

Social Studies 6 Vocabulary

Standard	Content Statement	Term	Definition
Academic	0	classify	arrange by assigning things into groups or categories based on their characteristics
Academic	0	compare	to examine (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences
Academic	0	conclusion	a reasoned deduction or inference
Academic	0	describe	to tell or depict in written or spoken words; give an account of
Academic	0	examine	to inquire into or investigate
Academic	0	explain	to make known in detail
Academic	0	predict	to declare or tell in advance; forecast the future
Academic	0	relationship	a connection, association, or involvement
History	1	A.D.	In the year of the Lord; since Christ was born (used in indicating dates)
History	1	B.C.	Before Christ (used in indicating dates)
History	1	B.C.E.	Before Common Era; alternative to B.C.
History	1	C.E.	Common Era; alternative to A.D.
History	1	chronology	arranging time in periods and determining the dates and historical order of past events
History	1	timeline	showing important events in the order in which they occurred with evenly spaced intervals for centuries, decades, and years
History	2	agriculture	farming, including growing crops and raising livestock
History	2	civilization	a society with cities, a government, workers who specialize in certain jobs, social classes; characterized by writing, art, culture
History	2	cultural	relating to culture - people's learned behavior and ways of life, including their language, beliefs, customs, and practices
History	2	economic	relating to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and goods for trade
History	2	enduring influence	long-term effects; impact can be seen many years, decades, or centuries later
History	2	government	form or system of rule by which a state, community, etc., is governed
History	2	irrigation	creation of artificial waterways to carry water from rivers to fields to assist in growing of crops
History	2	religion	a set of beliefs about the nature of the universe, the existence of one God or several gods, the meaning of life, and moral codes of behavior
History	2	social structure	a pattern of organized relationships among groups of people within a society
History	2	technology	any way of putting knowledge to practical use to make something or solve a problem
History	2	trade	buying, selling, or exchanging goods within a country or between countries
Geography	3	aerial photograph	picture taken from high above the earth, usually with cameras from an airplane
Geography	3	cartographer	map maker
Geography	3	diagram	representation of something in graphic form
Geography	3	environment	the natural world in a particular geographic area
Geography	3	geographic	relating to the natural features, population, characteristics of a region
Geography	3	geographic tools	instrument used by a geographer to study the physical and human features of the earth, including maps, globes, aerial photographs, GIS
Geography	3	globe	a round object with a map of the world; three dimensional representation of the world
Geography	3	satellite image	images of earth collected by satellites in space
Geography	3	spatial perspective	study of where things happen - studies physical locations to determine how people live on the surface of the Earth
Geography	4	absolute location	the exact position of a place on the Earth; usually expressed by a grid (latitude and longitude)
Geography	4	coordinate points	set of numbers that determines the location of a point in space, expressed in latitude and longitude degrees
Geography	4	equator	line of latitude that stretches around the middle of the Earth
Geography	4	latitude	imaginary horizontal lines that run across the Earth; sometimes called parallels since they run parallel to each other
Geography	4	longitude	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)
Geography	4	parallel	line of latitude; extending in the same direction, equally distant at all points
Geography	4	Prime Meridian	line of longitude that divides the world into Eastern and Western Hemispheres
Geography	5	climate	long-term trends in weather and conditions in the atmosphere of an area
Geography	5	criteria	standards used to judge or evaluate something
Geography	5	cultural region	area in which people share common cultural characteristics such as language, history, or religious beliefs
Geography	5	landform	shape, form, or nature of physical features of the Earth's surface
Geography	5	physical region	area that shares the same physical characteristics, such as landforms, climate, plant or animal life
Geography	5	population	total number of persons living in a country, city, or any district or area
Geography	5	region	area with similar characteristics that make it distinct from other areas; places within a region are more alike than places outside the region
Geography	6	modification	change the form of something, especially the natural environment
Geography	6	physical	characteristics of an area that are part of nature, such as landforms, climates, plant and animal life
Geography	6	unintended consequences	effects, results, or outcomes of something that are not ones produced by a purposeful action
Geography	7	environmental factors	reasons for human migration relating to natural disasters and climate

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Geography	7	international trade	exchange of goods between countries
Geography	7	migration	human movement from one place to another in order to establish new homes
Geography	7	political factors	reasons for human migration relating to government, their policies, and wars
Geography	7	social factors	reasons for human migration relating to family, cultural, and religious connections
Geography	8	Buddhism	religion founded in India by Buddha (Gautama) and later spreading to China, Burma, Japan, Tibet, and parts of southeast Asia.
Geography	8	Christianity	the religion derived from Jesus Christ, based on the Bible as sacred scripture; began in Israel and spread throughout the Roman Empire
Geography	8	diffusion	spread of people, ideas, technology and products among places
Geography	8	Hinduism	common religion of India, based upon the religion of the original Aryan settlers and evolved in the Vedas, the Upanishads and Bhagavad-Gita
Geography	8	Islam	religious faith of Muslims, based on the words and religious system founded by the prophet Muhammad and taught by the Koran
Geography	8	Judaism	monotheistic religion of the ancient Hebrews tracing back to Abraham in early Mesopotamia and Israel
Geography	8	tradition	a continuing pattern of culture beliefs or practices; a long-established or inherited way of thinking or acting
Government	9	accuracy	condition or quality of being true, correct, or exact; without error
Government	9	perspective	a specific point of view in understanding or judging things or events
Government	9	source	anything that provides information about a given topic
Government	9	verify	to prove the truth of, as by evidence or testimony; confirm
Government	10	authority	a power or right to rule
Government	10	characteristic	a distinguishing feature or quality
Government	10	citizens' liberties	the freedom of a citizen to exercise rights, such as speech, assembly, religion, without unwarranted interference by the government
Government	10	democracy	system of government in which political control is exercised by the people, either directly or through elected representatives
Government	10	dictatorship	system of government in which those who rule usually acquire and maintain authority by force and have absolute control
Government	10	governed	the people who are subject to the laws and authorities in any system of government
Government	10	monarchy	system of government headed by a monarch, such as king, queen, shah or sultan whose position is usually inherited
Government	10	power	political control in the government of a country, state; authority
Government	10	theocracy	system of government headed by one or more religious leaders who claim to rule by divine authority
Economics	11	data	a body of information, facts, statistics
Economics	11	export	goods sold by producers in one country to buyers in another country
Economics	11	import	goods from a foreign country brought into a country for use or sale
Economics	11	natural resources	material found in nature, such as minerals, soil and oil
Economics	11	patterns	combination of qualities, acts, tendencies forming a consistent arrangement
Economics	12	consequence	the effect, result, or outcome of an earlier action or decision
Economics	13	capital good	productive resource consisting of human-made materials needed to produce goods and services; included buildings, machinery, tools
Economics	13	fundamental questions	in economics: what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce
Economics	13	human resource	a productive resource consisting of the talents and skills of human beings that contribute to the production of goods and services
Economics	13	means of distribution	how a good or service is made available for use by consumers
Economics	13	produce	to make goods or services that are used by other people
Economics	13	productive resources	resources used to make goods and services (natural resources, human resources, capital goods)
Economics	13	supply	the quantities of a good or service that producers are willing and able to provide at various prices during a given time period
Economics	14	consumption	the purchase and/or use of goods and services
Economics	14	goods	objects that are capable of satisfying people's wants
Economics	14	manufactured items	goods produced by the process of turning raw materials into finished products
Economics	14	production	act of combining productive resources to make goods and services
Economics	14	services	actions that are capable of satisfying people's wants
Economics	14	specialization	concentration of production on fewer kinds of goods and service than are consumed
Economics	15	capacity	the maximum amount or number that can be received or contained
Economics	15	competition	two or more groups selling the same goods or services in the same market or area
Economics	15	inputs	productive resources used in producing a good or providing a service
Economics	15	interaction	reciprocal action, effect, or influence
Economics	15	outputs	the quantity or amount of goods and services produced