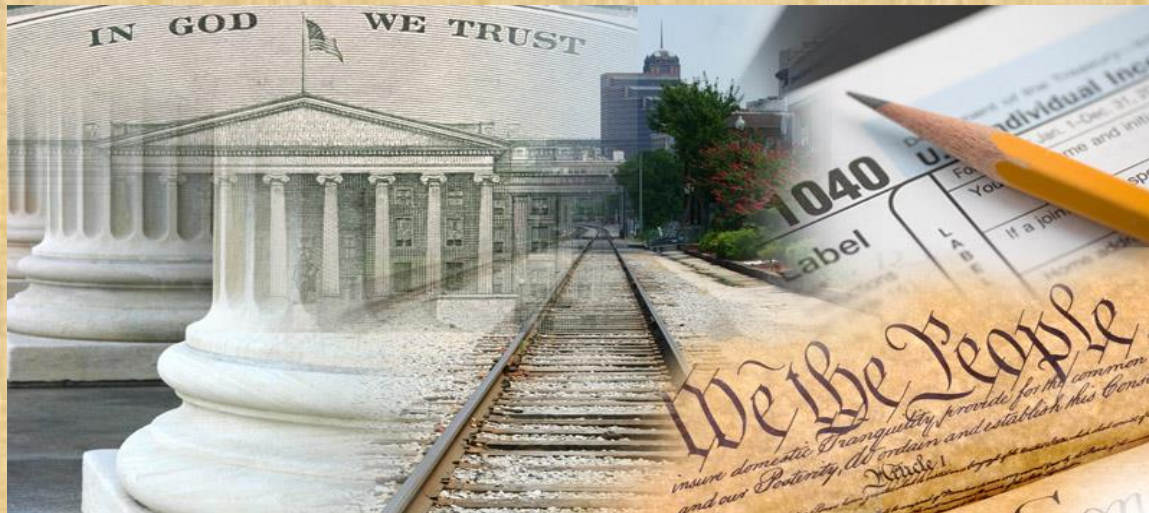
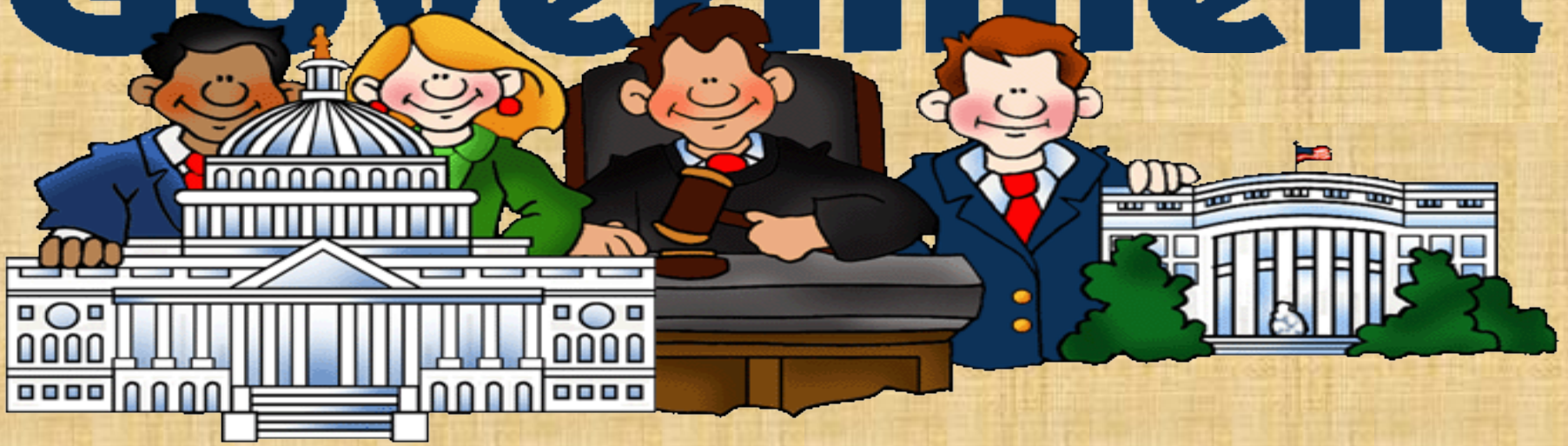
- Taxes – required payments to the government to provide \$ to run our nation.

IN THIS WORLD
nothing is certain
but DEATH &
TAXES
~ Benjamin Franklin



PART III

Government



Government

- **Bureaucracy** – Government departments and agencies that were not elected. Many believe that much of this is a waste of \$ and makes things more complicated than they should be.



Government

- **Constituent** – The people represented by an elected official.

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search ID: rde0802

" According to the polls, Senator, the thing in Washington your constituents are most fed up with . . . is you. "

Government

- Democracy – A government where the people rule. In some democracies, the people rule directly (direct democracy), but in most, the people elect others to rule for them (representative democracy).



Government

- **Federalism** –
A system of government where the national government has certain powers and the state governments have certain powers. Some powers are shared.

Federalism

Powers Delegated to the National Government

- declare war
- create and maintain armed forces
- establish foreign policy
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
- make copyright and patent laws
- establish postal offices
- coin money

Powers Reserved to States

- establish local governments
- establish and maintain schools
- regulate trade within states
- conduct elections
- provide for public safety

- raise taxes
- provide for the public welfare
- criminal justice
- borrow money
- charter banks
- build roads

Government

- **Interest Group** – A group that tries (and often is successful) to influence politicians to support their cause. Often called lobbyists because they used to wait in the lobbies of the Capitol to talk to politicians.
- These groups often lead to corruption, legal AND illegal.
- Ex: tobacco lobby, gun lobby, pharmaceutical lobby

Government

- **Limited government** – A government that has limited powers that have been defined in a constitution. This is what the U.S. has. The question is, “How big should the government be, and in what areas should it have the most power?”

*“That government is
best which governs
least.”*

HENRY DAVID THOREAU



**A government big
enough to give you
everything you want,
is strong enough
to take everything
you have.**

Thomas Jefferson

Government

- Majority Rule - When decisions are made by the support of more than half of the voters.



Government

- **Popular sovereignty** – When the power to govern belongs to the people. The people give that power to an elected government.

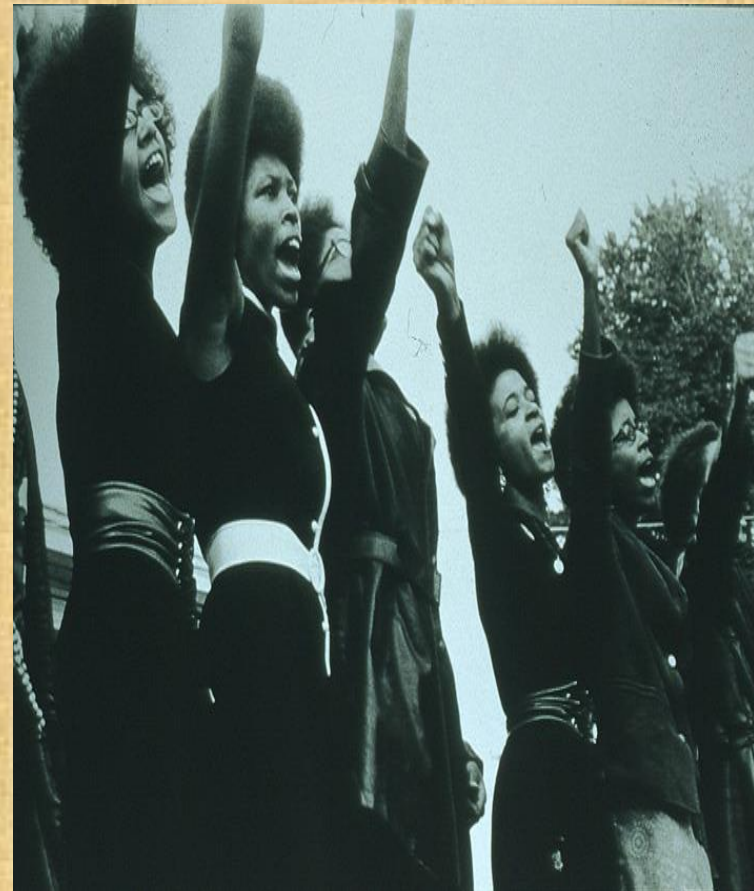
The Principles of the Constitution Popular Sovereignty

- The framers of the constitution included the principle of Popular Sovereignty in their design of the new government.
- Simply explained, this means that the people rule this country.
- The people elect public officials to represent them in free and frequent elections.
- Citizens can vote at the age of 18.
- **“We the People of the United States...do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”**



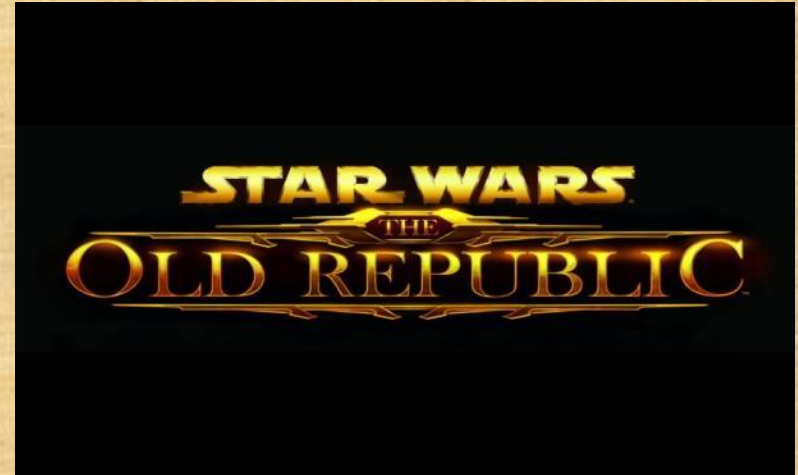
Government

- **Radicals** – Groups or individuals that want a fundamental (big) change from what is currently going on.



Government

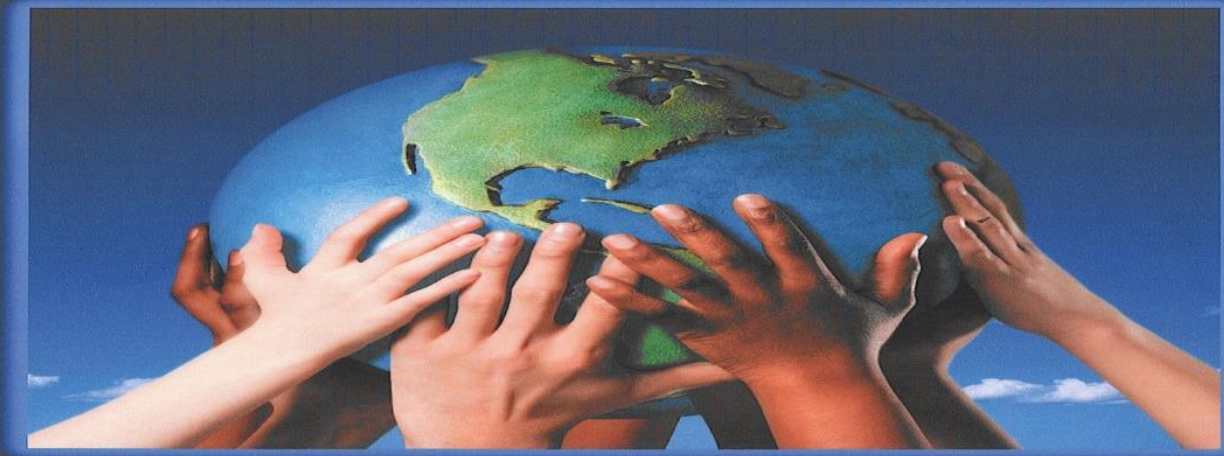
- Republic – A system of where elected officials run the government.



Government

- **Responsibility** – People's duties or obligations to their government and fellow citizens.

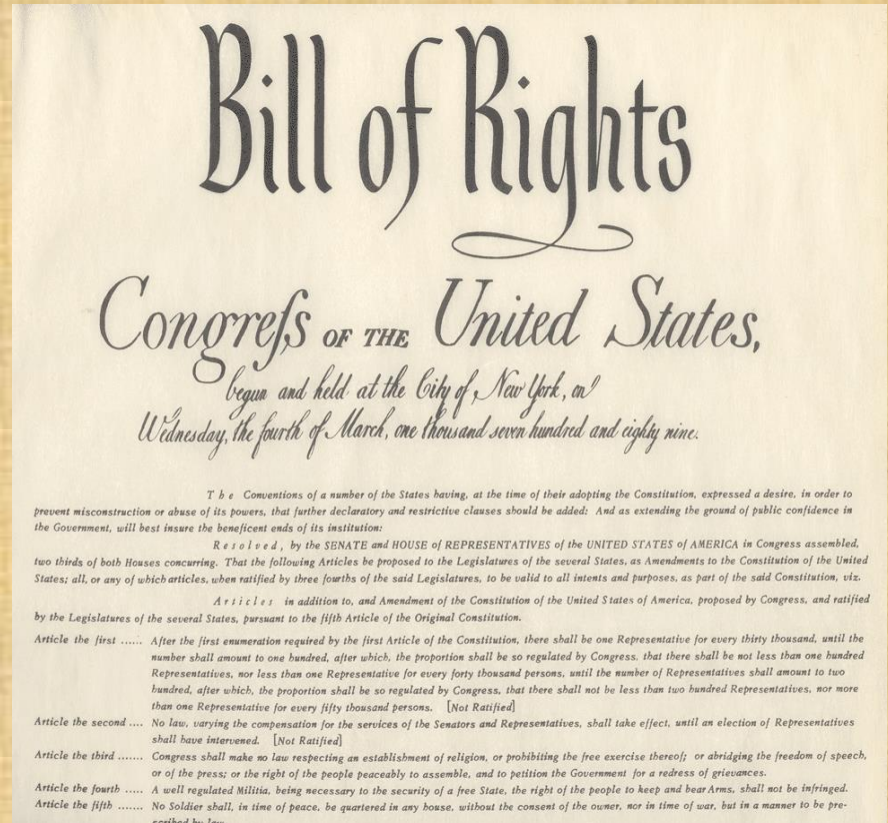
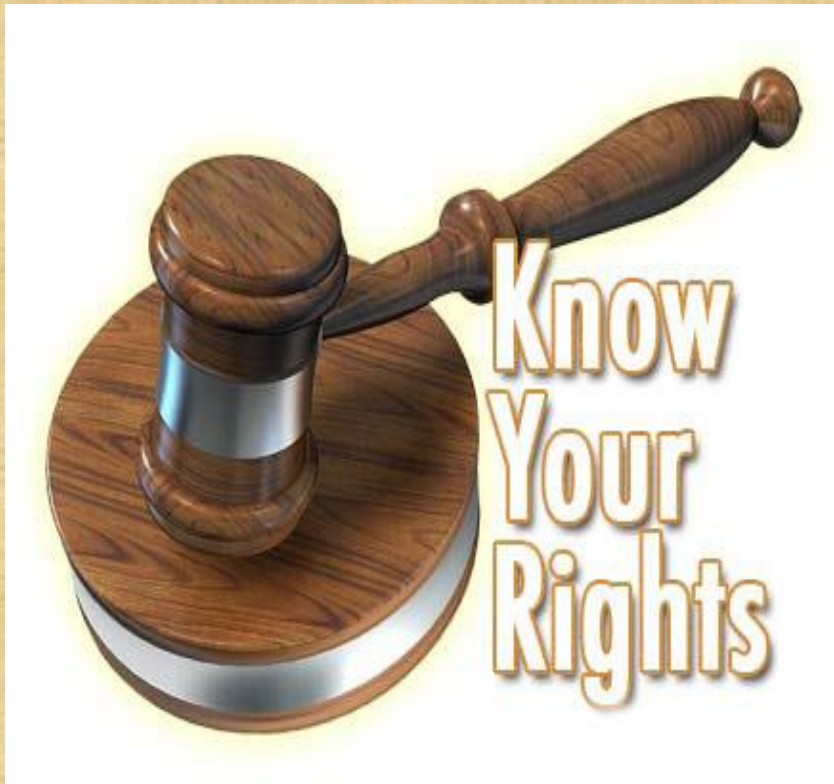
Responsibility



Do What's Right

Government

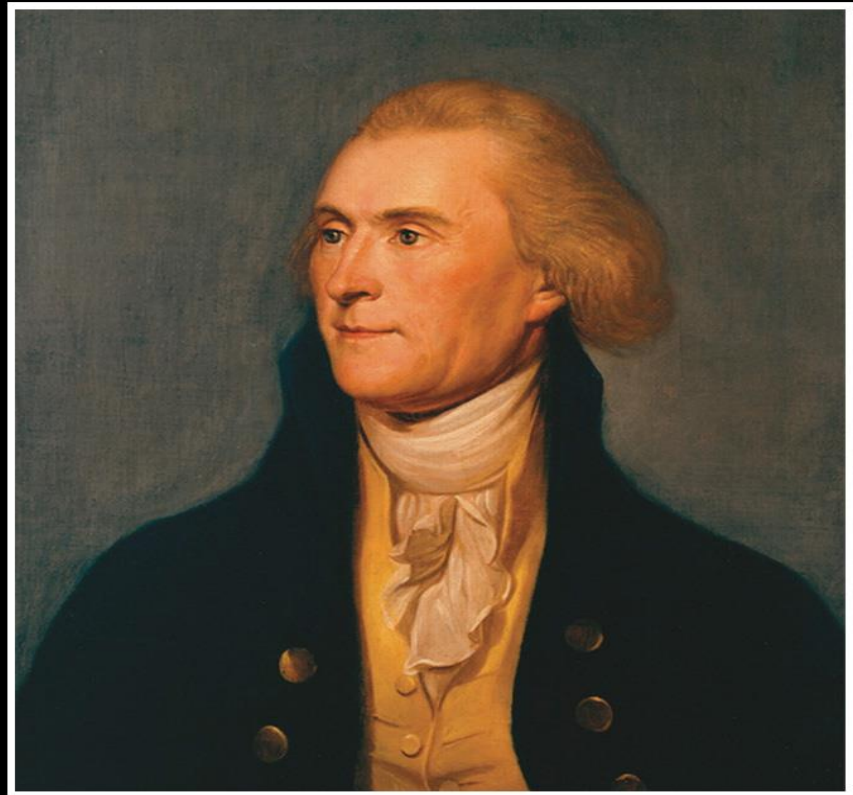
- **Rights** – Identified in the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. The government is to protect it's citizens rights at all times.



Government

- Rule of Law –
The principle that EVERYONE (wealthy, politicians, etc...) must follow the law.

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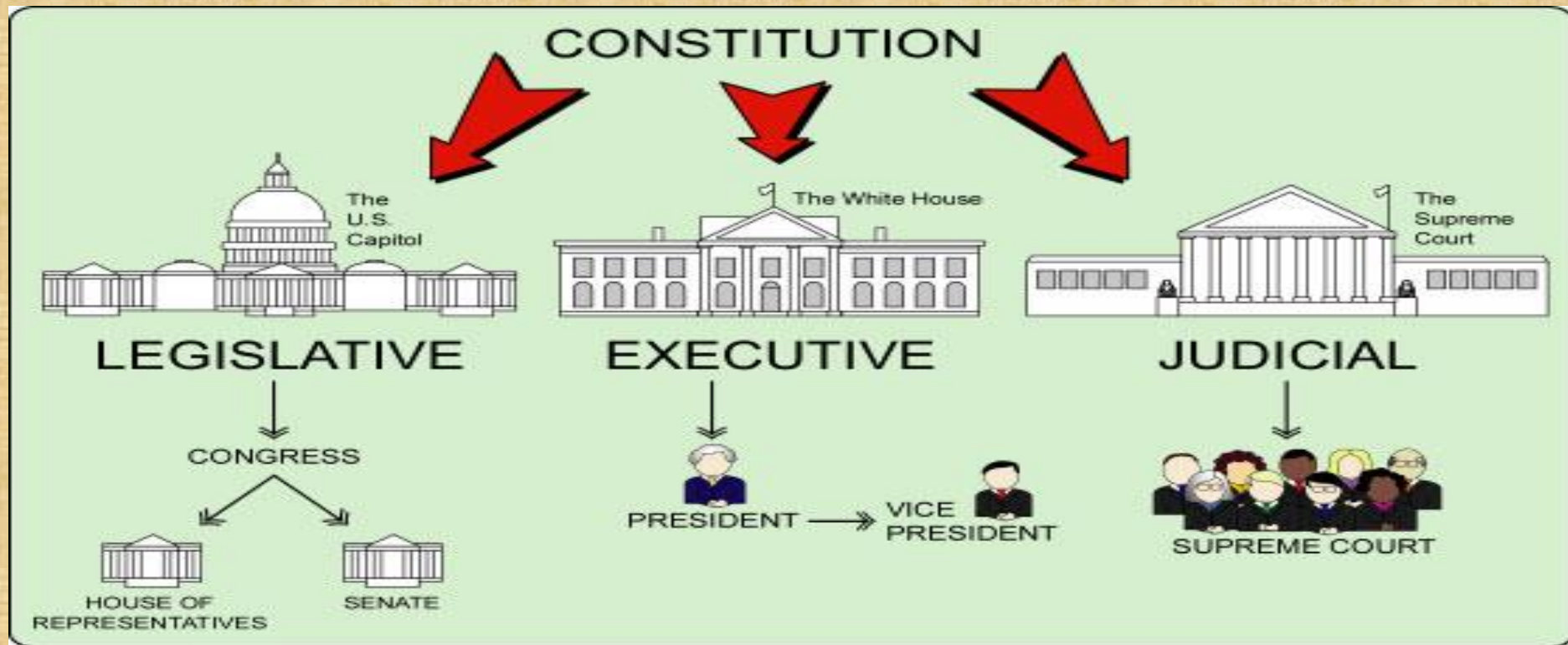


RULE OF LAW

“In questions of power, then, let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution”

Government

- **Separation of powers**– Dividing the powers of the government between several branches. This keeps all of the power out of the hands of one group or individual.



PART IV



U.S. History

- **Assimilation** – Process by which a minority group (such as immigrants) gradually adopt the culture of the majority group.



U.S. History

- **Columbian Exchange** – The major changes in all areas that followed the arrival of Columbus and other European explorers.



U.S. History

- **Gilded Age** – Period of massive extravagant wealth gained by industrialists during the late 1800's. However, most of the population was in poverty.

Mansions of the Gilded Age



fineart
america

U.S. History

- Hoovervilles – Communities of evicted people who were homeless during the Depression. Named after President Herbert Hoover, because he was blamed for much of the hard times.



U.S. History

- **Manifest Destiny** – A belief that stated that the U.S. had a right to expand and claim as much of N. America as it wanted/needed.



Territorial Growth to 1853

U.S. History

- **Nativism** – An anti-immigrant movement that favored native-born people over foreign born people.



U.S. History

- **Primary source** – First hand accounts of past events. Very useful and accurate for historians to reconstruct the past.
- Ex: diaries, interviews, photos, speeches.
- **Secondary source** – Any historical account that was not directly witnessed.
- Ex: history books

U.S. History

- **Progressives** – Politicians or reformers (of any political party) that wanted to clean up corruption and put the power back into the hands of the people. Early 1900's.

