



**classify**

Academic



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



**compare**

Academic



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



**conclusion**

Academic



**a reasoned deduction or inference**



**describe**

Academic



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



**examine**

Academic



**to inquire into or investigate**



**explain**

Academic



**to make known in detail**



**predict**

Academic



**to declare or tell in advance; forecast  
the future**



**relationship**

Academic



**a connection, association, or  
involvement**



**A.D.**

History 1



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



**B.C.**

History 1



**Before Christ (used in indicating dates)**



**B.C.E.**

History 1



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



**C.E.**

History 1



**Common Era; alternative to A.D.**



# **chronology**

History 1



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



**timeline**

History 1



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



**agriculture**

History 2



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



## **civilization**

History 2



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



**cultural**

History 2



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



**economic**

History 2



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



**enduring influence**

History 2



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



**government**

History 2



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



**irrigation**

History 2



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



# religion

History 2



**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**

History 2



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



**technology**

History 2



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



**trade**

History 2



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



## **aerial photograph**

Geography 3



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



**cartographer**

Geography 3



**map maker**



**diagram**

Geography 3



**representation of something in graphic form**



**environment**

Geography 3



**the natural world in a particular  
geographic area**



**geographic**

Geography 3



**relating to the natural features,  
population, characteristics of a region**



## **geographic tools**

Geography 3



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



**globe**

Geography 3



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



**satellite image**

Geography 3



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



## **spatial perspective**

Geography 3



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



## **absolute location**

Geography 4



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



## **coordinate points**

Geography 4



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



**equator**

Geography 4



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



## **latitude**

Geography 4



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



## **longitude**

Geography 4



**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**

Geography 4



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



## Prime Meridian

Geography 4



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



**climate**

Geography 5



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



**criteria**

Geography 5



**standards used to judge or evaluate  
something**



## **cultural region**

Geography 5



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



**landform**

Geography 5



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



## **physical region**

Geography 5



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



**population**

Geography 5



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



**region**

Geography 5



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



**modification**

Geography 6



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



**physical**

Geography 6



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



**unintended consequences**

Geography 6



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



## **environmental factors**

Geography 7



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



**international trade**

Geography 7



**exchange of goods between countries**



**migration**

Geography 7



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



## **political factors**

Geography 7



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



## **social factors**

Geography 7



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



# Buddhism

Geography 8



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



# Christianity

Geography 8



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



**diffusion**

Geography 8



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



# Hinduism

Geography 8



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



# Islam

Geography 8



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



# Judaism

Geography 8



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



## **tradition**

Geography 8



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



**accuracy**

Government 9



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



**perspective**

Government 9



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



**source**

Government 9



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



**verify**

Government 9



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



**authority**

Government 10



**a power or right to rule**



**characteristic**

Government 10



**a distinguishing feature or quality**



## **citizens' liberties**

Government 10



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



# democracy

Government 10



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



# **dictatorship**

Government 10



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



**governed**

Government 10



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



**monarchy**

Government 10



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



**power**

Government 10



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



**theocracy**

Government 10



**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**

Economics 11



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



**import**

Economics 11



**goods from a foreign country brought  
into a country for use or sale**



**natural resources**

Economics 11



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



**patterns**

Economics 11



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



**consequence**

Economics 12



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



## **capital good**

Economics 13



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



## **fundamental questions**

Economics 13



**in economics: what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce**



## **human resource**

Economics 13



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



**means of distribution**

Economics 13



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



**produce**

Economics 13



**to make goods or services that are  
used by other people**



## **productive resources**

Economics 13



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



**supply**

Economics 13



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



**consumption**

Economics 14



**the purchase and/or use of goods and services**



**goods**

Economics 14



**objects that are capable of satisfying  
people's wants**



**manufactured items**

Economics 14



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



**production**

Economics 14



**act of combining productive resources  
to make goods and services**



**services**

Economics 14



**actions that are capable of satisfying  
people's wants**



# **specialization**

Economics 14



**concentration of production on fewer  
kinds of goods and service than are  
consumed**



**capacity**

Economics 15



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



# **competition**

Economics 15



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



**inputs**

Economics 15



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



**interaction**

Economics 15



**reciprocal action, effect, or influence**



**outputs**

Economics 15



**the quantity or amount of goods and  
services produced**