



timeline

History 1



**list of important events in the order in
which they happened**



chronological

History 1



in order of time



interval

History 1



period of time between events

Social Studies 4 Vocabulary Cards



decade

History 1



period of 10 years

Social Studies 4 Vocabulary Cards



century

History 1



period of 100 years



primary source

History 2



records of events as they are first described, usually by witnesses or by people who were involved in the event



secondary source

History 2



accounts that describe or explain primary sources; written after the events have taken place by people who were not present at the events



historical narrative

History 2



accounts of historical events that use primary and secondary sources and show the perspectives of the writer



prehistoric American Indians

History 3



**original groups who lived in Ohio
before written records include: Paleo,
Archaic, Woodland, Fort Ancient**



historic American Indians

History 3



**original groups who lived in Ohio after
written records began include:
Delaware, Miami, Ottawa, Seneca,
Shawnee, and Wyandot**



immigrant

History 3



**person who comes to a country to live
there**



migrating settler

History 3



**person who moves from one place to
another within a country**



liberty

History 4



able to act or speak freely; freedom



justice

History 4



receiving fair treatment under the law



Proclamation of 1763

History 4



act by the British government that did not allow the colonists to settle west of the Appalachians



taxes

History 4



**amount of money that a government
requires people to pay on goods
purchased**



Declaration of Independence

History 4



**American colonies announced their
decision to free themselves from Great
Britain**



Articles of Confederation

History 4



the first national government framework; considered ineffective and replaced by the U.S. Constitution



Northwest Ordinance

History 5



**established a process for the creation
of new states and identified
democratic ideals to be included in
the states of the Northwest Territory**



democratic ideals

History 5



**protection of rights included in the
Northwest Ordinance including
freedom of religion, right to trial by
jury, education, ban on slavery**



Battle of Fallen Timbers

History 6



**American army defeated American
Indians leading to the Treaty of
Greenville**



Treaty of Greenville

History 6



Most American Indians gave up their land claims in much of Ohio after their defeat in the Battle of Fallen Timbers



War of 1812

History 6



**conflict between the United States and
Great Britain and its American Indian
allies**



Battle of Lake Erie

History 6



**Oliver Hazard Perry and American
sailors defeated the British navy;
ended Indian resistance to American
settlement of Ohio**



sectional issues

History 7



disagreements between regions of the United States, especially over whether or not to allow slavery in new territories



Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

History 7



**law that made it illegal to help slaves
escape to freedom**



anti-slavery movement

History 7



**movement that worked to end slavery
in the United States**



Underground Railroad

History 7



system of secret routes used by free people to help slaves escape to freedom



technological innovations

History 8



new inventions that provided benefits to the United States such as the light bulb, gas mask, traffic light, phonograph and cash register



map scale

Geography 9



**shows the relationship between a unit
of length on a map and the
corresponding length on the Earth's
surface**



cardinal directions

Geography 9



**north, south, east and west shown on a
map**



intermediate directions

Geography 9



**direction in the middle of two cardinal
directions such as northeast or
southwest**



relative location

Geography 9



**where something can be found in
relation to another place**



physical characteristics

Geography 9



landforms and climate of a region



human characteristics

Geography 9



**features of a region that involve
people, such as population and
settlement patterns**



economic development

Geography 10



growth of business and industry



agriculture

Geography 10



farming



industry

Geography 10



**making products by using machines
and factories**



biofuels

Geography 10



**fuels that are made from plants such
as corn and soybeans**



region

Geography 11



part of a country that is different or separate from other parts in some way



economic characteristics

Geography 11



**relating to the buying, selling, and
trading of goods and services**



modified

Geography 12



**changes humans have made to the
environment**



positive consequences

Geography 12



**effects that benefit people and/or the
environment**



negative consequences

Geography 12



effects that harm people and/or the environment



cultural diversity

Geography 13



**having people who are different races
or who have different cultures in a
region**



industrialization

Geography 13



growth of factories and businesses in a region



demographic

Geography 13



**qualities such as age, race, and
income of a group of people**



immigration

Geography 13



to come to a country to live there



transportation systems

Geography 14



**methods of moving people or things
from place to place by water, roads,
or airways**



rights of citizenship

Government 15



**freedom of religion, speech, press,
petition and assembly protected by
the First Amendment**



civic responsibilities and duties

Government 15



obeying the law, respecting the rights of others, paying taxes, serving on juries, and (for men) registering for the selective service



civic participation

Government 16



**actively engaging in the community
by using information effectively to
make an informed decision**



main idea

Government 16



tells the topic of the paragraph

Social Studies 4 Vocabulary Cards



fact

Government 16



true piece of information



opinion

Government 16



**belief, judgment, or way of thinking
about something**



pictograph

Government 16



**uses symbols or illustrations to
represent numbers**



bar graph

Government 16



uses columns of different heights to show and compare different amounts



line graph

Government 16



uses points connected by a line to show how something has increased, decreased or stayed the same over time



table

Government 16



**presents information in columns and
rows**



perspective

Government 16



**way of thinking about and
understanding something**



compromise

Government 17



reaching agreement in which each person gives up something that was wanted in order to end a dispute



laws

Government 18



rules established by the government to describe how people are expected to behave



U.S. Constitution

Government 19



provided a government with limited powers and protections for the rights of citizens



First Amendment

Government 19



**guarantees the freedoms of religion,
speech, press, petition and assembly**



freedom of religion

Government 19



right to hold our own religious beliefs



freedom of speech

Government 19



right to express our views freely



freedom of press

Government 19



**right to express our views in print
through newspapers, journals, books,
etc.**



freedom to petition

Government 19



**right to send letters of complaint and
request action from the government**



freedom of assembly

Government 19



right to hold public meetings



constitution

Government 20



**written document describing the way
a government is organized and how its
power is given**



democratic constitution

Government 20



provides framework limiting the powers of the government and defining the authority of elected officials



legislative branch

Government 21



passes laws



executive branch

Government 21



carries out and enforces laws



judicial branch

Government 21



interprets and applies laws



entrepreneur

Economics 23



**individual who organizes the use of
productive resources to produce
goods or services**



productive resources

Economics 23



resources used to make goods and services (natural resources, human resources, capital goods)



natural resource

Economics 23



**material found in nature, such as
minerals, soil and oil**



human resource

Economics 23



**talents and skills of people that
contribute to the production of goods
and services**



capital goods

Economics 23



**human-made materials needed to
produce goods and services such as
buildings, machinery, tools**



profit

Economics 23



**money that is made in a business after
all the costs are paid**



risk

Economics 23



**possibility that something bad, such as
a loss of money, will happen**



benefit

Economics 23



**good or helpful result or effect such as
making a profit**



income

Economics 24



**money that is earned from a job or
business**



financial well-being

Economics 24



earning income, saving money and spending less money to gain enough to meet one's need, including extra for emergencies