World Geography Review Notes for Parents and Students

Grade 8 World Geography
2nd Nine Weeks, 2016-2017
World Geography Content Review Notes: Standards of Learning in Detail
Grade 8 World Geography: 2nd Nine Weeks
2015-2016

This resource is intended to be a guide for parents and students to improve content knowledge and understanding. The information below is detailed information about the Standards of Learning taught during the 2nd grading period and comes from the World Geography Standards of Learning Curriculum Framework issued by the Virginia Department of Education. The Curriculum Framework in its entirety can be found at the following website:


A section has also been developed to provide students with the opportunity to check their understanding of the content.

Economic Geography

WG. 7ab
Identify types of natural, human, and capital resources and explain their significance.

WG. 7a
Show their influence on patterns of economic activity and land use.

How do human needs and availability of technology affect the value of natural resources?

- Natural materials become resources if and when they become useful to humans.

How has the value of resources changed over time?

- The value of resources has changed over time.

Changes in Use of Energy Resources and Technology over Time

| Wood (Deforestation) | Coal (pollution, mining problems, competition with oil and gas) | Petroleum (transportation, environmental considerations) | Nuclear (contamination, waste) | Solar, Wind (cost and aesthetics) |

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WG. 7a
Show their influence on patterns of economic activity and land use.

How do natural, human, and capital resources influence patterns of economic activity and land use in regions?

- Natural, human, and capital resources influence human activity in regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resources</th>
<th>Human Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Soil</td>
<td>$ Level of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Water</td>
<td>$ Skilled and unskilled laborers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Forests</td>
<td>$ Entrepreneurial and managerial abilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonrenewable Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Fossil fuels (oil, coal, natural)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Availability of money for investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Level of infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Availability and use of tools, machines, and technologies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are some examples of primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities?

- Economic activity can be classified as primary, secondary, or tertiary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of Economic Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary:</strong> Dealing directly with resources (e.g. fishing, farming, forestry, mining)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Primary Economic Activity Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary:</strong> Manufacturing and processing (e.g. steel mills, automobile industry, saw mills)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Secondary Economic Activity Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tertiary:</strong> Services (e.g. transportation, retail trade, information technology services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Tertiary Economic Activity Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WG. 7a
Show their influence on patterns of economic activity and land use.

Effects of Unequal Distribution of Resources

- Interdependence of nations, trading in goods, services, and capital resources
- Uneven economic development
- Energy producers and consumers
- Conflict over control of resources

Patterns of Land Use

- Economic activities that require extensive areas of land (e.g. agriculture) vs. those that require a limited area (e.g. manufacturing)
- Land uses that are compatible with each other (open spaces and residential) vs. land uses that are not compatible (e.g., landfills and residential)
**WG.7a: Economic Activity**

Directions: Use standard WG.7a to sort the types of businesses listed below based on their level of economic activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of Economic Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprint Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile Assembly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WG.7b
Evaluate perspectives and consequences regarding the use of resources.

**How and why do different cultures develop different perspectives on the use of resources?**
- The use of a resource depends on a nation’s culture, value, access to technology, and government priorities as they change over time.

**Social and Economic Priorities That Influence a Culture’s Perspective on Resources**
- Economic development priorities
- Environmental conservation priorities
- Priorities of indigenous minorities

### Examples Of Technologies That Have Created Demand For Particular Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steam Engine</th>
<th>Internal Combustion Engine (Cars and Trucks)</th>
<th>Computer Chips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demand for Coal</td>
<td>Demand for Gasoline (Oil)</td>
<td>Demand for Skilled Labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What are some cost benefits of the use of resources?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource depletion&lt;br&gt;Environmental degradation&lt;br&gt;Health problems</td>
<td>Production of goods and services&lt;br&gt;Employment opportunities&lt;br&gt;Development of technologies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WG.8**
Distinguish between developed and developing countries and relate the level of economic development to the standard of living of and quality of life.

**How and why does the level of economic development vary from one part of the world to another?**
- Levels of economic development vary from country to country and from place to place within countries.

**Difference Between Developed and Developing Nations**
- Access to natural resources
- Access to capital resources (investment in technology and infrastructure)
- Number and skills of human resources
- Levels of economic development
- Standards of living and quality of life
- Relationships between economic development and quality of life

**What factors influence the standards of living and quality of life?**
- Many criteria are used to assess the standard of living and quality of life.

**Indicators of Economic Development**
- Urban-rural ration
- GDP per capita
- Labor force characteristics (primary, secondary, tertiary sectors)
- Educational achievement
WG.8 (continued)
Distinguish between developed and developing countries and relate the level of economic development to the standard of living and quality of life.

How does the availability of resources and technology influence economic development and quality of life?
- Availability of resources and technology influence economic development and quality of life.

Indicators of Standards of Living and Quality of Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population growth (natural increase)</th>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population of age distribution</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>Percentage of urban population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WG.8: Developed and Developing Countries
Directions: Use standard WG.8 to color the characteristics of developed countries green and developing countries yellow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. High birth rate</th>
<th>2. High infant mortality rate</th>
<th>3. High literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Most of the people are less than 15 years of age</td>
<td>14. Most of the people are over 15 years of age</td>
<td>15. Most people live in rural areas (country side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Most people live in urban areas (cities)</td>
<td>17. People make a living in primary economic activities.</td>
<td>18. People make a living in secondary or tertiary economic activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Terry Fenner and Natalie Rotzler, World Geography Teachers
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WG.7/WG.8: World Geography Vocabulary Puzzle
Directions: Use WG.7 and WG.9 to complete the puzzle.

Across
3. the labor force of a country, usually dependent on education, skills and ability
5. the policy of extending the rule or influence of a country over other countries or colonies
6. percentage of people who can read and write
9. something that has a good effect or promotes well-being
10. money needed to develop a business
11. a group of statistical values that give an indication of the health of the economy
12. service industries
13. two or more countries relying on each other for economic and political support
14. the loss, sacrifice, suffering, or effort involved in doing something
15. number of deaths of babies under one year of age per 1000 live births
16. indicators that include wealth, employment, environment, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, and social belonging
17. a level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual, group, or nation

Down
1. the basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society (ex. roads, power lines, communication lines)
2. original inhabitants of a nation that are now outnumbered by other ethnic groups
4. metal and other minerals found in the earth that cannot be replaced
7. resources that cannot be used up
8. dealing with natural resources
WG. 9abc
Analyze the global patterns and networks of economic interdependence.

WG.9a
Identify criteria factors, including comparative advantage, that influence economic activities and trade.

What are some factors that influence economic activities and trade?
- Economic activities are influenced by availability of resources, cultural values, economic philosophies, and levels of supply and demand for goods and services.

| Access to human natural and capital resources: |
| - skills of the workforce |
| - natural resources |
| - new technologies |
| - transportation and communication networks |
| - investment capital |

| Membership in political and economic alliances that provide access to markets: |
| - European Union (EU) |
| - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) |

| Location and ability to exchange goods: |
| - Landlocked countries |
| - Coastal and island countries |
| - Proximity to shipping lanes |
| - Access to communication networks |

What is comparative advantage?
Comparative Advantage
the ability of countries to produce goods and services at lower relative costs than other countries, resulting in exports of goods and services.
**WG.9a (continued)**
Identify criteria factors, including comparative advantage, that influence economic activities and trade.

**What are the effects of unequal distribution of resources to engage in economic activities and trade?**
- Resources are not equally distributed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects of Unequal Distribution of Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialization in goods and services that a country can market for profit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How do nations use their resources to engage in economic resources to engage in economic activities and trade?**
- Nations participate in those economic activities compatible with their human, natural, and capital resources.

- **Japan**: highly industrialized nation despite limited natural resources
- **Russia**: Numerous resources, many of which are not economically profitable to develop
- **USA**: diversified economy, abundant natural resources, specialized industries
- **Cote d'Ivoire**: limited natural resources, cash crops exchanged for manufactured goods
- **Switzerland**: limited natural resources, production of services on a global scale
Identify criteria factors, including comparative advantage, that influence economic activities and trade.

Why do countries engage in trade?
- No country has all the resources it needs to grow.

Reasons Why Countries Trade
- To import goods and services that they need
- To export goods and services that they can market for profit

What is the relationship between comparative advantage and international trade?
- International trade fosters interdependence.

Effects of Comparative Advantage on International Trade

- Enables nations to produce goods and services that they can market for profit
- Influences development of industries (e.g., steel, aircraft, automobile, clothing)
- Supports specialization and efficient use of human resources
CE.9a: Economic Matching Activity

Directions: Use standard WG.9a to match the pictures with the correct descriptions.

**Pictures**

| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

**Descriptions**

**Factors that Influence Economic Activity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to human, natural, and capital resources, such as…</th>
<th>Location and ability to exchange goods…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skills of the work force</td>
<td>Landlocked countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural resources</td>
<td>Coastal and island countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new technologies</td>
<td>Proximity to shipping lanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and communication networks</td>
<td>Access to communication networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investment capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WG.9b
Describe ways that economic and social interactions have changed over time.

**How have economic and social interactions changed over time?**
- Economic, social, and therefore, spatial relationships change over time.

**How do spatial patterns reflect economic and social changes over time?**
- Economic, social, and therefore, spatial relationships change over time.

**How have improvements in transportation and communication promoted globalization?**
- Improvements in transportation and communication have promoted globalization.

### Changes Over Time
Industrialization labor systems (e.g. cottage industry, factory, office, telecommunications)

- Industrial labor systems (e.g., cottage industry, factory, office, telecommunications)
- Migration from rural to urban areas
- Industrialize countries export labor-intensive work to developing nations
- Growth of trade alliances
- Growth of service (tertiary) industries
- Growth of financial services networks and international banks
- Internationalization of product assembly (e.g. vehicles, electronic equipment)
- Technology that allows instant communication among people of different countries
- Modern transportation networks that allow rapid and efficient exchange of goods and materials (e.g. Federal Express, United Parcel Service, U. S. Postal Service)
- Widespread marketing of products (e.g., Fuji, Nike, United Colors of Benetton)
WG.9c
Map, describe, and evaluate the formation of economic unions.

What are some ways that global patterns and networks of economic interdependence can be depicted on maps?
- As a global society, the world is increasingly interdependent.

Economic interdependence can be depicted through trade, resource, or transportation maps.

What are some examples of economic unions?
- Economic interdependence fosters the formation of economic unions.

European Union (EU)
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
WG.9c (continued)
Map, describe, and evaluate the formation of economic unions.

Advantages of Economic Unions
- More efficient industries
- Access to larger markets
- Access to natural, human, and capital resources without restrictions
- Greater influence on world market

Disadvantages of Economic Unions
- Closing of some industries
- Concentration of some industries in certain countries, leaving peripheral areas behind
- Agribusiness replacing family farms
- Difficulty in agreeing on common economic policies

Political and Urban Geography

WG. 10ab
Analyze how the forces of conflict and cooperation affect the division and control of the Earth’s surface.

WG.10a
Explain and analyze reasons for the creation of different political divisions.

What are some examples of political divisions?
- Political divisions or jurisdictions are regions of the Earth’s surface over which groups of people establish social economic and political control.

Examples of Political Divisions
- Neighborhoods
- Election districts
- School Districts
- Regional Districts (e.g. waste disposal, conservation districts, planning districts, zip code zones)
- Cities
- Counties
- States

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WG.10a (continued)

Explain and analyze reasons for the creation of different political divisions.

What are some reasons for political divisions at the local and regional levels?

- Political divisions or jurisdiction are regions of the Earth’s surface over which groups of people establish social, economic, and political control.

Reasons for Political Divisions

- Desire for government closer to home
- Need to administer resources more efficiently
- Need to solve local problems

How do political divisions generate conflict?

- Political divisions may generate conflict.

boundary disputes (more control over land)

- cultural differences
- economic differences
- political advantages (i.e., gerrymandering)
- competition for scarce resources
**WG.10a (continued)**
Explain and analyze reasons for the creation of different political divisions.

**Why do political divisions cooperate?**
- Political divisions may generate cooperation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for Cooperation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic disadvantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural similarities, ethnic neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing regional issues (e.g., waste management, magnet schools, transportation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WG.10b**
Analyze ways cooperation among political jurisdictions is used to solve problems and settle disputes.

**What are some examples of political divisions at the national and international level?**
- Political divisions or jurisdictions are regions of the Earth’s surface over which groups of people establish social, economic, and political control.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="NATO logo" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="EU flags" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="OPEC logo" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="NAFTA logo" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations (UN)</td>
<td>Organization of American States (OAS)</td>
<td>League of Arab States (LAS)</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="UN logo" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="OAS logo" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="LAS logo" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="ASEAN logo" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Union (AU)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WG.10b (continued)
Analyze ways cooperation among political jurisdictions is used to solve problems and settle disputes.

What are some reasons for political divisions at the local, national, and international (regional) levels?

- Differences in culture, language, religion
- Retention of historical boundaries
- Imperial conquest and control
- Economic similarities and differences

Reasons for Political Division

How do political divisions generate conflict?

- Political divisions may generate conflict.

### Reasons for Conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boundary and Territorial Disputes</th>
<th>Cultural Differences</th>
<th>Economic Differences</th>
<th>Ethnic Differences</th>
<th>Nationalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria-Israel</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>fertile land</td>
<td>Balkans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sahara-Morocco</td>
<td>Canada (Quebec)</td>
<td>access to fresh water</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China-Taiwan, India-Pakistan</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>access to coast</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fishing rights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>natural resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>different economic philosophies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WG.10b (continued)
Analyze ways cooperation among political jurisdictions is used to solve problems and settle disputes.

How do political divisions cooperate to solve problems and settle disputes?

➢ Cooperation may eliminate the need for the division and control of the Earth’s surface.

Examples of Cooperation

- Humanitarian initiatives (e.g. Red Cross/Red Crescent
- Economic Alliances (e.g. Law of Sea, China and United States, multinational cooperations, NAFTA, OPEC,)
- Cultural alliances (e.g. Francophone World, Commonwealth of Nations)
- Military alliances (e.g. North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
- Problem-solving alliances (e.g. Antarctica Treaty, United Nations (UN) peacekeepers
- Programs to promote international understanding (e.g. Peace Corps)
- Alliances for environmental preservation
- Alliances for foreign aid
CE.10b: Economic Matching Activity
Directions: Use standard WG.10b to identify economic and political alliances.

Word Bank

| Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) | African Union (AU)          |
| North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)   | League of Arab States       |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)     | European Union (EU)         |
| Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) | United Nations (UN) |

1. _________________________ 26 countries from Europe & North America that supports democracy and security for its members

2. _________________________ political organization made up of 190 countries that works for international peace

3. _________________________ made up of 20 European countries that share the same currency

4. _________________________ dedicated to the policy of controlling the production and sale of petroleum

5. _________________________ trade alliance between USA, Canada, & Mexico

6. _________________________ promotes human rights, democracy, & economic development in Africa

7. _________________________ political organization made up 20 Arab nation

8. _________________________ created to reduce trade restrictions between southeast Asian nations
**WG. 4**
The student will locate and analyze physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of world regions: *United States and Canada.*

**United States and Canada**

*In what ways do physical economic and cultural characteristics influence regional development?*
- The development of a region is influenced by many factors, including physical, economic, and cultural characteristics.

*What are some ways human interaction affects the development of a region?*
- The interaction of humans with their environment affects the development of a region.

**Human Interaction With Environment**

![Acid Rain](image)

*What are some criteria that may be used to determine a country’s relative importance?*
- Different criteria may be used to determine a country’s relative importance.

**Criteria for Determining Relative Importance**

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Land Size
- Population Size
- Resources
The student will locate and analyze physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of world regions: **United States and Canada.**

What impact does elements of the physical environment, such as major bodies of water and mountains have on countries in a region?

- Elements of physical environment such as major bodies of water and mountains influence the economic and cultural characteristics of regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example: Major Bodies of Water</th>
<th>Example: Mountains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rio Grande: forms boundaries</td>
<td>Rocky Mountains: Create rain shadows on leeward slopes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physical Characteristics**

**ABUNDANT RESOURCES**

Copper  | iron ore | nickel | silver | gold
WG. 4
The student will locate and analyze physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of world regions: **United States and Canada.**

**CONTINENTAL DIVIDE**

Ridge that separates rivers that flow west-toward the Pacific Ocean from those that flow east-toward the Mississippi River

**RIVERS AND OTHER WATER FEATURES**

- Arctic Ocean
- Great Lakes
- St. Lawrence River
- Rio Grande
- Columbia River
- Hudson Bay
- Colorado River
- Gulf of Mexico
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Mississippi River
WG. 4
The student will locate and analyze physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of world regions: United States and Canada.

LANDFORMS

Appalachian Mountains
Pacific Coastal Ranges
Basin and Range

Rocky Mountains
Great Plains
Interior Lowlands

Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains
Grand Canyon
Canadian Shield

Columbia Plateau
Colorado Plateau
WG. 4
The student will locate and analyze physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of world regions: United States and Canada.

Economic Characteristics

- Major exporters of technology, consumer goods, information systems, foodstuffs
- Export of U. S. culture via the global marketplace (e.g., McDonald's, Coca Cola, music, blue jeans)
- Highly developed infrastructures
- Multinational corporations
- Highly diversified economies
- Center of world financial markets (New York Stock Exchange)
- Rich supply of mineral, energy, and forest resources
- Sustained economic growth
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Widening gap between rich and poor

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Regional Geography

**WG.3b/WG.4**
Explain how regional landscapes reflect the physical environment and the characteristics of their inhabitants.

How do regional landscapes reflect cultural characteristics of their inhabitants?

- Regional landscapes are influenced by the cultural, economic, and political characteristics of their inhabitants.

**Cultural Characteristics**

**Architectural Structures:** Religious Buildings (e.g. Mosques, churches, synagogues, temples, pagodas)

**Dwellings** (e.g. tiled roofs in Mediterranean, chalets in Switzerland, thatched roofs in Pacific Islands, tents and yurts in Central and Southwest Asia, castles in Europe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statues and monuments of local, national, or global significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virginia State Capital Building (Virginia)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White House (Washington, D.C.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington Monument (Washington D.C.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lincoln Memorial (Washington D.C.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Capitol Building (Washington, D.C.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statue of Liberty (New York)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Independence Hall (Pennsylvania)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Louis Gateway Arch (Missouri)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Gate Bridge (California)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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WG. 4
The student will locate and analyze physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of world regions: United States and Canada.

Cultural Characteristics
- Colonized by Europeans
- Multicultural Societies
- Increasingly diverse populations
- High literacy rates
- High standard of living
- Highly urbanized
- Highly mobile populations
- World’s longest unfortified border between the United States and Canada
- Democratic forms of government
- Arts that reflect the cultural heritage of multicultural societies
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
WG. 4
The student will locate and analyze physical, economic, and cultural characteristics of world regions: United States and Canada.

Cities as Centers of Culture and Trade


Los Angeles, California  Houston, Texas

Toronto  Montreal  Ottawa

Quebec  Vancouver, British Columbia
WG.4: United States and Canada- Characteristics

Directions: Use WG.4 (United States and Canada) to decide which fact about North America is Economic and which is Cultural. Put an E for economic and a C for cultural.

1. _____ Arts that reflect the cultural heritage of multicultural societies
2. _____ Rich supply of mineral, energy, and forest resources
3. _____ Center of world financial markets (New York Stock Exchange)
4. _____ High standards of living
5. _____ Highly diversified economies
6. _____ Increasingly diverse populations
7. _____ High literacy rate
8. _____ Democratic forms of government
9. _____ Highly urbanized
10. _____ Canada’s struggle to maintain a national identity
11. _____ Multinational corporations
12. _____ Colonized by the Europeans
13. _____ Major exporters of technology, information systems, and foodstuff
14. _____ Multicultural societies
15. _____ Highly mobile populations
16. _____ Sustained economic growth
17. _____ Widening gap between rich and poor
18. _____ World’s longest unfortified border between the United States and Canada
19. _____ Export of U.S. culture via the global marketplace (e.g., McDonald’s, Coca-Cola, music)
20. _____ Highly developed infrastructures
The World Geography 2nd Nine Weeks Test will be administered at this time.

Tested World Geography SOLs include: WG.7abc, WG.8, WG.9abc and WG.10ab, WG.4 (United States) and WG.3b (United States)

Previously tested SOLs may be included from the 1st Nine Weeks Test. Previously tested World Geography SOLs include WG.1a-e, WG.2a-c, and WG.3a-c, WG.5, and WG.6.
ADDITONAL REVIEW RESOURCES

STAR (Students Teaching Activities Resources)

Suffolk Public Schools resource contains resources that assist students in enhancing their comprehension of the Virginia Standards of Learning. Resources include but are not limited to activities, games, power points, web quests, websites that address Standards of Learning objectives in each content area in grades K-12.

http://www.spsk12.net/departments/STAR/socialscience/ss_wg8.htm
2ND NINE WEEKS
CONTENT VOCABULARY

The following pages contain vocabulary sorts that can be used to review relevant World Geography terms for this grading period. Cut out the sort and practice matching the vocabulary word with the matching definition.

Quizlet is a free online website that provides students extra opportunities to practice and review vocabulary words. Links to Suffolk Public Schools World Geography Quizlet files are located on the Suffolk Public Schools STAR (Students Teaching Activities Resources) webpage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WG.7a</th>
<th>primary economic activity</th>
<th>dealing with natural resources (ex. farming pigs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WG.7a</td>
<td>renewable resources</td>
<td>resources that cannot be used up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.7a</td>
<td>primary economic activity</td>
<td>dealing with natural resources (ex. farming pigs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.7a</td>
<td>secondary economic activity</td>
<td>manufacturing and processing (ex. slaughtering and processing pigs into bacon, pork chops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.7a</td>
<td>tertiary economic activity</td>
<td>service industries (ex. grocery stores that sell packaged pork products to consumers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.7b</td>
<td>indigenous minority</td>
<td>original inhabitants of a nation that are now out-numbered by other ethnic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.7b</td>
<td>benefit</td>
<td>something that has a good effect or promotes well-being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.7b</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>the loss, sacrifice, suffering, or effort involved in doing something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| WG.8  | developed nation | - industrialized  
- well developed infrastructure  
- high literacy rate  
- technologically advanced |
| WG.8  | developing nation | - working towards industrialization  
- low GDP  
- low literacy rate  
- low life expectancy  
- high infant mortality rate |
| WG.8  | indicator | a group of statistical values that give an indication of the health of the economy |
| WG.8 | literacy rate | percentage of people who can read and write  
<p>|      |              | (Developed countries have higher rates.) |
| WG.8 | quality of life | indicators that include wealth, employment, environment, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, and social belonging |
| WG.8 | standard of living | a level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual, group, or nation |
| WG.9a | comparative advantage | when countries export what they produce at a lower cost |
| WG.9a | export | the shipping of goods and services out of a country |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WG.9a</th>
<th>the bringing in of goods and services into a country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>import</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.9a</td>
<td>country with no land bordering a sea or an ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landlocked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.9a</td>
<td>closeness in space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proximity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.9b</td>
<td>the process of increasing involvement of businesses in international markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internationalization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.9b</td>
<td>A home or village-based industry in which family members supply their own equipment to make goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cottage industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.9c</td>
<td>The various businesses involved in food production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agribusiness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.10b</td>
<td>alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.10a</td>
<td>conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.10a</td>
<td>gerrymandering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.10b</td>
<td>nationalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.10a</td>
<td>political division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.4</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.4</td>
<td>Fortified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.4</td>
<td>Multinational corporations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.4</td>
<td>NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.4</td>
<td>New York Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG.4</td>
<td>Continental Divide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Page 5 – WG.7a: Economic Activity

Levels of Economic Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>Smithfield Packing Factory</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Clothing factory</td>
<td>Sprint Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranching</td>
<td>Automobile assembly</td>
<td>Public Bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 8 – WG.8: Developed and Developing Countries

Developed (green) | Developing (yellow)
3,4,5,7,8,9,14,16,18 | 1,2,6,10,11,12,13,15,17

Page 9 – WG.7/WG.8: World Geography Vocabulary Puzzle

Across
3. Human resource
5. Imperialism
6. Literacy rate
9. Benefit
10. Capital resource
11. Indicator
12. Tertiary economic activity
13. Interdependency
14. Cost
15. Infant mortality rate
16. Quality of life
17. Standard of living

Down
1. Infrastructure
2. Indigenous minority
4. Nonrenewable resources
7. Renewable resource
8. Primary economic activity
### Factors that Influence Economic Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to human, natural, and capital resources, such as...</th>
<th>Location and ability to exchange goods...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skills of the workforce</td>
<td>Landlocked countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural resources</td>
<td>Coastal and island countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new technologies</td>
<td>Proximity to shipping lanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and communication networks</td>
<td>Access to communication networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investment capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Page 21 - CE.10b: Economic Matching Activity
1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
2. United Nations (UN)
3. European Union (EU)
4. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
6. African Union (AU)
7. League of Arab States
8. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
**Page 30 – WG.4: United States and Canada Characteristics**

1. C  
2. E  
3. E  
4. C  
5. E  
6. C  
7. C  
8. C  
9. C  
10. C  
11. E  
12. C  
13. E  
14. E  
15. C  
16. C  
17. E  
18. E  
19. C  
20. E  
21. E