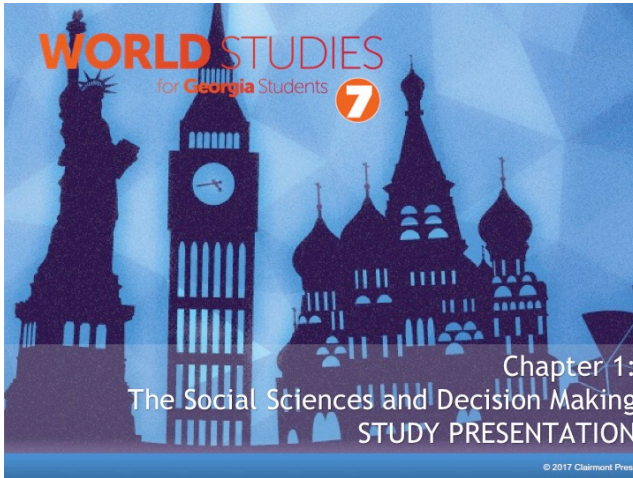
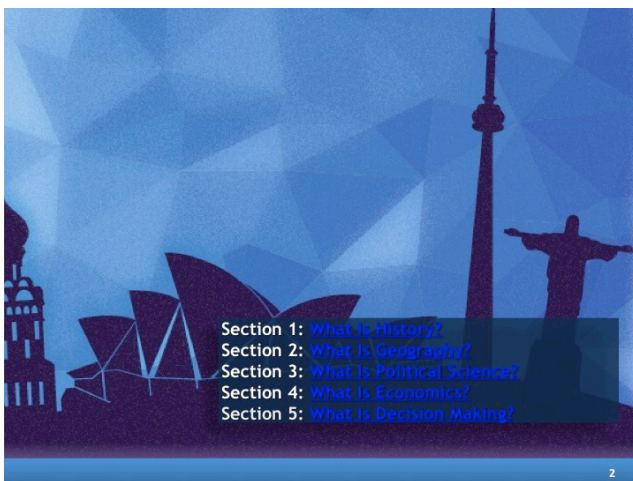


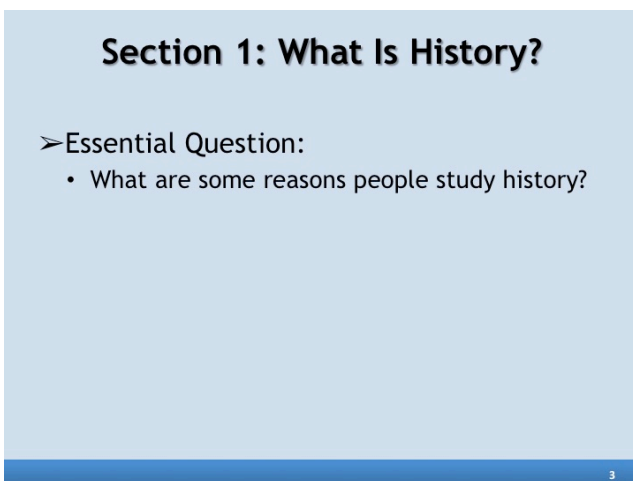
Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 01: The Social Sciences and Decision Making

Quick Notes







Section 1: What Is History?

- What terms do I need to know?
 - history
 - philosopher

4

What Is History?

- **History** is the story of successes and failures from the past that shaped our world today.
- By looking at our past, we can learn from our mistakes and make better decisions today.
 - **Philosopher** George Santayana wrote, “Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”
- This textbook is meant to inform students about the history of many countries, including our own.
 - What effects did the actions of individuals or groups of the past have on the world that shaped it into what it is today?

[Return to Main Menu](#)

5

Section 2: What Is Geography?

- **Essential Question:**
 - What are the five themes of geography?

6

Section 2: What Is Geography?

- What terms do I need to know?
 - geography
 - environment
 - absolute location
 - latitude
 - longitude
 - relative location
 - human geography
 - physical geography

7

The Study of Geography

- The study of **geography** is the study of the physical features on Earth and the human geography that examines how people adapt to their **environment**.
- Geography has five themes:
 - ❖ **Location** describes where a place is on Earth in two different ways. **Absolute location** uses latitude, measuring lines on a map running north or south, and longitude, measuring lines on a map running east or west, to find an exact location. **Relative location** uses other locations to compare distance somewhere else, like saying that Atlanta, Georgia, is about 100 miles north of Macon, Georgia.

8

The Study of Geography (cont.)

- Geography has five themes:
 - ❖ **Places** can be defined by either human geography or physical geography. **Human geography** includes languages, customs, and belief systems, all of which can vary based on place they are in. **Physical geography** includes landforms, climate, vegetation, and other natural characteristics, which can influence the human geography that develops in a place.
 - ❖ **Human/environment interaction** is important for how humans choose to survive in their environment. Some landscapes have hundreds of acres of forests, and others can have dry shifting sands. This theme covers the way humans adapt their environment to fit their needs.

9

The Study of Geography (cont.)

- Geography has five themes:
 - ❖ **Movement** is when people, goods, or ideas travel from one location to another. In the past, movement was very slow because of the restrictions of communication and transportation, but today, movement is much faster, with planes, cars, and the Internet.
 - ❖ **Regions** are areas with distinctive human and/or physical characteristics. This means a space that is united by some characteristic, with some regions existing in the Amazon rainforest where people still practice ancient traditions.

10

Global Positioning System

- Thirty years ago, a simple trip to a new location would have had you using printed road maps.
 - While these maps would guide you in the right direction, they did not take you to your specific destination and lacked important details.
- In the world of today, we have access to devices called a global positioning system, or GPS for short.
 - This used to be its own device, but now it can be found in your car, your smartphone, or on a wristwatch.
 - It can give you precise directions, traffic updates, an estimated time of arrival, and recommended alternate routes.
- A GPS functions using the network of over 12,000 satellites in orbit, using a ground receiver to locate the device.
- GPSs were first used for the military, but in 1980, President Reagan made them available to civilian use.

[Return to Main Menu](#)

11

Section 3: What Is Political Science?

- Essential Question:
 - What are the three parts to political science?

12

Section 3: What Is Political Science?

- What terms do I need to know?
 - political science
 - civic life
 - personal life
 - politics
 - government

13

What Is Political Science?

- **Political science** is the study of different types of governments and how they help their citizens.
- There are three main parts to political science:
 - ❖ **Civic life** looks at how citizens' decisions affect the local community and its decisions, like voting for a candidate in an election. On the other hand, **personal life** focuses on decisions people make about their own interests.
 - ❖ **Politics** is a process through which people which different opinions reach decisions that are agreed upon and enforced. Every social group, like family, school, and government, is engaged in politics.
 - ❖ **Government** is made up of people and institutions in a society with the authority to make laws and enforce them with the intention to protect citizens
- People will always have different views about politics, but it's important to look past them and work together if we hope to improve. [Return to Main Menu](#)

14

Section 4: What Is Economics?

- Essential Question:
 - Why do people study economics?

15

Section 4: What Is Economics?

- What terms do I need to know?
 - economics
 - scarcity
 - trade
 - specialization
 - domestic
 - globalization

16

What Is Economics?

- **Economics** is the study of how decisions are made about how to distribute limited resources in order to satisfy our unlimited wants.
 - **Scarcity** is when there are not enough goods to satisfy a demand.
- **Trade**, or the voluntary exchange of goods and services among people and countries, occurs as a result of scarcity and **specialization** (when a country focuses on the goods and services they can make best).
- Learning about trade allows you prepares you to understand **domestic** (one's home country) and global economic issues.
 - Learning about it and interdependence will also help you understand problems from the developing of an increasingly worldwide economy, or **globalization**.

[Return to Main Menu](#)

17

Section 5: What Is Decision Making?

- Essential question:
 - What are some important steps to take before making a decision?

18

Section 5: What Is Decision Making?

- What terms do I need to know?
 - decision
 - issue
 - options
 - consequences
 - values

19

What Is Decision Making?

- A **decision** is a determination reached after consideration of alternatives and choosing the most attractive option.
- To make good decisions, you must first clearly identify an **issue** that needs to be solved.
 - Many times, an issue has two parts: a goal and an obstacle.
- The next step is for the decision maker to list their **options** (choices), each of which has its own **consequences** (outcomes) that can be good or bad.
- Decisions involve balancing choices against personal **values**, or what is important to you.
 - This will certainly affect what option you choose.
- By combining all these factors, you are now ready to make your choice, hopefully choosing what you believe is the best solution to the problem.

[Return to Main Menu](#)

20



Image Credits: all Wikimedia Commons. Maps ©2017 Clairmont Press.

21

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 01: The Social Sciences and Decision Making
Quick Notes