analyze

to examine carefully and in detail so as to identify causes, key factors, possible results
demonstrate

to make evident or establish by arguments or reasoning; prove
describe

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

to consider or examine by argument, comment, etc.
social studies 7 vocabulary cards

explain

to make known in detail

academic
archaeologist

scientist who examines objects such as bones and tools to learn about past peoples and cultures
artifact

material object of a culture such as a tool, an article of clothing or a prepared food
evaluating

to judge or determine the significance, worth, or quality of; assess
historian

scholar who researches and writes about history
norms

social expectations that guide behavior
perspective

a specific point of view in understanding or judging things or events
primary source

account of an event by someone who was present at the event
values

lasting beliefs or ideals shared by the members of a culture about what is good, right, fair, and just
amphitheater

oval or round building with tiers of seats around a central open area, as those used in ancient Rome for gladiatorial contests
aqueduct

a structure that carries water over long distances
architecture

designing buildings, open areas, communities, and other artificial constructions and environments
astrolabe

astronomical instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; used by Greek astronomers from about 200 B.C.
basilica

a large oblong building used as a hall of justice and public meeting place
checks and balances

limits imposed on all branches of a government by giving each branch the right to amend or void some acts of the other branches
Christianity

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

responsibility of citizens to obey laws, participate in government and work for the common good
civilization

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

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

art or science of making practical application of the knowledge of pure sciences as in the construction of bridges, buildings, ships
frescoes

design painted on a moist, plaster surface with colors ground up in water or a limewater mixture
governance

exercise of authority; control
history

the written and other recorded events of people of the past
legacy

something transmitted by or received from an ancestor or previous civilization or from the past
ore smelting

produce a metal from its ore through heating
persecution

causing injury or distress to others because of their religion, race, or political beliefs
pulley block

a lifting machine that helped Romans create large structures
republic

type of government in which citizens who have the right to vote select the leaders
technology

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

power and responsibility divided among three branches of government
Byzantine Empire

the Eastern Roman Empire after the fall of the Western Empire in 476 A.D.
feudal system

system in which land was owned by kings or lords but held by vassals in return for their loyalty
Germanic

northern tribes that invaded the Roman Empire in the 1st through 6th centuries A.D.
manorial system

economic relationship between peasants and lords; peasants worked on land owned by the lord in return for money and services.
Mongol

nomads from the plains of Central Asia, north of China; fierce warriors who created a large empire under Genghis Khan
Turks

a native or inhabitant of the Ottoman Empire
anatomy

the science concerned with the physical structure of animals and plants
astronomy

study of stars and other objects beyond the Earth's atmosphere
chemistry

science that deals with the composition and properties of substances and various elementary forms of matter
Crusades

series of military expeditions launched by Christian Europeans to win the Holy Land back from Muslim control
geography

study of the Earth's surface and the processes that shape it
Islamic Civilization

a golden age of culture from about 800-1100 A.D; great advances in mathematics and science
physiology

branch of biology dealing with the functions and activities of living organisms and their parts
cultural change

change in the culture (religion, customs, language, etc.) as a result of invention, discovery, or contact with other societies
Renaissance

widespread change in culture that took place in Europe beginning in the 1300s
challenges to scientific theories during the Renaissance, especially relating to the study of the Earth and its place in the universe
social changes

changes in arts, education, literature during the Renaissance
political power

control in the government of a country, state; authority
Protestant

Christians who shared religious views of Martin Luther and others who protested against the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation
Reformation

term used to describe Martin Luther’s break with the Roman Catholic Church and the movement it inspired
Roman Catholic Church

the Christian church of which the Pope, or bishop of Rome, is the supreme head
commercial centers

area where most of the economic activity and trade takes place within a country or city
cultural centers

area where most of the education, religion, and exchange of ideas take place within a country or city
empire

many territories and people controlled by one government
Silk Road

chain of trade routes stretching from China to the Mediterranean Sea
trade

buying, selling, or exchanging goods within a country or between countries
trans-Saharan slave trade

Africans were sold by their rulers to Arab traders who moved them across the Sahara to North Africa to sell in Mediterranean countries
colonization

one country extends control over foreign lands
conquest

the act or state of conquering or the state of being conquered
exploration

the investigation of unknown regions
Columbian Exchange

the movement of plants and animals between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres after the voyages of Columbus
communicable disease

disease that is transmitted through direct contact with an infected individual or indirectly; contagious disease
fauna

animal life
flora

plant life
pathogen

any disease-producing agent, especially a virus, bacterium, or other microorganism
geographic representation

maps, globes, and other visuals that show the features of the Earth's surface and the processes that shape it
population density

number of people living per unit of an area (e.g. per square mile)
geographic factors

reasons for movement relating to climate, bodies of water, mountains, deserts, proximity to natural resources
impede

to slow the movement or progress by means of obstacles or hindrances; obstruct; hinder
promote

to help or encourage to exist or flourish; further
Buddhism

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

group of traders traveling together
cultural diffusion

spread of the traits, ideas and products of a culture from one place to another
magnetic compass

compass having a magnetized needle generally in line with the magnetic poles of the earth
textiles

any cloth or goods produced by weaving or knitting
Assemblies

legislative branch of Roman government in which citizens cast ballots directly; subject to strong checks on their power by Senate
Consuls

either of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic; executives
democracy

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

democratic system of government in which the people exercise political control and participate directly in decision making
feudalism

system in which land was owned by kings or lords but held by vassals in return for their loyalty
nation state

sovereign territorial unit characterized with defined borders, common languages, culture and values
radical

a dramatic change from the tradition or past practice
representative democracy

democratic system of government in which the people exercise political control through elected representatives
Senate

the supreme council of state in Rome
Magna Carta

document limiting king's power over his nobles, agreed to by King John of England in 1215; led to development of democratic principles
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<th>Vocabulary Card</th>
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<tr>
<td>benefit</td>
<td>that which is perceived as an improvement or advantage as the result of a decision</td>
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cost

a sacrifice, loss, or penalty
cost-benefit analysis

determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits
distribution

frequency of occurrence or the natural geographic range or place where any item or category of items occurs
interdependence

countries are mutually reliant on each other
productive resources

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

coloration of production on fewer kinds of goods and services than are consumed
variability

tendency to shift or change
barter economy

Economy that uses trade of goods and services for other goods and services without the use of money
market

interaction of buyers and sellers
exchanging goods and services
monetary economy

economy that uses money for the exchange of goods and services