

McDougal Littell

World Cultures *and* GEOGRAPHY



Atlas by
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SECTION
4

Reading for Understanding

▶ Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

People have different ways to use and trade the Earth's natural resources.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

The world is divided into many political regions and organizations.

▶ Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

government an organization set up to make and enforce rules for a society

citizen a person who owes loyalty to a country and receives its protection

representative democracy a type of government in which citizens hold political power through elected representatives

monarchy a type of government in which a ruling family headed by a king or queen holds political power

oligarchy (AHL•ih•GAHR•kee) a type of government in which a small group of people holds power

dictatorship a type of government in which an individual holds complete political power


communism a type of government in which the Communist Party holds all political power and controls the economy



Visual Vocabulary monarchy (The queen of Denmark)

▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the chart shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the chart to categorize important details about types of government.

 See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R7

CATEGORIZE

	RULER	BASIS OF RULE
Democracy		
Monarchy		
Dictatorship		
Oligarchy		
Communism		



Why We Need Government

Connecting to Your World

You live in one of nearly 200 countries in the world. Some countries are tiny when compared to the United States; others are larger in physical size or in population. All countries have one thing in common—a government. A **government** is an organization set up to make and enforce rules for a group of people. It has authority over the land within its boundaries.



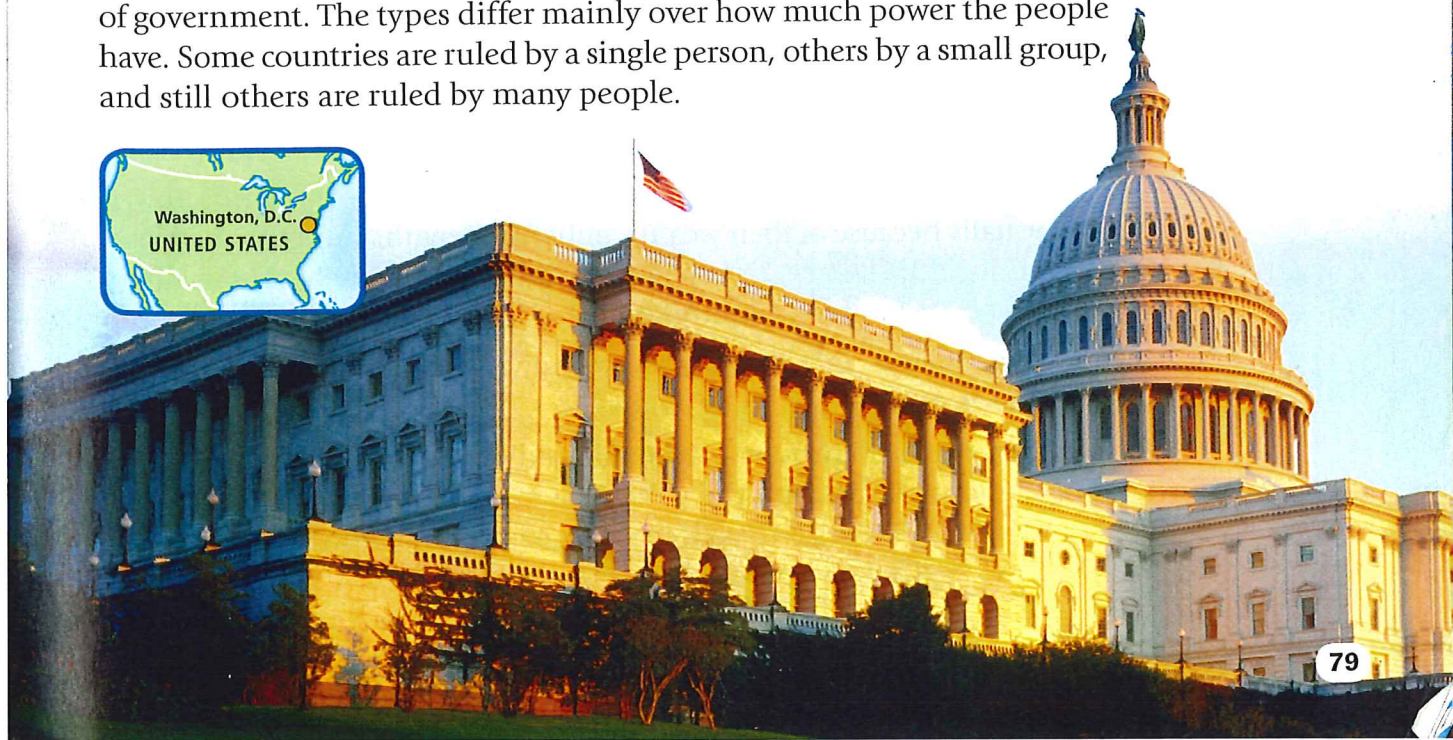
Passport An official document that allows a person to travel abroad.

Types of Government

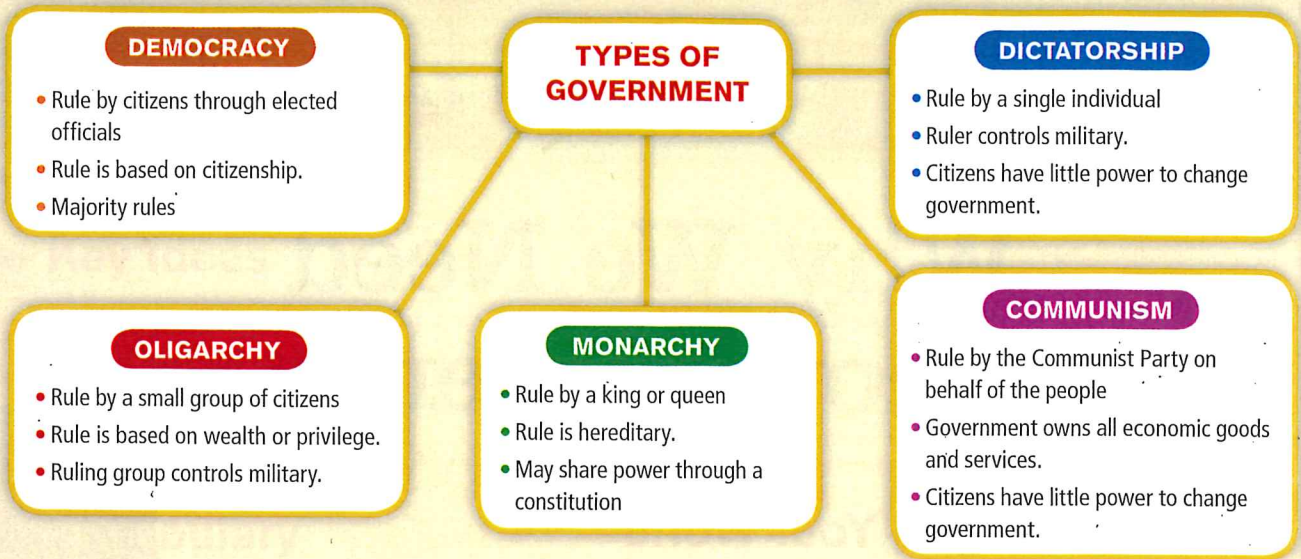
KEY QUESTION What types of government operate around the world?

Government is needed to provide security, make and enforce the laws, furnish the services that keep a country running, and protect the rights of citizens. A **citizen** is a person who owes loyalty to a country and receives its protection. The government also acts on behalf of the people in the country when it deals with other countries. As you have read, all countries have some type of government. The types differ mainly over how much power the people have. Some countries are ruled by a single person, others by a small group, and still others are ruled by many people.

U.S. Capitol Building This is the official seat of government for the country.



COMPARING Governments



CRITICAL THINKING

Evaluate In which type of government do citizens have the most power?

Generally, the type of government a country has falls into one of the following categories:

Representative Democracy Citizens hold political power and rule through elected representatives. In a **representative democracy**, such as the United States, representatives create laws for all the people. If the people object to the laws, they can work to change the laws or change the representatives through elections.

Monarchy In a **monarchy**, a ruling family headed by a king, queen, emperor, or sultan holds political power. Power may or may not be shared with citizens. Saudi Arabia is an example of a traditional monarchy, in which the monarch has complete power. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, in which the monarch's power is limited by a constitution.

Oligarchy A government where a small group of people holds power, usually because of their wealth, military strength, family connections, political influence, or privilege, is called an **oligarchy**. The military government of the country of Burma is an oligarchy.

Dictatorship In a **dictatorship**, an individual holds complete political power. North Korea is an example.

Communism In **communism**, all political power and control of the economy is held by the government, which is controlled by the Communist Party. The government controls all economic goods and services. Cuba is an example.

There are also different levels of government. The national government oversees the entire country. Countries often have smaller governmental units like state or provincial governments and local governments. Each of these political units deals with specific aspects of life at the state or local level.

DRAW CONCLUSIONS What are the major types of government?

Being an Active Citizen

KEY QUESTION What are your most important responsibilities as a citizen?

As a citizen in a democracy, you have important responsibilities. These responsibilities fall into two categories—personal and community. Personal responsibilities involve your personal behavior and relationships with others. They include taking care of yourself, helping your family, knowing right from wrong, and behaving in a respectful way. Community responsibilities involve the government and your community. They include obeying the law, voting, paying taxes, serving on a jury, and defending your country.

Being an informed citizen means you need to make yourself aware of the issues in an election and the positions held by the candidates running for office. You can also make elected officials aware of your concerns.

EVALUATE Which responsibilities of a citizen apply to you?



Iraqi Woman Voter This woman shows a purple finger, the sign she has voted. The 2005 election was the first free election in Iraq in 50 years. **How might having a democratic government change this woman's life?**

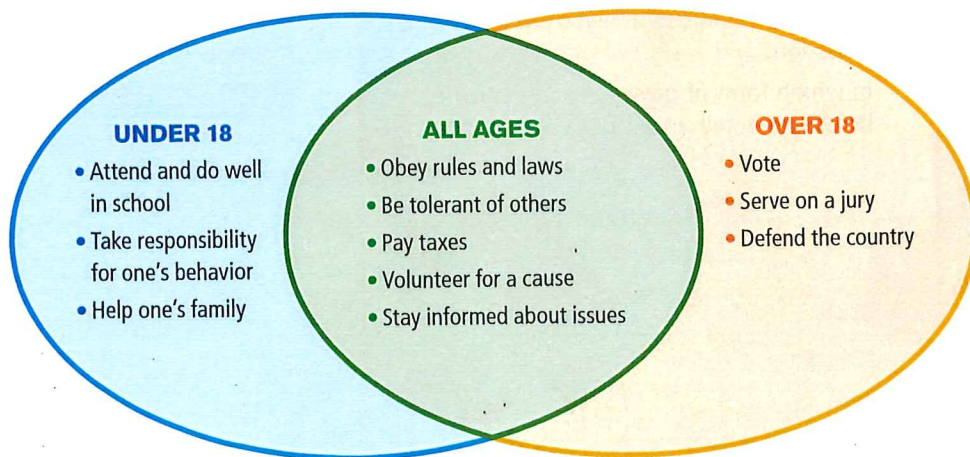
Responsibilities of a U.S. Citizen

As a young person, you can be a good citizen in a number of ways. Notice that some responsibilities are especially for people under 18, and some are specifically for those over 18. And all citizens have some responsibilities in common.

CRITICAL THINKING

Draw Conclusions

Which of the responsibilities shown are community responsibilities?





United Nations Security Council This part of the UN deals with political situations that pose a threat to its members. **Why might a nation want to join an organization like the UN?**

or territories on the Pacific Ocean. The TWS was organized to gather information about and send out warnings of these dangerous oceanic events. Other groups are organized to promote economic development, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The largest international organization in the world is the United Nations (UN). Nearly 200 countries belong to this organization. Its members work to improve political, cultural, educational, health, and economic conditions around the world.

International Organizations

KEY QUESTION Why are international organizations formed?

Countries may join with other nations to form organizations to promote common goals. These organizations might have military, economic, or political goals. Sometimes, countries in a region will form an organization. One example, the Tsunami Warning System (TWS), is a group of 26 nations with coasts

SUMMARIZE Explain why nations form international organizations.

Section 4 Assessment

ONLINE QUIZ
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review
@ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of

- government
- citizen
- representative democracy
- dictatorship

USE YOUR READING NOTES

2. Compare and Contrast

Use your completed chart to answer the following question:

In which form of government is power held by a small group of people?

	RULER	BASIS OF RULE
Democracy		
Monarchy		
Dictatorship		
Oligarchy		
Communism		

KEY IDEAS

3. What are the five types of government?
4. What civic responsibilities does a citizen have?
5. What is the main reason for creating a regional or international organization?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Draw Conclusions** Why do people form governments?
7. **Make Inferences** Why do local governments exist?
8. **CONNECT to Today** Identify the name of your state and local governments, and explain what each does.
9. **WRITING** **Write a Web Log Entry** Imagine that someone living under a different system of government has been critical of democracy on a web log. Write a response telling the reasons why you support your form of government.

CHAPTER SUMMARY



Key Idea 1
People are not equally distributed on the Earth's surface.

Key Idea 2
People move from one place to another to meet their needs for certain resources.

Key Idea 3
Economic activities in an area depend on the presence of natural resources.

Key Idea 4
The world is divided into many political regions and organizations.

 For Review and Study Notes, go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

NAME GAME

Use the Terms & Names list to complete each sentence on paper or online.

- I am the average number of people who live in a specific area.
_____ **population density** _____
- I am something that is found in nature that is necessary or useful to humans. _____
- I am the process of relocating to a new region.

- I am an organization set up to make and enforce rules for society. _____
- I am the growth in the number of people living in urban areas. _____
- I am the way people use resources to make and exchange goods. _____
- I am a reason that attracts people to another area. _____
- I am a type of government in which citizens hold political power. _____
- I am a product or resource sold to another country. _____
- I am a person who owes loyalty to a country and receives its protection. _____

- citizen
- democracy
- export
- economic system
- government
- Gross Domestic Product
- immigrant
- import
- migration
- natural resource
- population
- population density
- pull factor
- push factor
- urbanization

Activities

Flip Cards

Use the online flip cards to quiz yourself on the terms and names introduced in this chapter.



?

a type of government in which a ruling family headed by a king or queen holds political power

Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of human geography.

- ACROSS**
- something found in nature that is useful to humans



VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. urbanization
2. population density
3. economic system
4. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Explain how the terms and names in each group are related.

5. immigrant, push factor, and pull factor
6. democracy, dictatorship, and communism
7. government and citizen

KEY IDEAS

1 The Geography of Population

8. Where do most of the world's people live?
9. What are three factors that influence where people choose to live?
10. How does urbanization occur?

2 Why People Move

11. What are two main push factors and two main pull factors of migration?
12. How do internal and external migrations differ?
13. What are two cultural effects of migration?

3 Resources and Economics

14. What types of resources are renewable? Non-renewable?
15. In what ways is a mixed economy like both market and command economies?
16. What two categories do geographers use to refer to a country's level of economic development?

4 How Governments Work

17. What is a government?
18. What are three characteristics of a democracy?
19. What is the largest international organization in the world, and why was it formed?

CRITICAL THINKING

20. Compare and Contrast Create a table to compare and contrast who holds political power in the five systems of government.

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	WHO HOLDS POWER

- 21. Analyze Causes and Effects** How might migration affect population density?
- 22. Compare and Contrast** What is the difference between a democracy and a dictatorship?
- 23. Connect to Economics** Why do countries need to engage in trade?
- 24. Connect Geography & History** Why have people needed to form governments?
- 25. Five Themes: Movement** What might happen when a group of people brings their culture to a new area?

Answer the

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do natural resources affect a country's population distribution and economy?

Written Response Write a two- or three-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Be sure to consider the key ideas of each section as well as specific ideas about population distribution and economics. Use the rubric below to guide your thinking.

Response Rubric

A strong response will:

- explain why natural resources influence population distribution
- discuss how natural resources impact an economy

- Online Test Practice @ ClassZone.com
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

THEMATIC MAP

Use the map to answer questions 1 and 2 on your paper.



1. Which of the industries shown on the map is not present at Lyon?

- A. aerospace
- B. chemicals
- C. electronics
- D. vehicles

2. In which part of France are the fewest industries located?

- A. northern
- B. central
- C. eastern
- D. southern

CHART

Use the information in the chart to briefly answer questions 3 and 4 on your paper.

Birth Rates		
Country	Rank Out of 226	Birth Rate per 1000
Niger	1	50.73
Tajikistan	49	32.65
Ecuador	90	22.29
Vietnam	131	16.86
United States	155	14.14
Italy	222	8.72

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2006

3. How does the birth rate of Niger compare with that of Italy?

4. How does the United States' rate compare with that of Vietnam?

GeoActivity

1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-ECONOMICS

With a small group, come up with a list of 10 products that you use daily, such as a computer. Research these products to find out where they are produced. Create a slide show that displays the product and the country or countries that produce it.

2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

Reread the part of Section 1 that discusses population geography. Write a series of newspaper headlines that tell the story of the growth of the world's population. Arrange them in chronological order on a poster.

3. MENTAL MAPPING

Create an outline map of your state. Label the sites of the following:

- the state government
- your county government
- your community government