classify

arrange by assigning things into groups or categories based on their characteristics
compare

to examine (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) in order to note similarities and differences
conclusion

a reasoned deduction or inference
describe

to tell or depict in written or spoken words; give an account of
examine

to inquire into or investigate
explain

to make known in detail
Social Studies 6 Vocabulary Cards

predict

to declare or tell in advance; forecast the future
relationship

a connection, association, or involvement
A.D.

In the year of the Lord; since Christ was born (used in indicating dates)
B.C.

Before Christ (used in indicating dates)
B.C.E.

Before Common Era; alternative to B.C.
C.E.

Common Era; alternative to A.D.
chronology

arranging time in periods and determining the dates and historical order of past events
timeline

showing important events in the order in which they occurred with evenly spaced intervals for centuries, decades, and years
agriculture

farming, including growing crops and raising livestock
civilization

a society with cities, a government, workers who specialize in certain jobs, social classes; characterized by writing, art, culture
cultural

relating to culture - people's learned behavior and ways of life, including their language, beliefs, customs, and practices
economic

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

long-term effects; impact can be seen many years, decades, or centuries later
government

form or system of rule by which a state, community, etc., is governed
irrigation

creation of artificial waterways to carry water from rivers to fields to assist in growing of crops
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
social structure

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

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

buying, selling, or exchanging goods within a country or between countries
aerial photograph

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

map maker
diagram

representation of something in graphic form
environment

the natural world in a particular geographic area
geographic

relating to the natural features, population, characteristics of a region
geographic tools

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

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

images of earth collected by satellites in space
Spatial perspective

Study of where things happen - studies physical locations to determine how people live on the surface of the Earth.
absolute location

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

set of numbers that determines the location of a point in space, expressed in latitude and longitude degrees
equator

line of latitude that stretches around the middle of the Earth
latitude

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

line of latitude; extending in the same direction, equally distant at all points
Prime Meridian

line of longitude that divides the world into Eastern and Western Hemispheres
climate

long-term trends in weather and conditions in the atmosphere of an area
criteria

standards used to judge or evaluate something
cultural region

area in which people share common cultural characteristics such as language, history, or religious beliefs
landform

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

area that shares the same physical characteristics, such as landforms, climate, plant or animal life
population

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

area with similar characteristics that make it distinct from other areas; places within a region are more alike than places outside the region
modification

change the form of something, especially the natural environment
physical

characteristics of an area that are part of nature, such as landforms, climates, plant and animal life
unintended consequences

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

reasons for human migration relating to natural disasters and climate
international trade

exchange of goods between countries
migration

human movement from one place to another in order to establish new homes
political factors

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

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

religion founded in India by Buddha (Gautama) and later spreading to China, Burma, Japan, Tibet, and parts of southeast Asia.
Christianity

the religion derived from Jesus Christ, based on the Bible as sacred scripture; began in Israel and spread throughout the Roman Empire
diffusion

spread of people, ideas, technology and products among places
Hinduism

common religion of India, based upon the religion of the original Aryan settlers and evolved in the Vedas, the Upanishads and Bhagavad-Gita
Islam

religious faith of Muslims, based on the words and religious system founded by the prophet Muhammad and taught by the Koran
Judaism

monotheistic religion of the ancient Hebrews tracing back to Abraham in early Mesopotamia and Israel
tradition

a continuing pattern of culture beliefs or practices; a long-established or inherited way of thinking or acting
accuracy

condition or quality of being true, correct, or exact; without error
perspective

a specific point of view in understanding or judging things or events
Source

Anything that provides information about a given topic
verify

to prove the truth of, as by evidence or testimony; confirm
authority

a power or right to rule
characteristic

a distinguishing feature or quality
citizens' liberties

the freedom of a citizen to exercise rights, such as speech, assembly, religion, without unwarranted interference by the government
democracy

system of government in which political control is exercised by the people, either directly or through elected representatives
dictatorship

system of government in which those who rule usually acquire and maintain authority by force and have absolute control
governed

the people who are subject to the laws and authorities in any system of government
monarchy

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

political control in the government of a country, state; authority
theocracy

system of government headed by one or more religious leaders who claim to rule by divine authority
data

Economics 11

a body of information, facts, statistics
export

goods sold by producers in one country to buyers in another country
import

goods from a foreign country brought into a country for use or sale
natural resources

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

combination of qualities, acts, tendencies forming a consistent arrangement
consequence

the effect, result, or outcome of an earlier action or decision
capital good

productive resource consisting of human-made materials needed to produce goods and services; included buildings, machinery, tools
fundamental questions

in economics: what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce
human resource

a productive resource consisting of the talents and skills of human beings that contribute to the production of goods and services
means of distribution

how a good or service is made available for use by consumers
produce

to make goods or services that are used by other people
productive resources

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

The quantities of a good or service that producers are willing and able to provide at various prices during a given time period.
consumption

the purchase and/or use of goods and services
goods

objects that are capable of satisfying people's wants
manufactured items

goods produced by the process of turning raw materials into finished products
production

act of combining productive resources to make goods and services
services

actions that are capable of satisfying people's wants
specialization

congestion of production on fewer kinds of goods and service than are consumed
capacity

the maximum amount or number that can be received or contained
competition

two or more groups selling the same goods or services in the same market or area
inputs

productive resources used in producing a good or providing a service
interaction

reciprocal action, effect, or influence
outputs

the quantity or amount of goods and services produced