

World Geography

Chapter 4

Resources and Land Use

World Geography

Chapter 4: Resources and Land Use

Section 1: World Resources

Section 2: World Economic Activity



World Resources



- **How do renewable resources and nonrenewable resources differ?**
- **What energy sources are available to individuals and nations?**



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Natural Resources



- **Natural resources** are materials in the natural environment that people value and use to satisfy their needs.
- **Renewable resources** are natural resources that are constantly being replaced or regenerated by the environment.
- Soil and fresh water are constantly being replenished by natural processes.
- **Nonrenewable resources** are resources that cannot be replaced once they have been used.
- Nonrenewable resources are minerals that formed within the earth's crust over millions of years.
- Coal, oil, and natural gas are nonrenewable **fossil fuels** that formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals.
- Recycling and reduction of consumption are ways of stretching limited supplies of nonrenewable resources.



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Energy Sources



- **Modern industrial countries use energy to light cities, power vehicles, and run machines.**
- **Fossil fuels are the most important and heavily used source of energy, but oil and natural gas reserves are spread unevenly across the world and will not last forever.**
- **Nuclear energy** is produced by fission, the splitting of uranium atoms in a nuclear reactor to release their stored energy, but many concerns surround the use of nuclear power.
- **Water power** uses the energy of falling water to generate electricity.
- **Geothermal energy** uses the energy that comes from the earth's internal heat to produce steam to heat homes or make electricity.
- **Solar energy** is energy produced by the sun that is stored to heat water and homes and to generate electricity.



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Section 1 Review



What kind of resource are fossil fuels?

- a) a renewable resource
- b) a nonrenewable resource
- c) a recycled resource
- d) a metallic resource

Fission produces energy from

- a) falling water.
- b) the burning of fossil fuels.
- c) the splitting of uranium atoms.
- d) the earth's internal heat.

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Section 1 Review



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World Economic Activity



- **What are four different categories of economic activities?**
- **Why are global trade patterns changing today?**
- **What kinds of data indicate a country's level of development?**



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Economic Activities



- **Primary economic activities** are those that rely directly upon natural resources, of which hunting, gathering, herding, forestry, farming, and mining are examples.
- **Subsistence farming** is the practice of only growing enough to feed one's family or village, and **commercial farming** is the practice of raising crops and livestock to sell on the market.
- **Secondary economic activities** are those in which raw materials are used to manufacture products of greater value.
- A **cottage industry** is a small-scale industry practiced in subsistence economies, while **commercial industry** turns out large quantities of manufactured goods.
- **Tertiary economic activities** are service industries, which involve firefighters, lawyers, and salespersons.
- **Quaternary economic activities** are jobs that focus on the acquisition, processing, and sharing of information, such as education and government.



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Global Trade Patterns



- Nations set up trade networks when they do not have all the resources and goods they want.
- Goods that are sent out of a country are called **exports**, and goods that are brought into a country are **imports**.
- Governments seek a favorable balance of imports and exports because too many imports can be damaging to a nation's economy by increasing unemployment and the nation's debt.
- Trade routes are determined by geography, transportation technology, and international relations.
- Modern technology is changing the nature of global trade, as computer and satellite networks allow business deals and payment transactions to be conducted electronically.



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Level of Development



- **Economic activities and trade patterns affect a country's level of development.**
- **Modern industrial societies are considered to be developed, countries with lower levels of prosperity are considered to be underdeveloped, and nations showing evidence of progress are called developing countries.**
- **The wealth of countries can be compared by looking at the per capita gross domestic product (GDP).**
- **Developed countries enjoy a higher standard of living compared to developing and undeveloped countries.**
- **Developed countries have higher levels of education and health care, and they have more transportation and communication facilities per person.**
- **People in developed countries consume more food and live longer than people in poorer countries.**



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Section 2 Review



Into which category does a service industry job fall?

- a) primary economic activity
- b) secondary economic activity
- c) tertiary economic activity
- d) quaternary economic activity

Nations showing evidence of political, economic, and social progress are called

- a) developed countries.
- b) underdeveloped countries.
- c) developing countries.
- d) progressive countries.

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Section 2 Review



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