



## **multiple-tier timeline**

History 1



**two or more rows of events, with each row representing a different topic or perspective related to a specific time period**



## **social structure**

History 2



**pattern of organized relationships  
among groups of people within a  
society**



**religion**

History 2



**system of beliefs, ceremonies, and  
rules used to worship a god or a group  
of gods**



**technology**

History 2



**any way of putting knowledge to  
practical use to make something or  
solve a problem**



**agriculture**

History 2



**farming, including growing crops and  
raising livestock**



**exploration**

History 3



**travel over or through (a place) in  
order to learn more about it or to find  
something**



## **colonization**

History 3



**to create a colony in or on (a place) -  
to take control of (an area) and send  
people to live there**



## **geographic tools**

Geography 4



**instruments used by a geographer to study the physical and human features of the earth, including maps, globes, aerial photographs, GIS**





## **aerial photograph**

Geography 4



**picture taken from high above the earth, usually with cameras from an airplane**



**satellite image**

Geography 4



**picture of earth collected by satellites  
in space**



## **spatial perspective**

Geography 4



**study of where things happen - studies  
physical locations to determine how  
people live on the surface of the Earth**



**globe**

Geography 4



**round object with a map of the world;  
three dimensional representation of  
the world**

Social Studies 5 Vocabulary Cards



**cartographer**

Geography 4



**map maker**



# latitude

Geography 5



**imaginary horizontal lines that run across the Earth; sometimes called parallels since they run parallel to each other**



# longitude

Geography 5



**imaginary lines that run north and south on a map of globe from the North Pole to the South Pole; not parallel (meet at the Poles)**



**location**

Geography 5



**position of a place on the Earth;  
usually expressed by a grid (latitude  
and longitude)**





**climate**

Geography 5



**usual weather conditions in a  
particular place or region**



**region**

Geography 6



**area with similar characteristics that  
makes it different from other areas**



**landform**

Geography 6



**shape, form, or nature of physical  
features of the Earth's surface**



**population**

Geography 6



**total number of persons living in a country, city, or any district or area**



**culture**

Geography 6



**beliefs, customs, arts, etc., of a  
particular society, group, place, or  
time**



**economics**

Geography 6



**relating to the production, distribution,  
and use of income, wealth, and goods  
for trade**



**variation**

Geography 7



**change in the form, position,  
condition, or amount of something**



**physical environment**

Geography 7



**natural world in a particular  
geographic area**





## **unintended consequences**

Geography 7



**effects, results, or outcomes of something that are not ones produced by a purposeful action**



**modification**

Geography 7



**change the form of something,  
especially the natural environment**



**anthropologist**

Geography 8



**person who studies human races,  
origins, societies, and cultures**



## **cultural group**

Geography 8



**group of people who share one or more unique characteristics such as race, national origin and ethnicity**



**political factors**

Geography 9



**reasons for human migration relating  
to government, their policies, and wars**



**environmental factors**

Geography 9



**reasons for human migration relating  
to natural disasters and climate**



**social factors**

Geography 9



**reasons for human migration relating  
to family, cultural, and religious  
connections**



**economic factors**

Geography 9



**reasons for human migration relating  
to the availability of resources and  
jobs**





## **cultural diversity**

Geography 10



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



**source**

Government 11



**anything that provides information  
about a given topic**



# almanac

Government 11



**book published every year that contains facts about weather forecasts, farmer's planting dates, and information of general interest**



**map**

Government 11



**picture or chart that shows the rivers,  
mountains, streets, etc., in a particular  
area**



**trade book**

Government 11



**book that is published for and sold to  
the general public**



**periodical**

Government 11



**magazine that is published every  
week, month, etc.**



**table**

Government 11



**collection of information that is  
arranged in rows and columns**



## **line graph**

Government 11



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





**bar graph**

Government 11



**uses columns of different heights to show and compare different amounts**



**democracy**

Government 12



**government in which the power of those in authority is limited because the people retain supreme power**



# **dictatorship**

Government 12



**government in which a ruler or small group of people holds absolute power, often through force**



**monarchy**

Government 12



**government headed by a monarch,  
such as king, queen, shah or sultan  
whose position is usually inherited**



## circle graph

Economics 13



**shows how an entire segment of data  
can be separated into parts**



**data**

Economics 13



**body of information, facts, statistics**



**consequence**

Economics 14



**the effect, result, or outcome of an  
earlier action or decision**



## **productive resources**

Economics 15



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





## **human resources**

Economics 15



**productive resources consisting of the talents and skills of human beings that contribute to the production of goods and services**



## **capital goods**

Economics 15



**productive resource consisting of human-made materials needed to produce goods and services; including buildings, machinery, tools**



**natural resources**

Economics 15



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



**specialization**

Economics 15



**production of fewer kinds of goods  
and services than are consumed**



**trade**

Economics 15



**buying, selling, or exchanging goods  
within a country or between countries**



**entrepreneur**

Economics 16



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



**division of labor**

Economics 16



**way work tasks are separated**



**productive capacity**

Economics 16



**maximum output; the most that can  
be produced**





**interdependent**

Economics 17



**related in such a way that each needs  
or depends on the other**



**knowledge**

Economics 18



**degrees, certification, license required  
for a particular job**



**skills**

Economics 18



**technical and entrepreneurial abilities  
required for a particular job**



**experiences**

Economics 18



**entry-level jobs, internships and life experiences required for a particular job**