multiple-tier timeline

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

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

System of beliefs, ceremonies, and rules used to worship a god or a group of gods.
technology

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

farming, including growing crops and raising livestock
exploration

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

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

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

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

picture 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
globe

round object with a map of the world; three dimensional representation of the world
Social Studies 5 Vocabulary Cards

- cartographer
- map maker
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)
location

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

usual weather conditions in a particular place or region
region

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

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

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

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

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

change in the form, position, condition, or amount of something
physical environment

natural world in a particular geographic area
unintended consequences

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

change the form of something, especially the natural environment
anthropologist

person who studies human races, origins, societies, and cultures
cultural group

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

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

reasons for human migration relating to natural disasters and climate
social factors

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

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

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

anything that provides information about a given topic
almanac

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

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

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

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

collection of information that is arranged in rows and columns
line graph

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

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

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

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

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

tables

demonstrates how an entire segment of data can be separated into parts
data

body of information, facts, statistics
consequence

the effect, result, or outcome of an earlier action or decision
productive resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

way work tasks are separated
productive capacity

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maximum output; the most that can be produced
interdependent

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

degrees, certification, license required for a particular job
skills

technical and entrepreneurial abilities required for a particular job
experiences

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