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| **Cornell Notes** | **Topic/Objective:** | | **Name: Mallory Herman** |
| KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS | | **Class/Period:1 WORLD** |
|  | | **Date: Aug. 28, 2015** |
| **Essential Question:** | | | |
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| **Questions:** | | **Notes:**  **Means the established, orderly ways in which groups or individuals look at religious faiths or philosophical tenets**  **Is the basic alterations in things, events, and ideas**  **Means the right or power to select from a range of alternatives**  **Is a disagreement or opposition between ideas or groups, which may lead to an armed struggle**  **Means the patterns of human behavior that include ideas, beliefs, values, artifacts, and ways of making a living that any society transmits to succeeding generations to meet its fundamental needs. It also includes ways of thinking, studying, and reflecting on ideas and life.**  **Means understanding and respecting others and oneself, including any similarities or differences in language, gender, socioeconomic class, religion, and other human characteristics and traits**  **Means the ability to understand others through identifying in oneself responses similar to the experiences, behaviors, and responses of others**  **Means awareness of one’s own values, attitudes, and capabilities as an individual and as a member of various groups.**  **Means the domination by one country of the political and/or economic life of another country or region**  **Means reliance upon others in mutually beneficial interactions and exchanges**  **Is the exchange of people, ideas, products, technologies, and institutions from one region or civilization to another, a process that has existed throughout history.**  **Means a feeling of pride in and devotion to one’s country or the desire of a people to control their own government, free from foreign interference or rule**  **Means movement of people from rural to urban (city) areas** | |
| Belief System | |
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| Change | |
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| Choice | |
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| Conflict | |
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| Culture and Intellectual Life | |
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| Diversity | |
|  | |
| Empathy | |
|  | |
| Identity | |
|  | |
| Imperialism | |
|  | |
| Interdependence | |
|  | |
| Movement of People and Goods  Nationalism  Urbanization | |
| **Questions:** | | **Notes:**  **GEOGRAPHY: SOME KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS**  **The World in Spatial Terms- Geography studies the relationships among people, places, and environments by mapping information about them in a spatial context**  **Places and Regions- The identities and lives of individuals and peoples are rooted in particular places and in those human constructs called regions**  **Physical Systems- Physical processes, such as erosion and flooding, shape Earth’s surface and interact with plant and animal life to create, sustain, and modify ecosystems**  **Human Systems- People are central to geography in that human activities help shape Earth’s surface, human settlements and structures are part of Earth’s surface, and humans compete for control of the Earth’s surface**  **Environment and Society- Environment means the surroundings, including natural elements and elements created by humans. The physical environment is modified by human activities, largely as a consequence of the ways in which human societies value and use Earth’s natural resources, and human activities are also influenced by Earth’s physical features and processes.**  **The Uses of Geography- Knowledge of geography enables people to develop an understanding of the relationships between people, places, and environments over time- that is, of Earth as it was, is, and might be.** | |
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| **Summary:** | | | |
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