



# Level 5

# Social Studies

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

## Help Pages

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>abolitionist</b>	person working to bring an end to slavery
<b>absolute location</b>	an exact location identified by its coordinates
<b>acre</b>	a large area of land
<b>act</b>	statute or law
<b>adapt</b>	change
<b>agriculture</b>	farming or growing plants and raising animals to be used for food and other products that consumers use
<b>alliance</b>	an agreement to work together towards a common goal
<b>allies</b>	people or countries cooperating with or helping each other
<b>amendment</b>	change
<b>annex</b>	to add something or attach
<b>armada</b>	fleet of ships used in battle
<b>assembly line</b>	process in which a product is constructed and assembled piece by piece, often in rows
<b>ballot</b>	the paper or card used to register a vote
<b>bar graph</b>	a type of graph with bars or rectangles that show amounts of different things
<b>bartering</b>	trading a good or service for another good or service
<b>bill</b>	a proposal for a law
<b>blockade</b>	sealing off an area for the purpose of preventing goods from entering or leaving
<b>boycott</b>	refusing to buy a product with the intent of forcing a business to lose money
<b>canal</b>	an artificial waterway, constructed for horse or mule-drawn boats
<b>candidate</b>	a person seeking an elected office or position
<b>capital</b>	the city where most government leaders work
<b>capital resources</b>	things that must be purchased to make goods or give services
<b>Capitol</b>	the special building where the leaders of the United States federal government work

# Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>cardinal directions</b>	the four principal compass points: north, south, east, and west
<b>cash crop</b>	crops grown to be sold for a profit
<b>casualties</b>	war dead or injured
<b>cede</b>	to give up power or territory
<b>century</b>	a period of one hundred years, for example, the years 400-499 is the fifth century and 1400-1499 is the fifteenth century
<b>characteristics</b>	things which describe something
<b>checks and balances</b>	a system where one branch of government checks the work of the other branches
<b>Christianity</b>	one of the principal religions of the world
<b>chronological</b>	events arranged in the order in which they happened
<b>circle graph</b>	a graphic way of showing parts of a whole
<b>citizen</b>	a person who lives in a country and shares the same rights as others in that country
<b>civil war</b>	a war between two groups in the same country
<b>climate</b>	describes the weather conditions of an area over a long period
<b>climate zone</b>	a geographic area of similar climate
<b>Colonial Army</b>	the soldiers that fought the Revolutionary War for the colonies - also known as the Continental Army
<b>colony</b>	an area under the rule of another country
<b>commerce</b>	the buying and selling of goods or services
<b>competition</b>	exists if two or more companies try to sell the same product to consumers
<b>congress</b>	group of leaders who meet to make rules and decisions
<b>conquistador</b>	a Spanish soldier who conquered parts of the Americas
<b>consequence</b>	what happens because of something else

# Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>constitution</b>	a written plan for a government
<b>consumer</b>	a person who buys goods and services
<b>convert</b>	to switch religion
<b>coordinates</b>	a pair of points on the globe where latitude and longitude lines cross
<b>cotton gin</b>	machine for separating seeds and other plant parts from the cotton fiber
<b>culture</b>	food, language, traditions, and other traits that describe a culture or a way of living
<b>Declaration of Independence</b>	the document written by the colonists announcing independence from Great Britain
<b>delegate</b>	representative
<b>demand</b>	how much of a good or service consumers want
<b>democracy</b>	a type of government with leaders elected by the citizens
<b>division of labor</b>	process in which a worker or group of workers is assigned a specific task to increase efficiency
<b>Eastern Hemisphere</b>	half of the Earth, east of the Prime Meridian
<b>economics</b>	the study of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services
<b>economy</b>	the system which manages the exchange of money for goods or services
<b>elect</b>	to vote for a leader; the process is called an election
<b>elevation</b>	the distance above or below sea level
<b>entrepreneur</b>	person who launches a new type of business and is responsible for managing the business and all the risks that come with it
<b>environment</b>	physical area in which plants, animals, and humans live

# Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>epidemic</b>	a rapidly spreading infectious disease
<b>Equator</b>	the latitude line at 0°; divides Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere
<b>ethnic group</b>	people of the same country sharing common language, traditions, and culture
<b>executive branch</b>	the branch of government that approves and enforces laws
<b>export</b>	a good or service one country sells to another
<b>federal budget</b>	the money the government has to spend
<b>federalism</b>	a system in which power is shared between a central government and smaller parties
<b>foreign policy</b>	a government's policy towards other countries
<b>freedmen</b>	former slaves
<b>fugitive</b>	a runaway
<b>goods</b>	things that a person or business sells
<b>government</b>	a group of people who make laws and run communities
<b>hemisphere</b>	half of a sphere; half of the Earth
<b>history</b>	the story of what has happened in the past
<b>human resources</b>	the people who make a good or provide a service
<b>hunter-gatherers</b>	groups of people who hunt animals and gather edible plants for food
<b>impeach</b>	to force out of office
<b>import</b>	a good or service one country buys from another
<b>impressment</b>	the act of seizing a person or property for military or government service
<b>inauguration</b>	official beginning
<b>indentured servant</b>	a person who works to pay off a debt for a specific period of time

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>independence</b>	freedom from someone else's rule or control
<b>indigenous</b>	original or native to an area
<b>industrialization</b>	the change from an agricultural economy to one based on the manufacturing of goods and services
<b>international</b>	involving two or more countries
<b>International Date Line</b>	the longitude line opposite the Prime Meridian on the globe
<b>issues</b>	topics or points being discussed by candidates running for office
<b>judge</b>	a member of the judicial branch
<b>judicial branch</b>	the branch of government that interprets laws; judiciary
<b>jury</b>	a group of people who decide whether a person is innocent or guilty during a court trial
<b>labor strike</b>	a work stoppage organized by workers and meant to bring about reforms, such as better wages and working conditions
<b>labor unions</b>	workers who band together to improve working conditions and obtain fair wages
<b>landforms</b>	a natural formation on the surface of the Earth
<b>latitude</b>	describes distance from the equator; imaginary lines on a map that go side to side (horizontal); also called parallels
<b>legislative branch</b>	the branch of government that proposes and passes laws; legislature
<b>legislature</b>	the legislative branch of the government
<b>line graph</b>	a graphic way of showing how something changes over time

# Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>longitude</b>	describes distance from the Prime Meridian; imaginary lines on a map that go up and down; also called meridians
<b>maize</b>	corn
<b>manufacture</b>	to make or put together on a large scale using machinery
<b>meridian</b>	a longitude line, a vertical line on the globe
<b>militia</b>	band of part-time soldiers
<b>minutemen</b>	specially trained colonists ready to fight at a moment's notice
<b>monarchy</b>	a type of government ruled by a king or queen
<b>monopoly</b>	total control over the price and supply of a good
<b>Native Americans</b>	the indigenous people of North and South America; sometimes called Indians
<b>native</b>	original inhabitants of an area
<b>natural resources</b>	things which come from the Earth
<b>naturalized</b>	having gained the rights and responsibilities of a citizen
<b>needs</b>	things that everyone must have to live (such as food, clothing, water, shelter, air)
<b>neutral</b>	not favoring or joining either side in a dispute or war
<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>	the half of the Earth above the Equator
<b>ordinance</b>	law or legislation
<b>parallel</b>	a latitude line, a horizontal line on the globe
<b>pardon</b>	releasing someone from punishment
<b>patriotism</b>	loyalty to one's country



# Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>pelt</b>	fur that has been removed from an animal
<b>philanthropist</b>	a person who gives money to causes that help people
<b>physical map</b>	map showing elevation and landforms - elevation is usually depicted by color variation
<b>pie chart</b>	another name for a circle graph
<b>pilgrim</b>	a person who travels for religious reasons
<b>plantation</b>	a very large farm; many laborers work there
<b>political map</b>	map showing boundaries defined by people; includes states, counties, cities, and sometimes landmarks
<b>political party</b>	a group that shares common political goals
<b>popular sovereignty</b>	people have the power to create the government
<b>population</b>	the number of people who live in an area
<b>population density</b>	the average number of people per square mile living in an area
<b>prairie</b>	a flat grassland area with few trees
<b>prairie schooner</b>	a covered wagon drawn by horses or oxen, used by pioneers
<b>pre-Columbian</b>	civilizations that were established in the Americas before Christopher Columbus and other Europeans arrived; for example the Maya, the Aztecs, and the Inca
<b>Prime Meridian</b>	the longitude line at 0°; divides Earth into the Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere
<b>producers</b>	the workers who make goods and provide services to sell
<b>proprietor</b>	owner or owner and manager
<b>Puritans</b>	a group who left England to come to the New World seeking religious freedom



# Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>quarter</b>	to house soldiers
<b>rapid transit</b>	transportation system that quickly moves large numbers of people
<b>ratify</b>	to vote to approve
<b>Reconstruction</b>	the time of putting things back together and starting over following the Civil War
<b>reform</b>	to change or make something better
<b>region</b>	an area that has common characteristics
<b>relative location</b>	a location described by using neighboring objects or places
<b>republic</b>	government run by its citizens
<b>retreat</b>	to go back or pull back
<b>rights</b>	the things all citizens deserve; they are protected by the government
<b>robber barons</b>	nickname for the very wealthy heads of corporations during the <i>Gilded Age</i>
<b>sacred</b>	something of religious or spiritual importance
<b>secede</b>	to withdraw formally from membership in a country or organization
<b>sectionalism</b>	interest in or loyalty to a region
<b>segregation</b>	creation of separate schools, hospitals, and other public institutions for African Americans
<b>Selective Service</b>	a system that keeps a list of all the men who are eligible to join the United States military service
<b>Senator</b>	congressional representative or member of the Senate
<b>services</b>	what workers do for others

## Help Pages

### Glossary

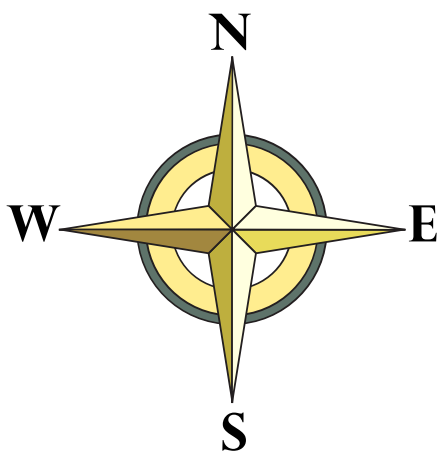
<b>settlement</b>	a new place for living; the location settlers move into
<b>settler</b>	one who makes a home in a new region
<b>sharecropping</b>	landowners letting others farm their land in exchange for a share of the crop
<b>slash-and-burn</b>	technique of clearing fields for planting by cutting and burning dead plants
<b>slavery</b>	the institution that treats humans as property and forces them to work without pay
<b>smallpox</b>	a deadly disease that killed many native inhabitants of the Americas
<b>social studies</b>	study of human relationships and society including history, geography, economics, governments, culture, and more
<b>society</b>	group of people working together for a common purpose
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>	the half of the Earth below the Equator
<b>states' rights</b>	any power not given to the federal government by the Constitution is reserved for states
<b>supply</b>	how much of a good or service is available for consumers to buy
<b>tariff</b>	a tax on an imported good
<b>tax</b>	a fee collected by a government
<b>technology</b>	using science to solve a problem
<b>temperance</b>	using self-control, especially to limit or completely stop the drinking of alcohol
<b>thematic maps</b>	map showing information on a theme such as climate or population
<b>timeline</b>	a graphic that shows events in chronological order
<b>tolerance</b>	respectful of the differences of others

# Help Pages

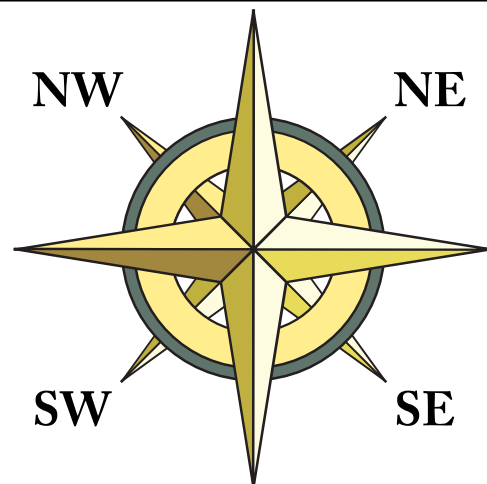
## Glossary

<b>treaty</b>	a written agreement between two groups
<b>Union</b>	another name for the United States
<b>urban area</b>	a community where many people live and work; city
<b>urbanization</b>	the growth of cities
<b>veteran</b>	a soldier who has fought in wars
<b>veto</b>	to block or prevent an action
<b>wagon train</b>	a line of wagons traveling together overland, often for support and protection
<b>want</b>	a good or service that someone would like to have that is not necessary to live
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	half of Earth west of the Prime Meridian

### Compass Rose



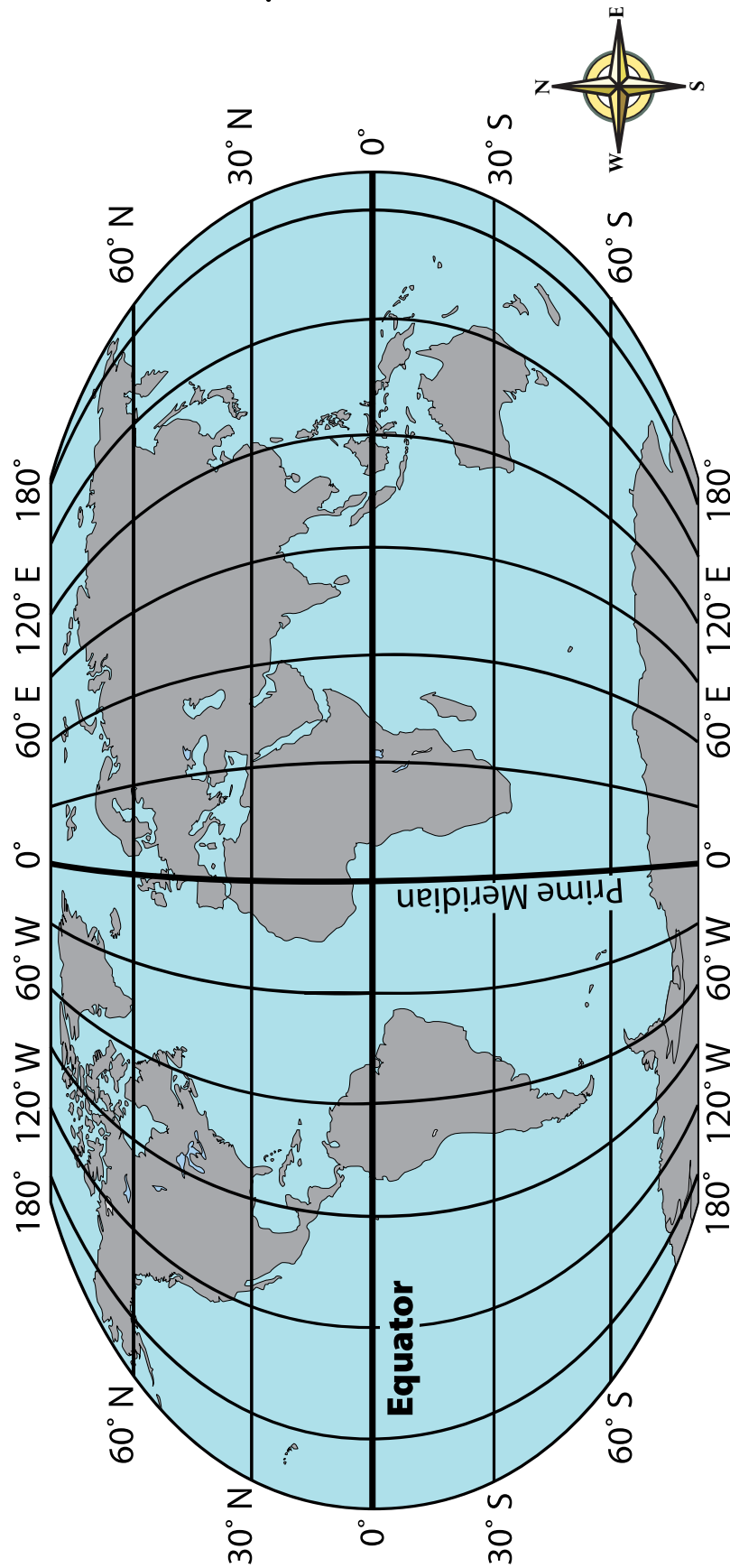
**Cardinal Directions**



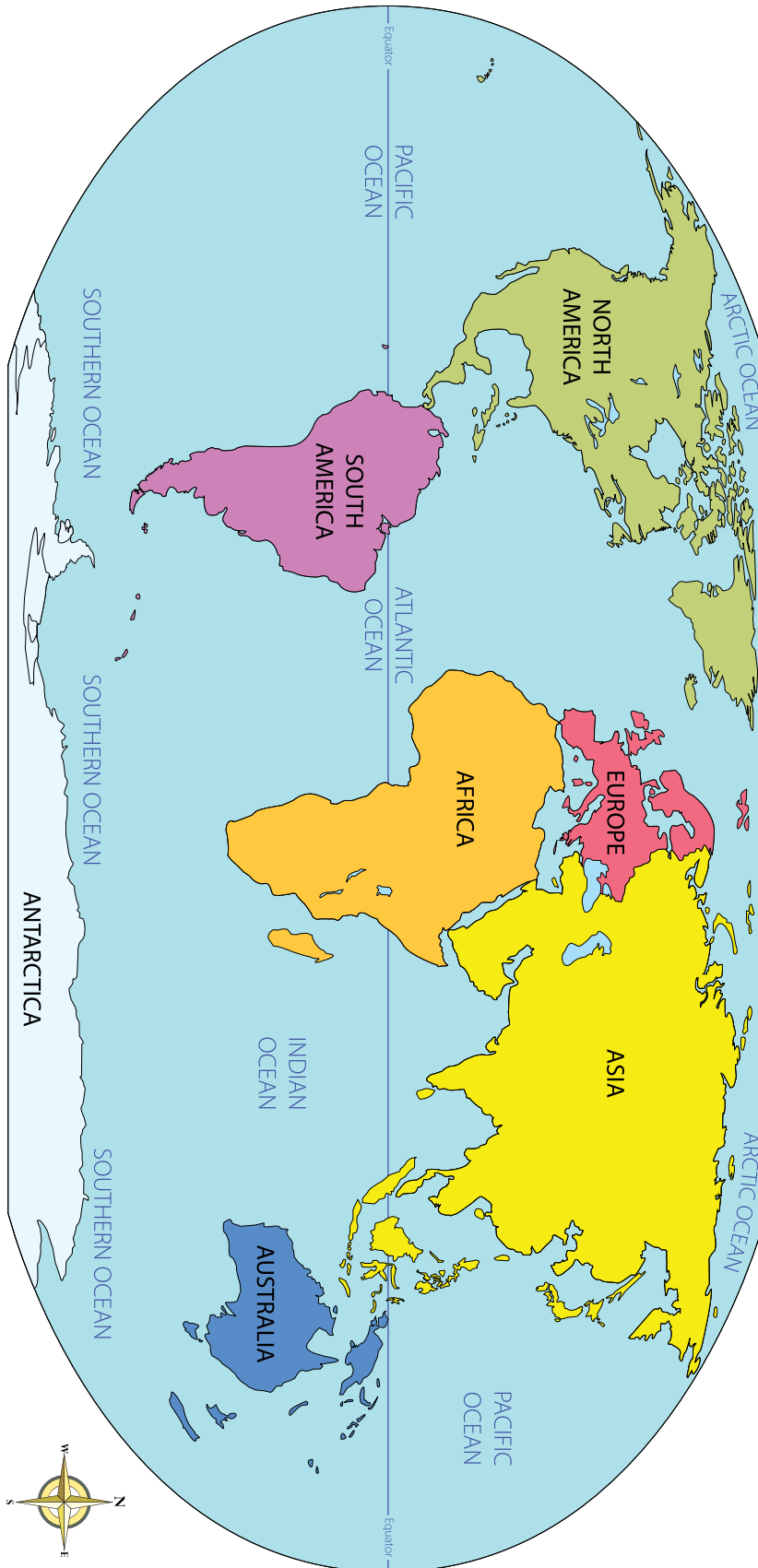
**Intermediate Directions**

# Help Pages Maps

## Global Coordinate Map



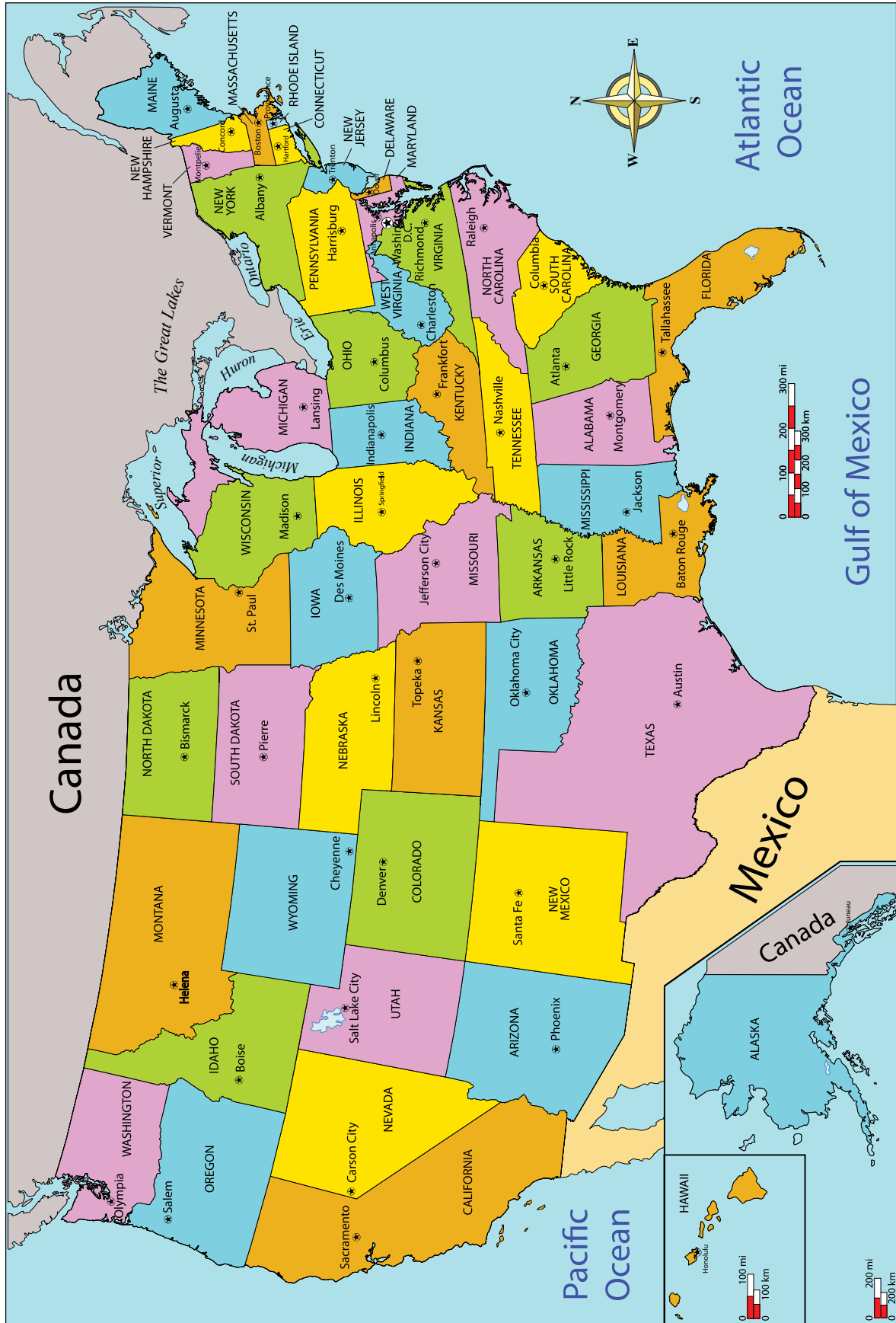
# Help Pages Maps



**World Map**

# Help Pages Maps

## United States Map (Political)





# Help Pages

## Maps

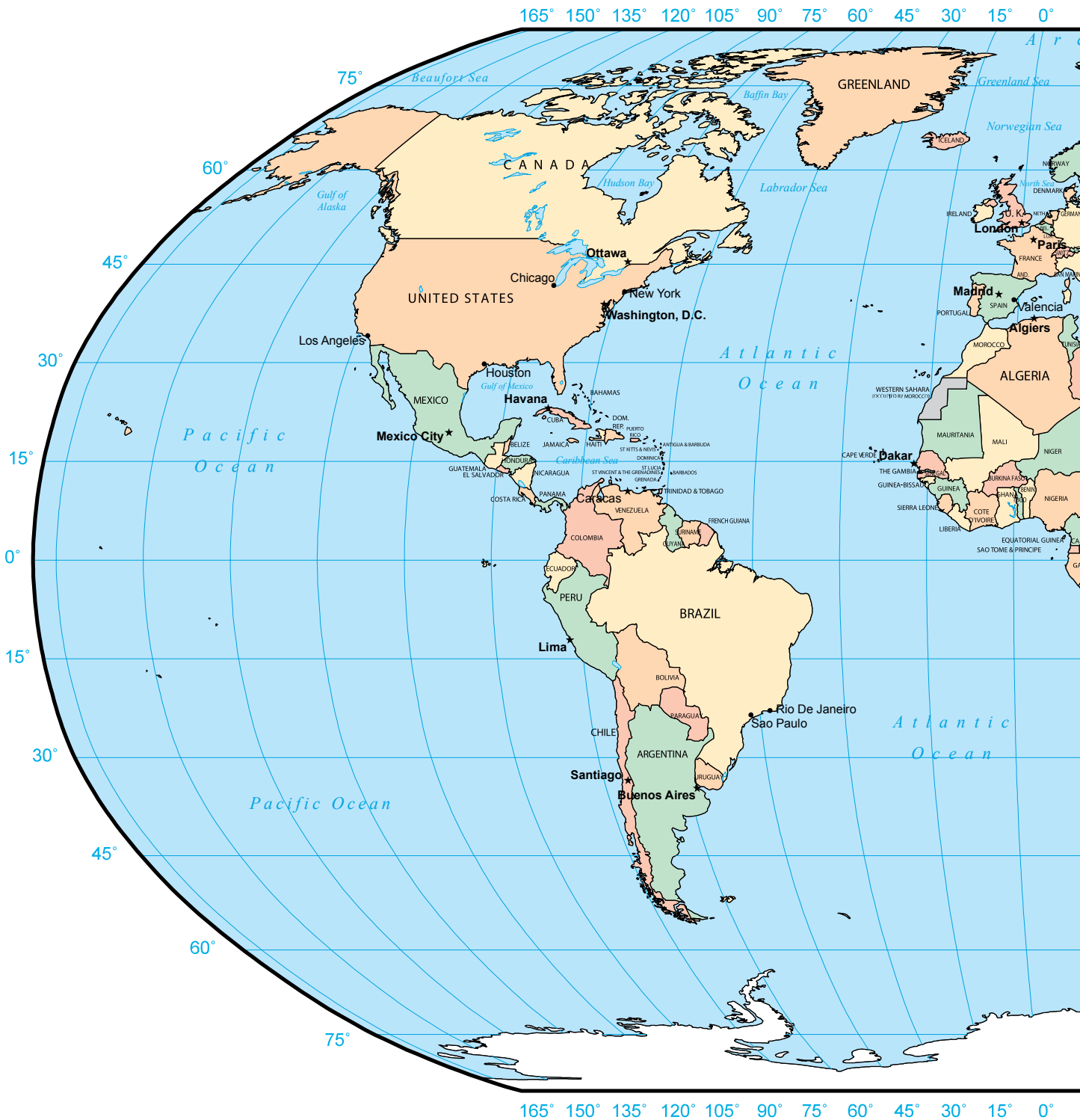
**United States Map (Physical)**





# Help Pages

## Political World Map



# Help Pages

## Political World Map



# Help Pages

## Physical World Map



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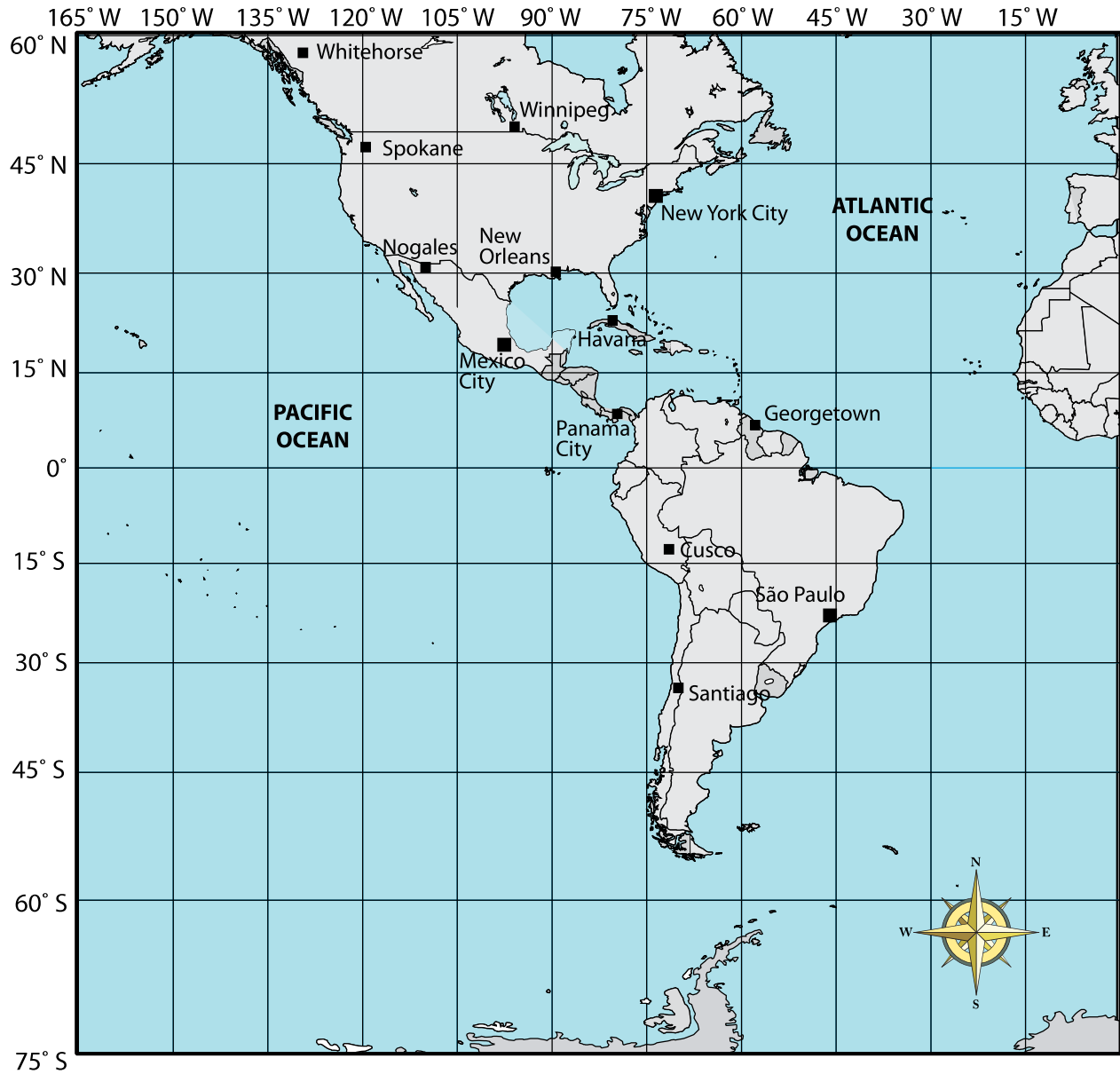
## Physical World Map





# Help Pages Maps

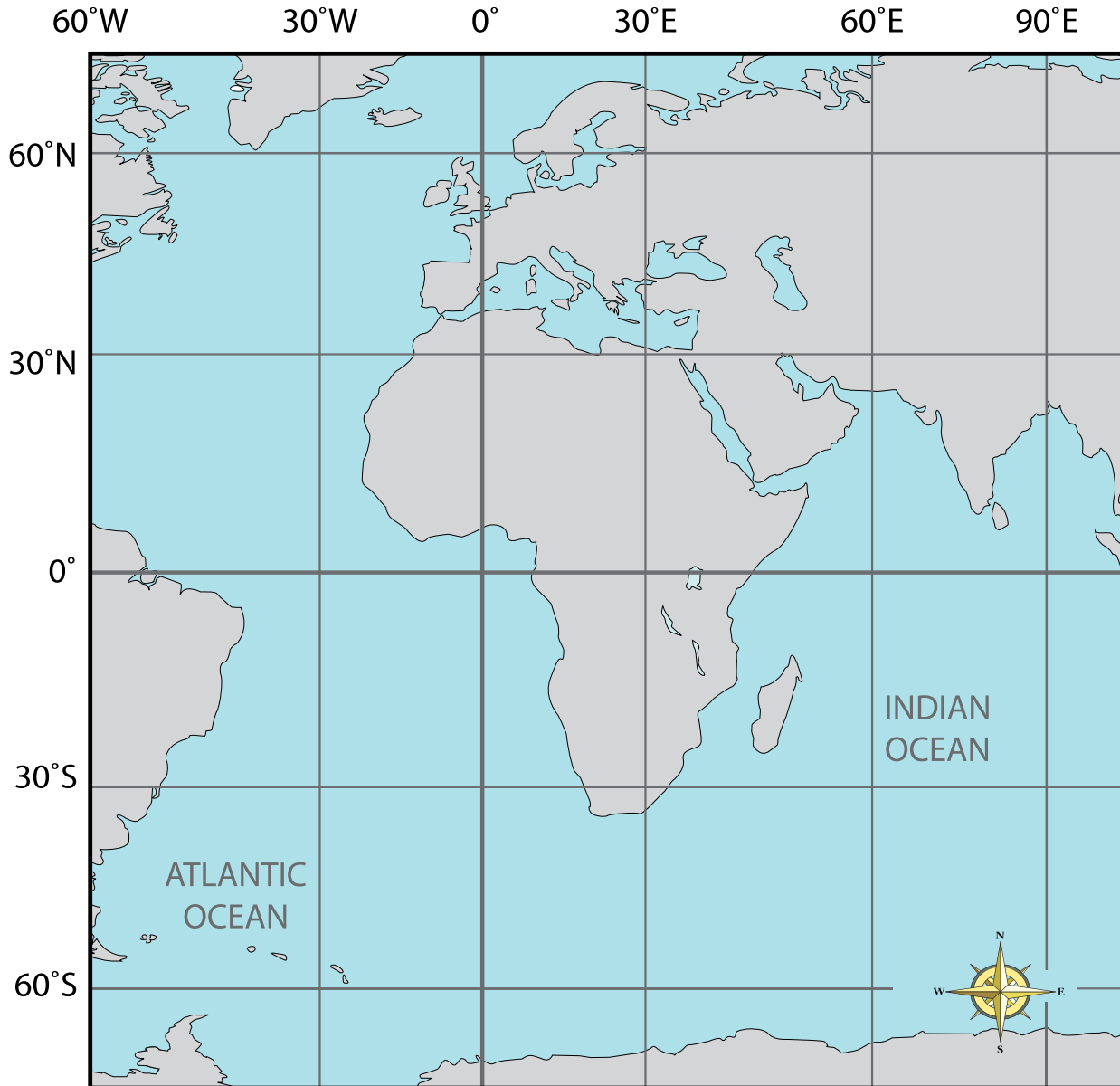
## Coordinate Map 1



# Help Pages

## Maps

### Coordinate Map 2



# Help Pages

## Types of Landforms and Waterforms

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



# Help Pages

## Branches of Government



### Executive Branch

President, Vice President, and Cabinet of advisors; responsible for enforcing laws; makes treaties with other countries, issues pardons, nominates officials; President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces



### Judicial Branch

interprets laws, guarantees right to trial by jury; Supreme Court is part of this branch



### Legislative Branch

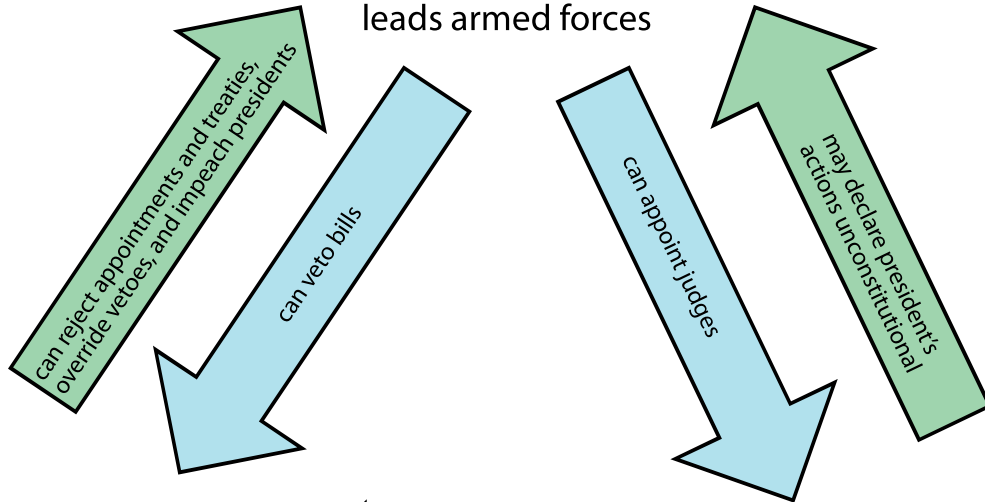
Congress (made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate); responsible for making the laws; has power to introduce taxes, build an army, declare war, and supervise trade

# Help Pages

## Checks and Balances

### Executive

enforces laws  
makes appointments  
negotiates treaties  
leads armed forces



### Legislative

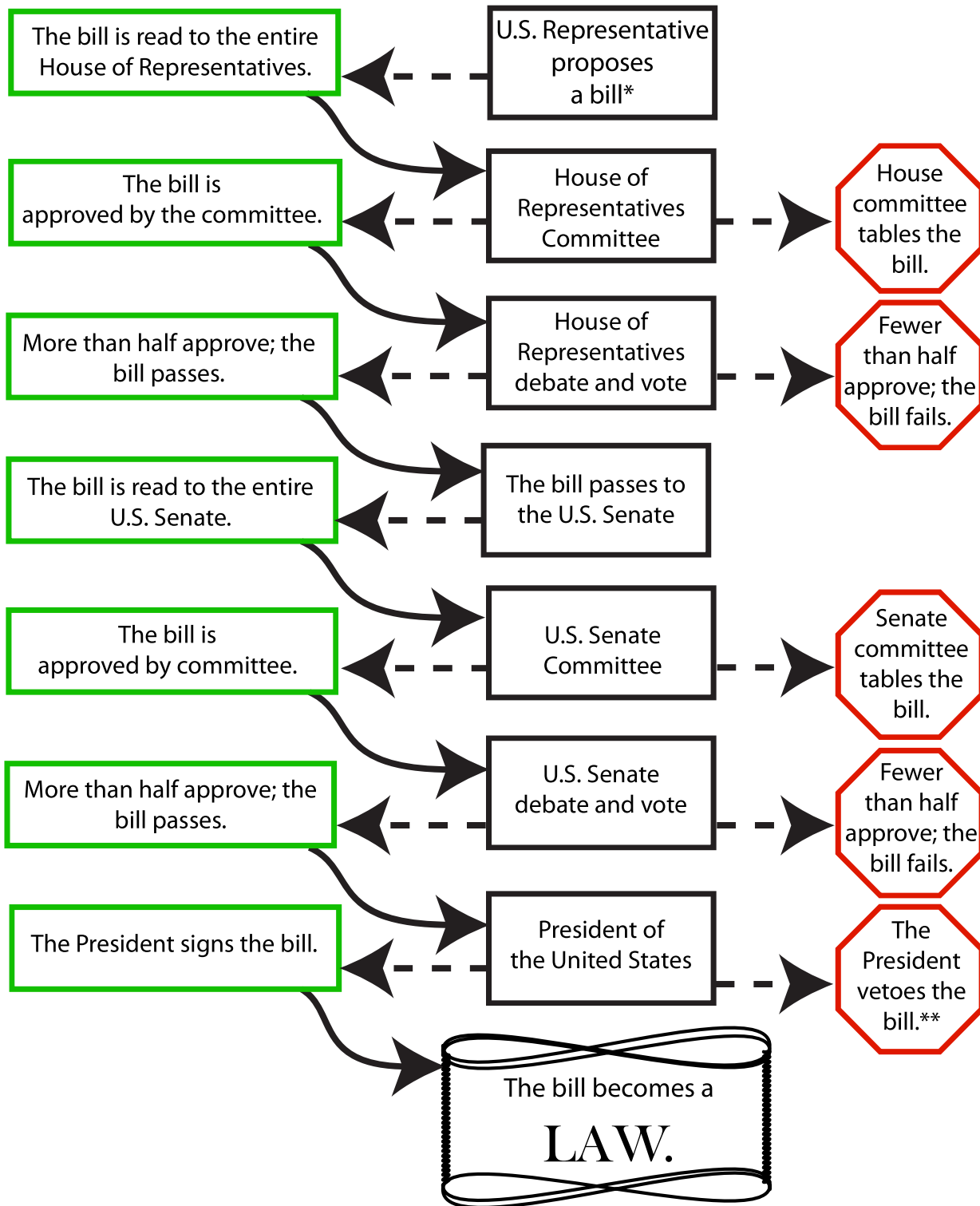
writes laws  
confirms appointments  
ratifies treaties  
declares war

### Judicial

interprets laws  
reviews the decisions  
of lower courts

# Help Pages

## How a bill becomes a law



\* A bill can originate in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

\*\* The bill can be sent back to Congress. If two-thirds of Congress vote to approve the bill, it will become a law.

# 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.

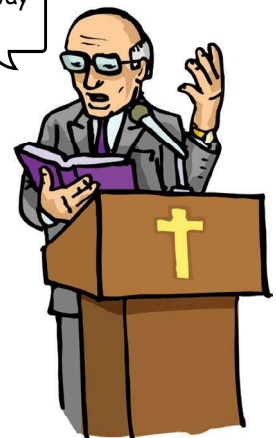
### The Bill of Rights, Amendment I

*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.*

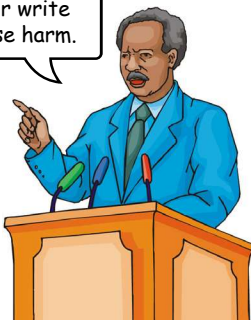
— *United States Constitution*

**Freedom of Religion** means that you can believe any religion you want to believe. You will not be encouraged or asked to believe a religion you don't want to believe. There will not be a national religion you must belong to. You also can worship the way you want.

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 say what you want to say. Saying what you think helps you 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. Newspapers and TV news can write and print whatever they want. Their job is to keep people "in the know." They are supposed to accurately report what is happening in the world. People have a right to know what is going on. Knowing current events can help us make good decisions.



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 (assemble) for any reason, as long as the gathering is peaceful. If you want to protest something or show support for something as a group, you can do that. You can do this in a public place or on private property (with permission).

**The Right to Petition the Government** works like this: If you think you have been treated unfairly, you can ask (petition) the government for help in taking care of your problem. The court system and other government agencies are here to help. The United States government exists by the people, for the people.

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



## 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.



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