



Level 4

Social Studies

2nd Edition

Help Pages

Help Pages Glossary

absolute location	an exact location identified by its coordinates
acre	a large area of land
adapt	adjust to something new
agricultural	a type of farm that grows crops or animals
agriculture	farming
assembly line	a team of workers, each making one part
barter	trading one thing for another
basin	bowl-shaped area lower than the land around it
bog	a land area with spongy, wet soil
capital	the city where most government leaders work
capital resources	the things workers use to make goods or give services
Capitol	a special building where the leaders of a government work
century	one hundred years
characteristics	things which describe something
citizen	a person who lives in a country and shares the same rights with other citizens; a member of a community
civil war	a war between two groups in the same country
climate	describes the weather conditions of an area over a long period
climate zone	a geographic area of similar climate
colony	an area under the rule of another country
commerce	buying and selling
communication	how people pass information to one another
community	a group of people with something in common

Help Pages

Glossary

conquistador	one of a group of Spanish soldiers who conquered parts of the Americas
consequence	what happens because of something else
constitution	a written plan for a government
consumer	a person who buys goods and services
coordinates	points on the globe where latitude and longitude lines cross
culture	a way of living
currency	the money a country uses
decade	ten years
Declaration of Independence	the document written by the colonists announcing independence from Great Britain
degree	this is the label for a line of latitude or longitude on a map; the degree symbol is a small circle above and to the right of a number (e.g. 60°)
demand	how much of a good or service consumers want
democracy	a type of government with rulers picked by the citizens
diversity	a mix of many different types of people
Eastern Hemisphere	half of the Earth, east of the Prime Meridian
economics	the study of how consumers use limited resources to satisfy their wants and needs
economy	the system which manages the exchange of money for goods or services
ecosystem	all of the living and nonliving things that interact with each other in an area
elect / election	citizens vote for a new leader
elevated	raised up

Help Pages

Glossary

Emancipation Proclamation	an order delivered by President Lincoln, freeing all slaves
Equator	the latitude line at 0°; divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere
erosion	the process of wind and water wearing away the Earth's surface
executive branch	the branch of government that enforces the law
export	a good or service one country sells to another
fertile soil	soil that is rich in nutrients and very good for growing plants
free enterprise	an economy in which a person can start and operate any legal business
geography	the study of Earth's surface and its characteristics
glacier	an extremely large sheet of ice that moves over the surface of the Earth
goods	things that a person or business sells
government	a group of people who make laws and run communities
green space	land that has not been built on; has trees, grass, or other natural elements
hemisphere	half of a sphere; half of the Earth
history	the story of what has happened in the past
human resources	the people who make a good or provide a service
import	a good or service one country buys from another
income	the money one earns for doing a job

Help Pages

Glossary

income tax	money taken out of one's income to pay for things in a city such as roads, schools, and libraries
independence	being free from someone else's rule
indigenous	original or native to an area
industry	business that provides a good or service
interest	extra money a person earns for keeping money in a bank
international	involving two or more countries
International Date Line	the longitude line opposite the Prime Meridian on the globe.
irrigate	to transport water to crops from lakes and rivers
issues	ideas/topics being discussed by candidates in an election
judge	a member of the judicial branch
judicial branch	the branch of government that interprets the law; judiciary
judiciary	the judicial branch of government
landform	a natural formation on the surface of the Earth
landmark	something that helps people to know a place
latitude	horizontal (side to side) lines on a map; describes distance from the equator
legislative branch	the branch of government that makes laws; legislature
legislature	the legislative branch of the government

Help Pages

Glossary

longitude	vertical (up and down) lines on a map; describes distance from the Prime Meridian
manufacture	to make or put together
map grid	horizontal and vertical lines that divide a map into boxes
map key	shows what a symbol on a map means
map scale	a line on a map that is used to measure distance
marsh	a wet, grassy area
meridian	a longitude line; a vertical line on the globe
migrate	move from one place to another
monarchy	a type of government that is ruled by a king or queen
monument	an object built to remember a person or event
Native Americans	the indigenous people of North and South America; sometimes called Indians
natural resources	things which come from the Earth
naturalized	one who has gained the rights and responsibilities of a citizen
need	a thing that everyone must have to live (such as food, clothing, water, shelter, air)
nonrenewable resources	resources which cannot be replaced
Northern Hemisphere	the half of the Earth above the Equator
parallel	a latitude line; a horizontal line on the globe
piedmont	wide-ranging flat area at the foot of a mountain range
pilgrim	a person who travels for religious reasons
plantation	a large farm
population	the number of people who live in an area

Help Pages

Glossary

population density	the average number of people per square mile living in an area
prairie	a flat grassland area with few trees
Prime Meridian	the longitude line at 0°; divides Earth into the Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere
producer	a worker who makes goods and provides services to sell
profit	the money a business has left after all the expenses have been paid
Puritans	a religious group who left England to come to the New World
Reconstruction	the time of putting things back together and starting over following the Civil War
region	an area that has common characteristics
relative location	a location described by using neighboring objects or places
renewable resources	resources which can be restored or regrown within a person's lifetime
reservation	land set aside by the government for Indians to live on
residential	an area where people live
responsibilities	things citizens do for the good of their communities
revolution	a drastic change
Revolutionary War	a series of battles between Great Britain and the thirteen colonies; the battles that led to the creation of the U.S.
rights	the things all citizens deserve that are protected by the government
route	a path from one place to another

Help Pages Glossary

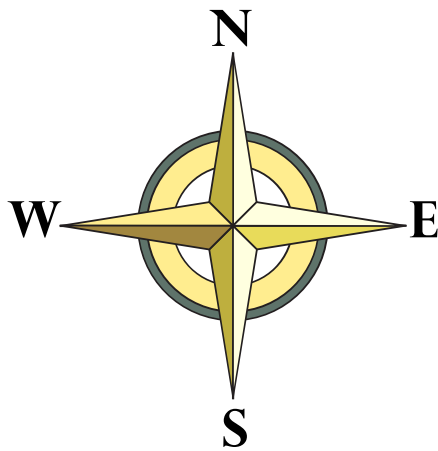
rural community	a community with open land and few people or buildings
sacred	something of religious importance
services	what workers do for others
settlement	a new place for living; the location settlers move into
settler	one who makes a home in a new region
Southern Hemisphere	the half of the Earth below the Equator
suburb	a community with many people, few tall buildings, and open land around homes
supply	how much of a good or service is available for consumers to buy
supply and demand	a system which helps people decide how much to charge for a good or service
swamp	a wet, spongy area partially submerged in water
technology	using science to solve a problem
temperate	not extreme; temperature that is neither extremely hot nor cold
timeline	shows dates and events in the order in which they happened
tolerant	respectful of others' differences
treaty	a written agreement between two groups (see p. 301)
tributary	a river that flows into a larger river
urban area	a community where many people live and work; city
want	a thing that someone would like to have that is not necessary to live

Help Pages

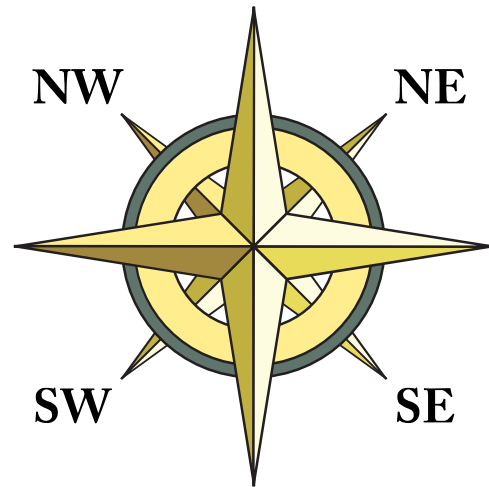
Glossary

weathering	the process of wearing down the Earth's surface
Western Hemisphere	half of Earth, west of the Prime Meridian

Compass Rose



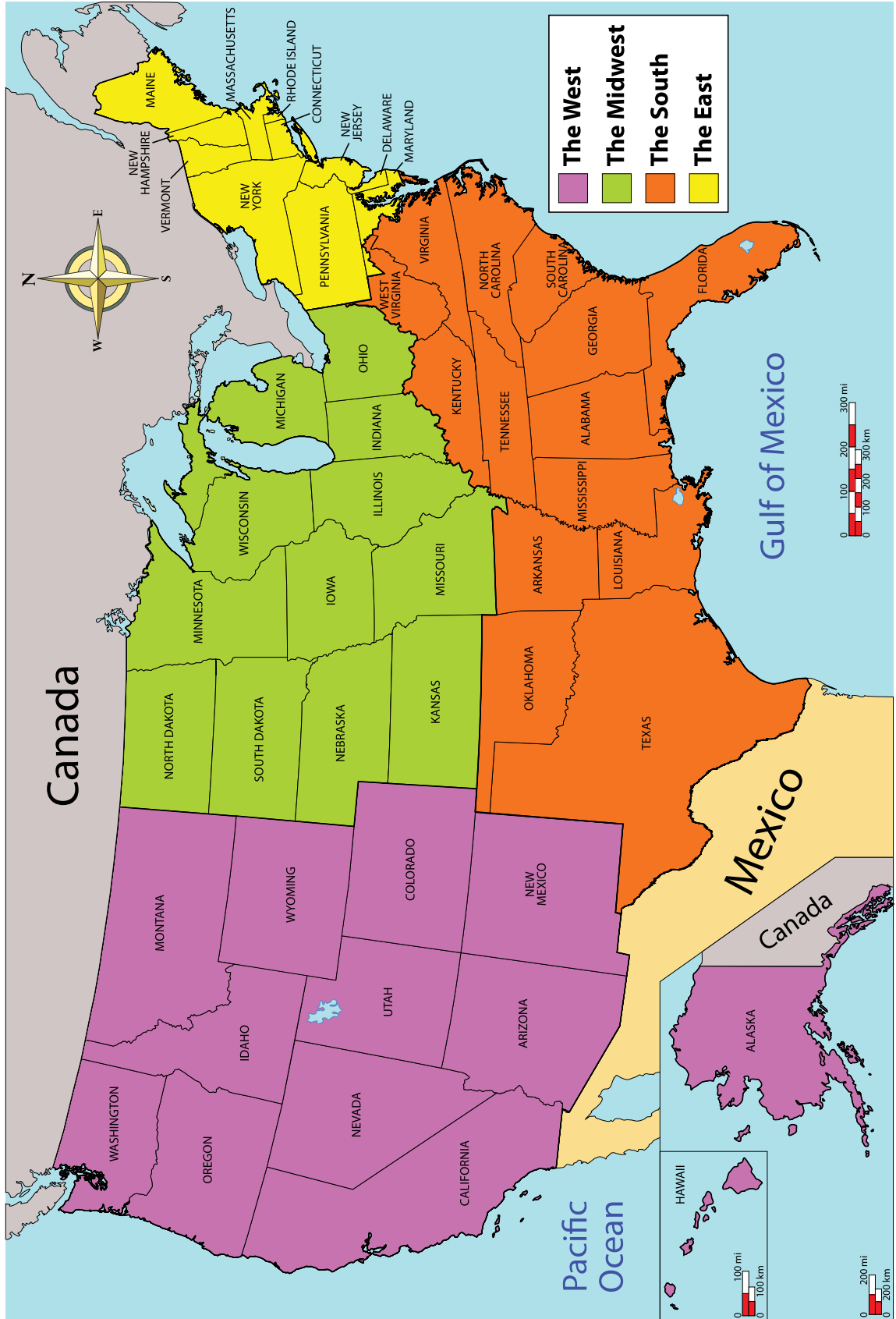
Cardinal Directions



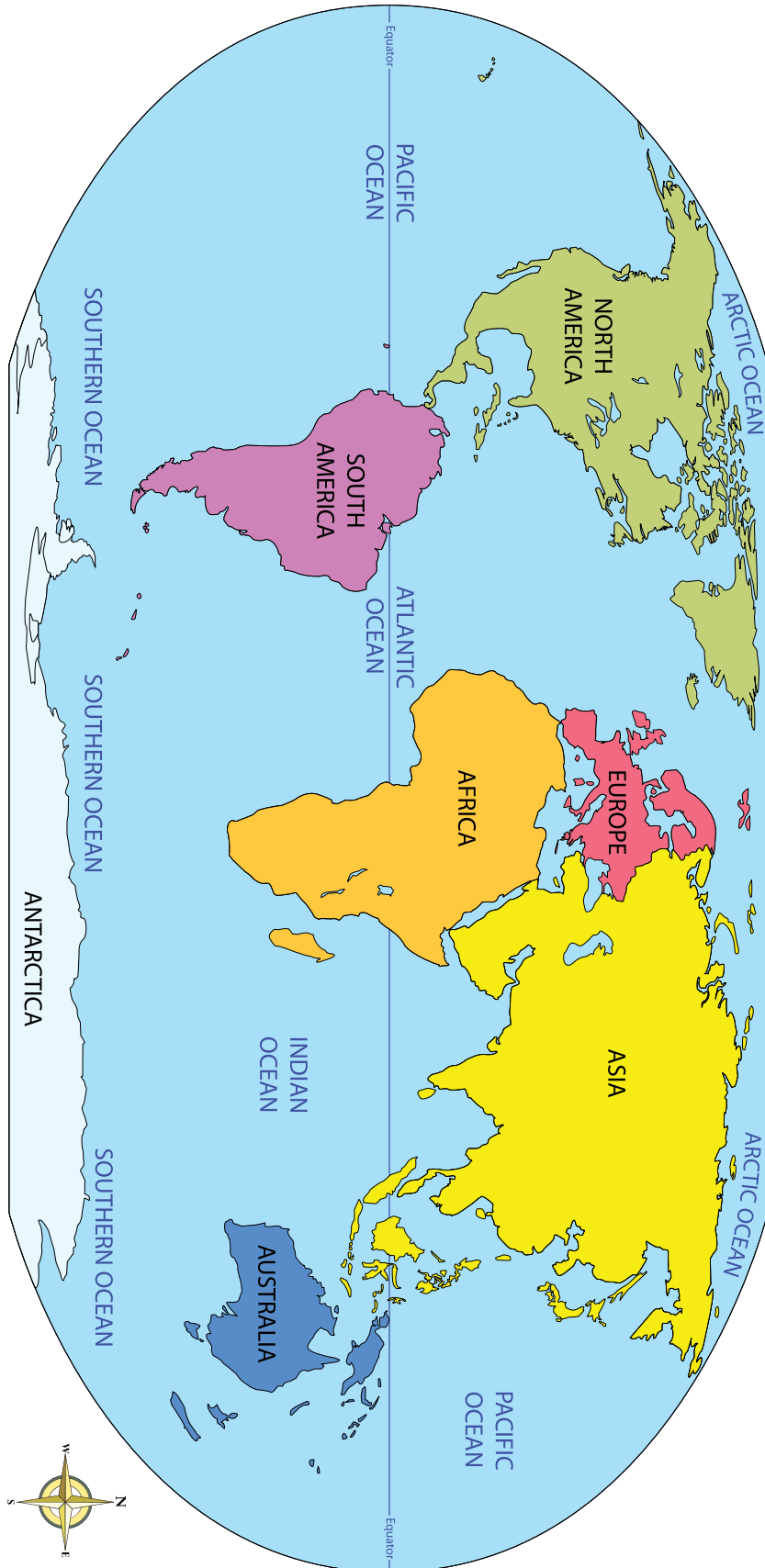
Intermediate Directions

Help Pages Maps

United States Regions



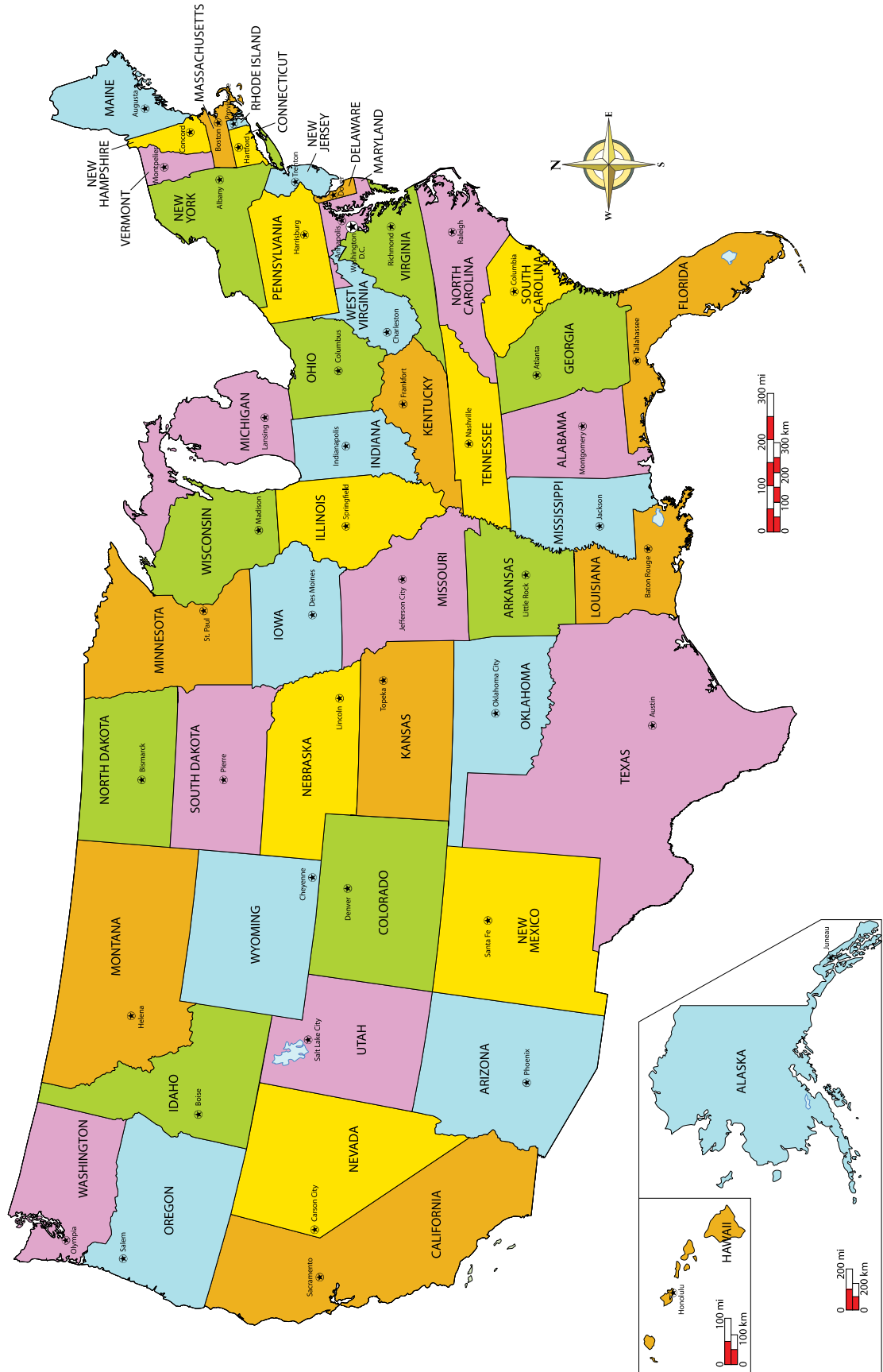
Help Pages Maps



World Map

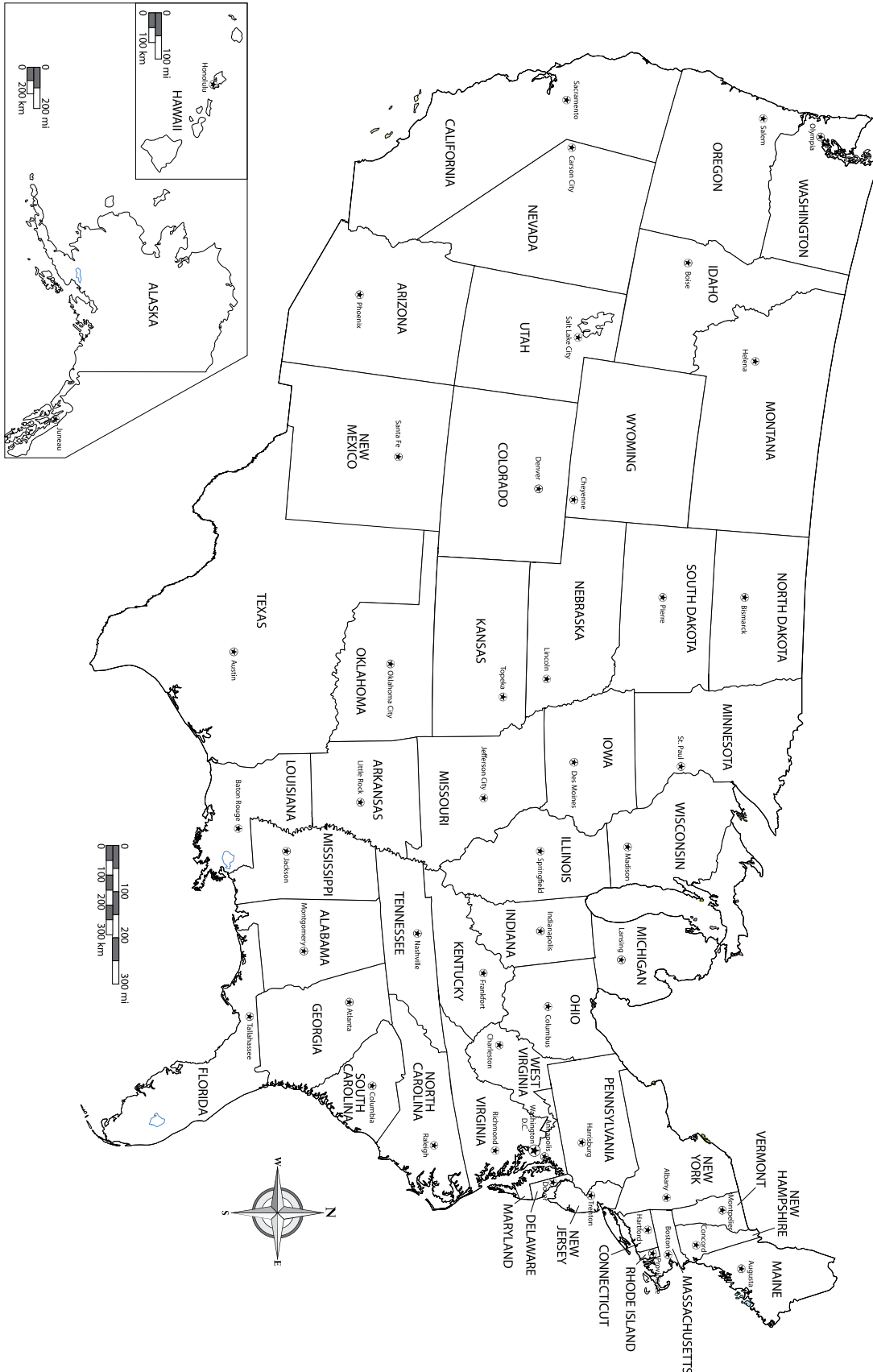
Help Pages Maps

United States Map (Political)



Help Pages Maps

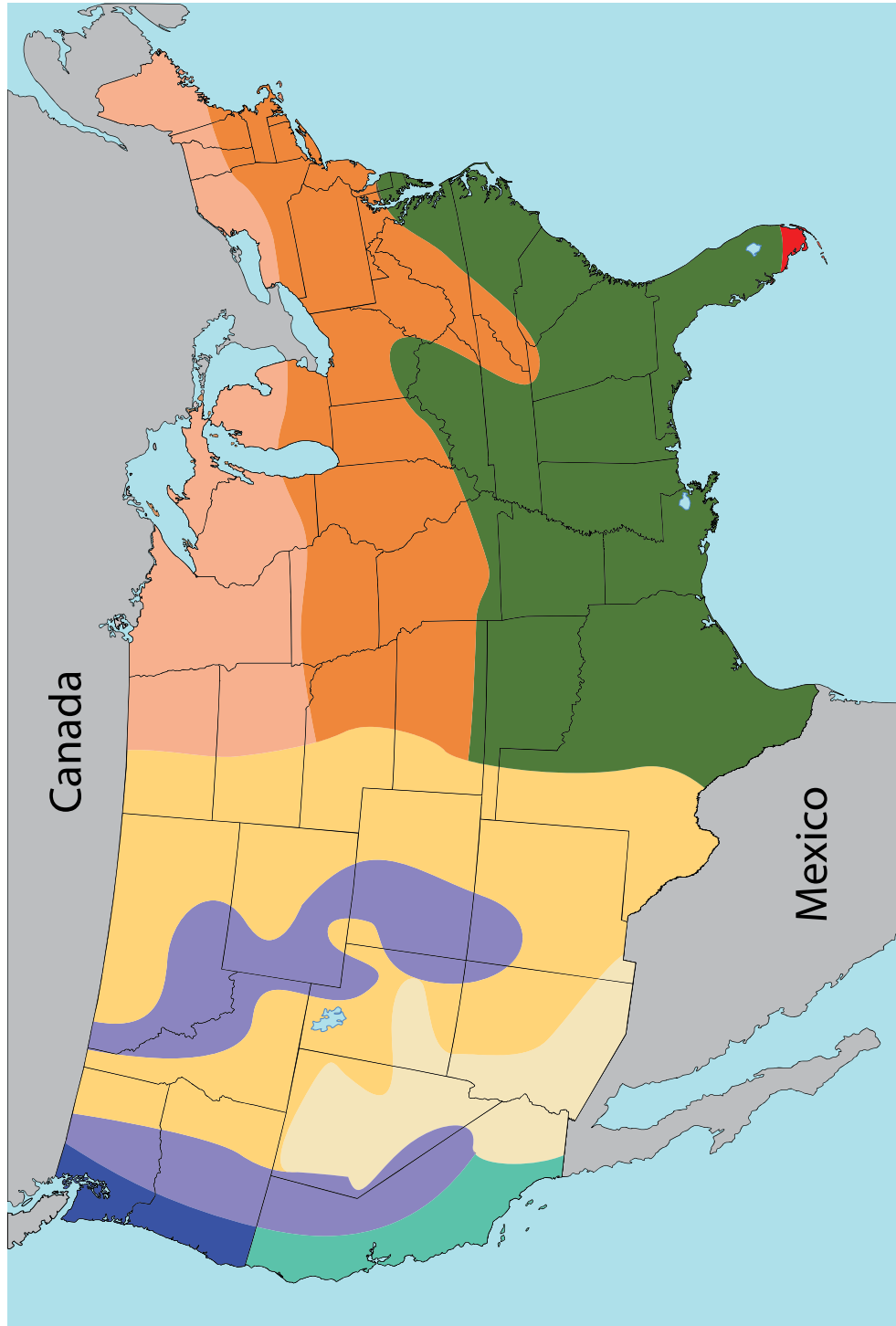
States and Capitals



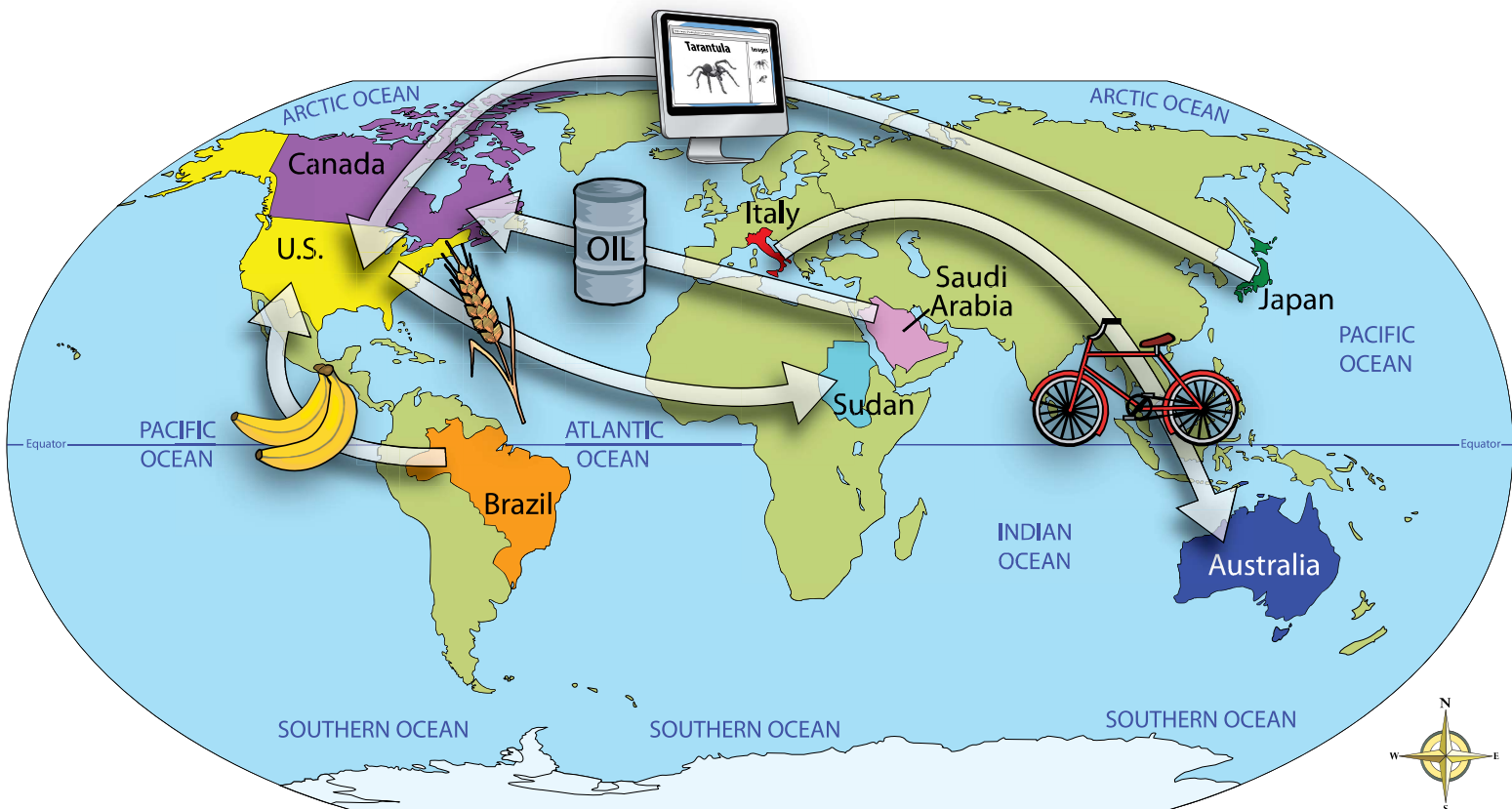
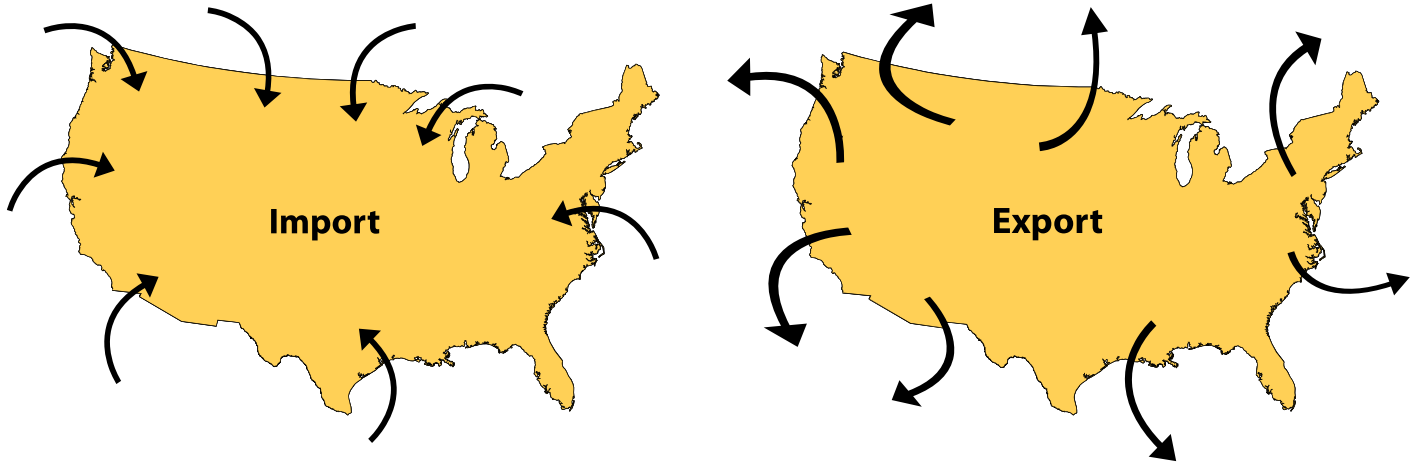
Help Pages Maps

United States Climate Regions

- Temperate Marine
- Temperate Mediterranean
- Highland
- Desert
- Semi-arid
- Continental Cool Summers
- Continental Warm Summers
- Subtropical
- Tropical



Help Pages Maps



Imports / Exports Map

Help Pages

Maps



United States Map (Physical)

Continents

Africa
 Antarctica
 Asia
 Australia
 Europe
 North America
 South America

Oceans

Arctic
 Southern
 Indian
 Atlantic
 Pacific

Help Pages

Types of Landforms and Waterforms

Definition	
archipelago	a group of islands
bay	water surrounded by land on 3 sides; smaller than a gulf
bayou	an extremely slow-moving stream found in a marshy area
canyon	a type of valley carved out of the Earth by wind and rain
cape	a type of peninsula that sticks out into the ocean, lake, or sea; often creates a bay
coast	land on the edge of a large body of water
delta	area where a river empties into a larger body of water
desert	an area that receives very little rain
island	land with water all around it
islet	a very small island
mountain	land that rises high above Earth's surface and has a peak at the top; a group of mountains is a mountain range
peninsula	land with water on three sides; it is attached to a larger body of land
plain	a large, flat area on Earth's surface
plateau	land that rises high above Earth's surface and is flat on the top
valley	a low place on Earth that is often located between two mountains or hills

Help Pages

Levels of U.S. Government

Level	Leader	Area Governed	Services
Local	mayor	town or city	schools, parks, roads, police department, fire department, libraries
State	governor	state	schools, highway, state universities, parks
National	president	United States	safety of country; talking to international leaders; care of national parks

Branches of Government*

Branch	Role	Local Level	State Level	National Level
Legislative	make laws	city council	State Senate and State House of Representatives	Senate and House of Representatives (together known as Congress)
Executive	enforce laws	mayor	governor	president
Judicial	interpret laws	judge	judge	judge

*Typical structure; may not apply to all states and localities.

Help Pages

What is a Treaty?

A **treaty** is a written agreement between two groups. The purpose of a treaty may be to end a war, to become an ally, or to set up the rules of trade between groups. An **ally** is a supporter. Countries that are allies will defend one another if some other group attacks one of the allies. A treaty is useful as long as both groups keep their word and abide by the details of the treaty.

From the 1600s through the 1800s, the colonists and the United States government made hundreds of treaties with Indian nations. Through these treaties, the Indians gave millions of acres of land to the United States government. These treaties were made for all kinds of reasons, however the United States government didn't always keep its word with the Indians.

Other treaties were created to end wars. For example, the 1783 Treaty of Paris was an agreement between Great Britain and the United States of America. It ended the Revolutionary War and recognized the United States as a free and independent country. Some types of treaties set up rules for fishing, hunting, trading, or other dealings between governments or individuals.

Help Pages

First Amendment Rights

The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The First Amendment lists three specific freedoms and two rights.

The Bill of Rights, Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

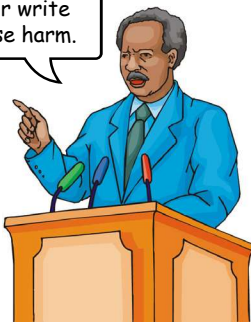
— *United States Constitution*

Freedom of Religion means that you can practice any religion that you choose. The government will not ask you to join a certain religion, and there will be no national religion. Citizens are not required to belong to any religious organization.

You are free to worship the way you want.



There are some limits on free speech and free press. What citizens say or write must not cause harm.



Freedom of Speech means that you can share your opinions or say anything you want to say. Saying what you think helps you to develop your ideas. You can also write what you want to write.

Help Pages



Freedom of the Press applies to newspapers, TV, and Internet news. Journalists and reporters can write whatever they want to write .



If you want to protest something or show support for something as a group, you can do that.

The Right to Assemble means that you can get a group of people together for any reason, as long as the group is peaceful.

The court system and other government agencies are set up to help.

The Right to Petition the Government works like this: If you think you have been treated unfairly, you can petition (ask) the government for help in taking care of your problem.

