



Level 6

Social Studies

2nd Edition

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Glossary

Abraham	the father of Judaism; a prophet of Islam; an ancestor of Jesus and Muhammad
Akhenaten	an Egyptian pharaoh; the first major leader to endorse a monotheistic religion
Allah	the Muslim term for <i>God</i>
Alps	a large mountain range in Europe
Amazon River	the world's second longest river; the river with the highest volume of water
Andes	the world's longest mountain range; located in South America
Antarctica	the southernmost continent; the world's largest and coldest desert
archaeology (ahr kee ol uh jee)	the study of the things left behind by past cultures
artifacts	human-made objects
Aryan people	a central Asian people who entered India and changed its culture, bringing a caste system and Brahmanism
Ashoka the Great	a Mauryan (Indian) emperor who converted to Buddhism
Atacama Desert	the world's driest desert; located in South America
Aztec	a Mesoamerican people who thrived in the 14th through 16th centuries CE
Babylonian Captivity	the period of time during which the Hebrews were under the control of the Babylonian Empire
bar graph	a graph which compares things
bartering	the trading of one good or service for another
Before Common Era (BCE)	nonreligious common language for dating events that came before the birth of Jesus; years increase in number as the timeline goes from right to left.
Bhagavad Gita	a sacred text of Hindu scripture
Buddha	the primary figure in and founder of Buddhism; born Gautama Siddhartha, a Hindu prince
Buddhism	a major world religion founded by Buddha; beliefs include karma, reincarnation, the Four Noble Truths, the Middle Way, and the Eightfold Path
capital resources	the non-human, non-cash resources used to create a good; used for the long-term production of goods; these are not used up when a good is created; includes machinery, tools, vehicles, buildings, etc.
caravan	a group making a long trip together, often for trade
caste	the social group into which an Indian person is born
cataract	a strong river rapid
cause	the reason something happens
cavalry	a troop of soldiers on horseback

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Christianity	a religion based upon the belief and worship of Jesus
chronological order	the order in which events happen
circle graph	a graph that shows the parts of a whole; also called a pie chart
city-state	a region with several farms and villages located around a central urban center and ruled by a king
civil disobedience	refusing to obey certain laws to show dissatisfaction with the government's treatment of people
civilization	an organized, advanced, complex society
commerce	the trade of a good or service for currency
Confucianism	an ancient Chinese belief system which presumes that humans are naturally good and should capitalize on their own natures; it promotes good behavior, respect, and politeness
cultural diffusion	the spread of ideas, philosophies, and customs from culture to culture
culture	the way a group of people lives, including their customs, beliefs, arts, values, and language
cuneiform (kyoo nee uh form)	the Sumerian writing system; the world's first writing system
currency	money
Common Era (CE)	nonreligious common language for dating events that came after the birth of Jesus; years increase in number as the timeline goes from left to right
Cyrus the Great	the first major emperor of Persia; remembered for his policy of cultural and religious tolerance
Darius the Great	the second major emperor of Persia; remembered for his organization and tolerance
delta	a landform that develops when a river divides into many channels at its mouth
Diaspora (dahy as pur uh)	the displacement, or scattering, of Jews from their lands
dictatorship	rule by force and intimidation
diplomacy	a way for countries to solve their differences through peaceful means
domestication	raising plants and animals for consumption
dynasty	a country with a single ruling family; the period of time during which that family reigns
economics	the study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy their wants and needs
effect	what happens as the result of a cause

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Eightfold Path	a set of actions meant to end suffering and help one achieve nirvana (happiness); Buddhist teaching
embalm	treat a dead body with chemicals to prevent it from decomposing
emperor	male leader of an empire
empire	a group of different lands under the control of a single ruler
empress	female leader of an empire
enlightenment	a deep knowledge of life's truths; a central goal of Buddhists
Equator	the latitude line at 0°; divides the globe into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres
ethnic group	a group of people who have the same heritage (cultural connection)
Fertile Crescent	an area of land stretching from the mouth of the Nile to the northwest tip of the Persian Gulf
Five Pillars of Islam	five acts considered crucial to the Muslim faith
Four Noble Truths	Buddha's philosophy on the nature of suffering and how to end it
free market system	an economic system in which buyers and sellers can choose what they want to buy and sell
Gobi Desert	a cold desert located in Asia
Hammurabi	a Babylonian emperor; author of one of the first known codes of law
Hammurabi's Code	one of the first written codes of law
Han Dynasty	the Chinese dynasty that followed the Qin and expanded the Chinese Empire; less emphasis on Legalism and more emphasis on Confucianism
Harappan civilization	also Harappa; an ancient Indian civilization that developed along the Indus River in west India
Hebrews	the Jews; also called the Israelites
hemisphere	half of the globe
hieroglyphics (hahy roh glif iks)	the ancient Egyptian writing system
Himalayas	the world's tallest mountain range; located in Asia
Hindu-Arabic numerals	the numerals upon which modern numbers are based
Hinduism	one of the world's oldest belief systems; polytheistic; developed from Brahmanism; beliefs include karma, reincarnation, and reunion with god
history	the study of events of the past
hominids (ho muh nidz)	ancestors and close relatives of early humans

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<i>Homo sapiens</i> (hoh moh say pee inz)	the human species
hunter-gatherer	person who gets food by hunting animals and foraging for plants
Ice Age	a period when large portions of the Earth were covered in frozen water
Inca	a South American people who thrived despite their lack of a written language
input	the cost of what is required to produce a good, including natural, capital, human, and financial resources
irrigation	diverting water from rivers in order to water crops
Islam	a religion based upon the teachings of Muhammad
Israelite (iz ree uhl ahyt)	a descendant of Abraham's grandson, Jacob; also called Hebrew
Jesus	a Jewish rabbi believed by Christians to be the son of God; believed by Christians and Muslims to be the Messiah; also called Jesus Christ
Jew	practitioner of Judaism; also called the Hebrew
Judaism	one of the first monotheistic religions; scriptures focus on justice, kindness, and obedience to the law
karma	the belief that one's good or bad deeds affect one's soul
kingdom	country ruled by a king or queen
kingdom (Egyptology)	one of the three main eras of ancient Egypt
latitude line	parallel, horizontal line measuring out from the Equator; also called <i>parallels</i>
Legalism	an ancient Chinese belief system which presumes that humans are naturally evil and that only the law can restore order and maintain harmony
line graph	a graph; good for showing change over time
longitude line	north-and-south line which measures out from the Prime Meridian and intersect at the poles; also called <i>meridian</i>
maize	corn
Mandate of Heaven	the Chinese belief that the gods decide who should be in power
market	anywhere that buyers and sellers meet
masonry	stonework
Maya	an ancient Mesoamerican people; one of only two cultures known to have developed their own writing system (along with Sumer)
Mesoamerica	a region including modern-day Mexico and Central America
Mesoamerican ball game	a game invented by the Olmec with cultural and religious significance in many Mesoamerican cultures

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Mesopotamia	a part of the Fertile Crescent where many important ancient civilizations were born; Greek for “between the rivers”
Messiah	“the anointed one”; a figure, foretold in Jewish scripture, who will restore the Jewish people to greatness; Christians and Muslims believe Jesus of Nazareth to be the Messiah
migrate	to move to a new place; human migration has often been caused by lack of food, discrimination, war, or new job opportunities
missionary	one who travels in hopes of spreading a religious message
Mississippi River	the largest river system in North America
monarchy (mon ahr kee)	government ruled by royalty, such as a king or queen
monopoly	when there is only one seller of a necessary good or service
monotheism (mon oh thee izuhm)	the worship of one god
monsoon	seasonal wind
Muhammad	the primary prophet of Islam
mummification	the process by which the dead are dried and their bodies preserved
Muslim	practitioner of Islam
New Testament	Christian scriptures that tell the life and teachings of Jesus as well as the early Christian church
Nile River	the world’s longest river; located in Africa
nirvana (nur von uh)	concept common to many Indian religious traditions; a state of pure happiness
nonviolent resistance	the refusal to react with violence
obelisk	a pointed tower
oligarchy	a government ruled by a small, elite group of people
oracle bone	ancient Chinese divination tool; etched with the first Chinese writing
oral tradition	the way stories are passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth; the primary method used before written language
output	good produced
peace treaty	an official agreement to end a war
pharaoh (far oh)	a king of Egypt; considered to be descended from the gods
physical map	shows the geological features (mountains, valleys, deserts, lakes, etc.) of an area
pie chart	a graph that shows the parts of a whole; also called a circle graph
policy of tolerance	a policy in a country allowing people to maintain their cultural and religious beliefs

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political map	shows the features of an area as defined by people (cities, capitals, landmarks, political boundaries, etc.)
polytheism (pol ee thee izuhm)	the worship of many gods
prehistory	generally, the time before the development of writing
primary source	an account of an event written or told by someone who witnessed the event
Prime Meridian	the longitude line at 0°; divides the globe into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres
province	a section of a country with its own governing body (such as a U.S. state)
pyramid	large structure with a wide base and a pointed top; found in Egypt, Kush, and the Americas
Qin Dynasty	the Chinese dynasty that unified the Chinese Empire; Legalistic rule; responsible for the Great Wall of China
Queen Hatshepsut	a female pharaoh; one of history's first powerful female monarchs
Qur'an	the Muslim scriptures; believed by Muslims to be the exact words of Allah; also spelled Koran
rabbi	a teacher of the Torah
Ramses the Great	a pharaoh famous for taking part in the first known peace treaty
reincarnation	the soul's rebirth in a new body; a belief held by Hindus and Buddhists
republic	citizens elect government leaders
resurrection	the Christian belief that Jesus died and was raised from the dead
revolt	to rise up against the government (verb); any such rising against the government (noun)
Rocky Mountains	a large mountain range in North America
Rosetta Stone	the artifact by which Egyptian hieroglyphics were translated
sacrifice	killing a plant, animal, or person as an offering to a god
Sahara Desert	one of the world's largest deserts; located in Africa
Sanskrit	an ancient Indian language; language of the Vedas
Sargon	emperor of the Akkadian Empire in Mesopotamia; the world's first emperor
scarcity	when there is not enough resources to meet people's wants and needs
scribe	person who writes for a living
secondary source	an account of an event written or told by someone who did not witness the event; often obtained from a primary source
Shang Dynasty	the first Chinese dynasty historians know anything about

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Silk Road	a system of trade routes across Asia which connected China to India, Korea, the Middle East, Mesopotamia, Africa, and Europe
silt	a rich soil deposited to farmlands by the flooding of rivers
social class	the rank one holds in society; a group of people with the same rank
social hierarchy	how social classes fit together in a society
social mobility	the ability to move from one social class to another
specialization	workers only do the jobs they are best at
spoken language	speaking; a development of Stone Age humans and other hominids
Stone Age	the time in human history when most tools were made of stone
subcontinent	an enormous land mass, but smaller than a continent
Sumer	an ancient Mesopotamian civilization; the world's first civilization; the civilization that first developed writing
supply and demand	economic concept which states that the price of a good is directly related to how much of it is available and how many people want it
surplus	more of a good than one needs
Talmud	a Jewish text filled with discussions written by Jewish scholars about Jewish law, customs, history, etc.
Tanakh	the Hebrew Bible
Taoism	an ancient Chinese belief system which presumes that humans are naturally good and should live simply, in harmony with nature; it is a "go-with-the-flow" philosophy
tax	a payment collected by the government
Tenochtitlan (tay noch teet lahn)	the capital city of the Aztec
the Middle Way	a lifestyle of moderation promoted by Buddhism
theocracy (thee o kruh see)	a government in which political leaders are also the religious leaders
Time of the Warring States	a long period of fighting in ancient China
timeline	a graphic which shows events in chronological order (the order in which they happened)
Torah	the first and most important section of the Tanakh
untouchable	someone below the caste system
Vedas	the holy texts of Hinduism
wildlife conservation	the protection of wildlife and the environment
Yangtze River	the longest river in Asia
Zhou Dynasty	the Chinese dynasty that followed the Shang Dynasty and which embraced the Mandate of Heaven

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Major Religions

Religion	God(s)	Founded	Primary or Main Holy Books	Main Tenets (Beliefs)
Hinduism (shares scripture with Brahmanism)	many gods; views vary	India	the Vedas	karma, reincarnation, union with god
Buddhism (founded by a Hindu)	views vary	India	no central text; important texts include Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka	karma, reincarnation, the Four Noble Truths, the Middle Way, the Eightfold Path
Judaism	God of Abraham	Middle East	Torah; Tanakh; Talmud	Ten Commandments; Moses is the chief prophet; the Messiah has not yet arrived; God created the world and will judge it at its end
Christianity (shares Hebrew scriptures)	God of Abraham	Middle East	Hebrew scriptures (same as Jewish Tanakh) and the Christian scriptures of the Bible	Jesus is the son of God who was killed and brought back to life; the teachings of Jesus
Islam (shares Hebrew scriptures)	Allah (God of Abraham)	Middle East	the Qur'an; the Shariah (law)	Muhammad is the last and greatest prophet of God; Jesus is the Messiah but not the son of God; Five Pillars of Islam

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Major Government Terms

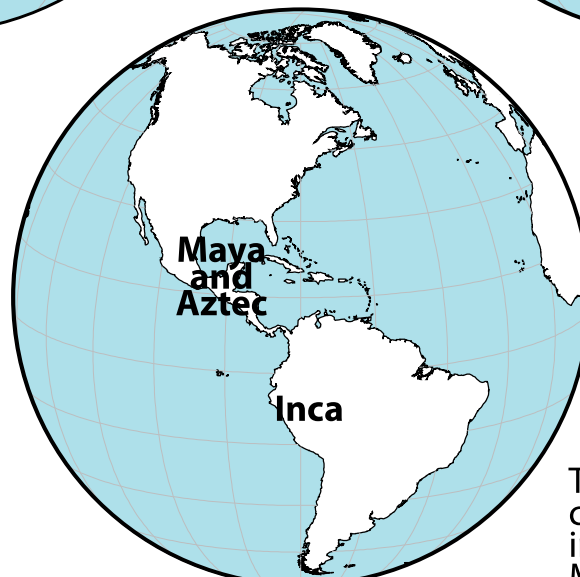
It is important to note that the government terms below are not mutually exclusive. This means that a government can be both a dynasty and an empire, such as ancient Egypt. Or, like ancient Egypt, it can be a monarchy, a dynasty, and a theocracy. Some combinations can't work, however. A republic cannot also be a dictatorship, for example, because dictators are never elected.

republic	Citizens elect government leaders.
dictatorship	Ruler gains power by force and intimidation.
dynasty	Rule is passed down in a single ruling family.
empire	Many lands are ruled by a single government.
monarchy	The country is ruled by a king or queen.
theocracy	The political leaders are also the religious leaders.

Locations of Ancient Civilizations



Sumer was located in the region known as Mesopotamia.



The Maya and Aztec civilizations were located in the region known as Mesoamerica.

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Economics

Price and Competition

Several things affect the price of a good. Listed below are the ways different factors might affect the price of a good. Below is a chart that shows the factors that generally make a price go up and the factors that generally make a price go down.

Raises Price	Lowers Price
low supply	high supply
high demand	low demand
low competition	high competition
high price of inputs	low price of inputs

Supply and demand work together to affect price. Below is a chart showing how supply and demand generally affect price.

	Low Supply	High Supply
High Demand	High Price	Moderate Price
Low Demand	Moderate Price	Low Price

Commerce vs. Bartering

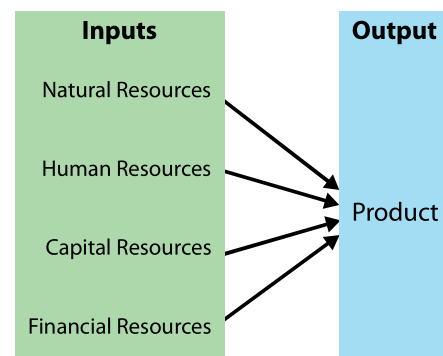
Most societies exchange currency (money) for a good or service. Before the creation of money, people bartered. This means they traded one good or service for another.



Inputs and Outputs

Inputs are what is needed to make a good, or product. They include the costs of natural, human, capital, and financial resources.

Outputs are the products themselves. One person's output might be another person's input later.



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Timelines

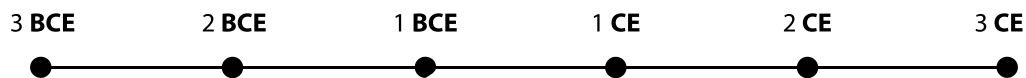
BCE and CE

A timeline is a type of visual or graphic organizer that lets you see data at a glance.

The Gregorian calendar is the most widely used calendar, and it was developed to measure time in years before and after the birth of Jesus of Nazareth. Although modern scholars are clear that Jesus was not born in the year 1 AD, the Gregorian calendar is measured as if this were the case. Originally, the abbreviations AD (which stands for “Anno Domini,”) and BC (which stands for “before Christ”) were used. Now, the abbreviations CE (for “Common Era”) and BCE (for “Before Common Era”) are used. The numbering system is the same—only the labels have changed.

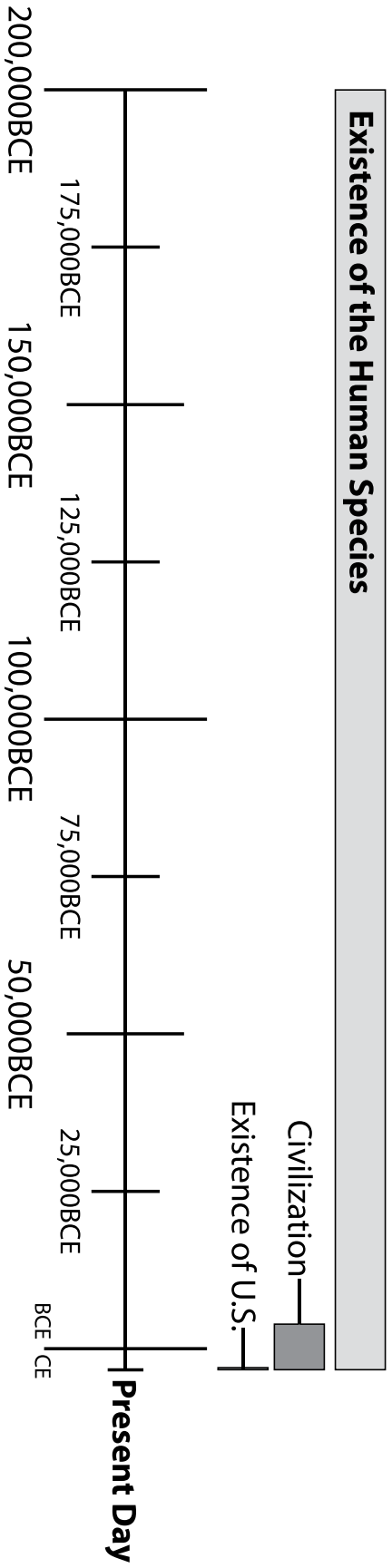
In the Common Era, years increase from left to right on the timeline. Before Common Era years, however, increase from right to left. Note that there is no year zero—the year before 1 CE was 1BCE.

A person’s lifespan is measured in years from birth to death. For example, if a person lived from 1937 CE until 2011 CE, the person lived for 74 years. Alternatively, a person who was born in the year 100 BCE and died in 26 BCE also lived for 74 years.

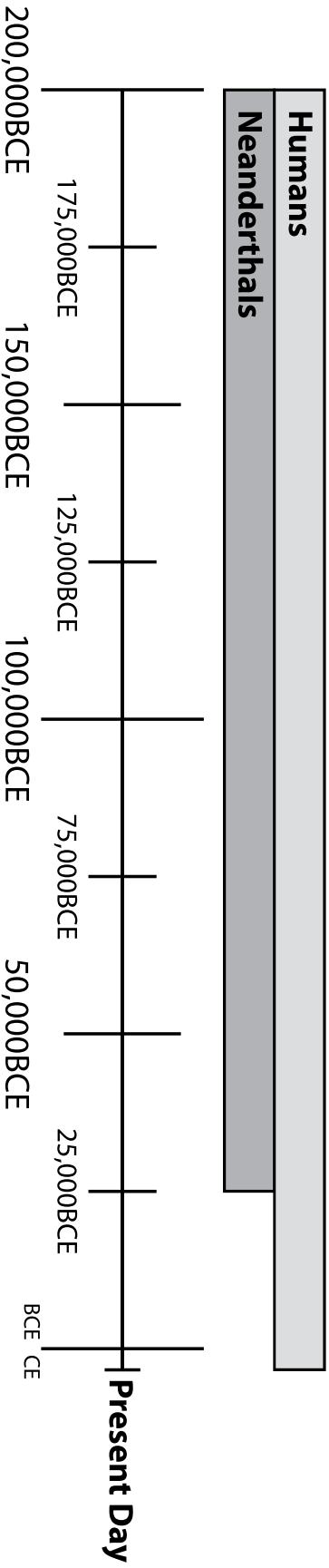


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Human History

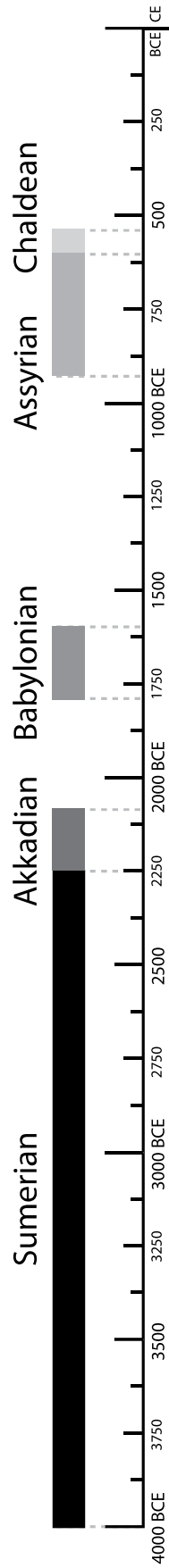


Humans and Neanderthals



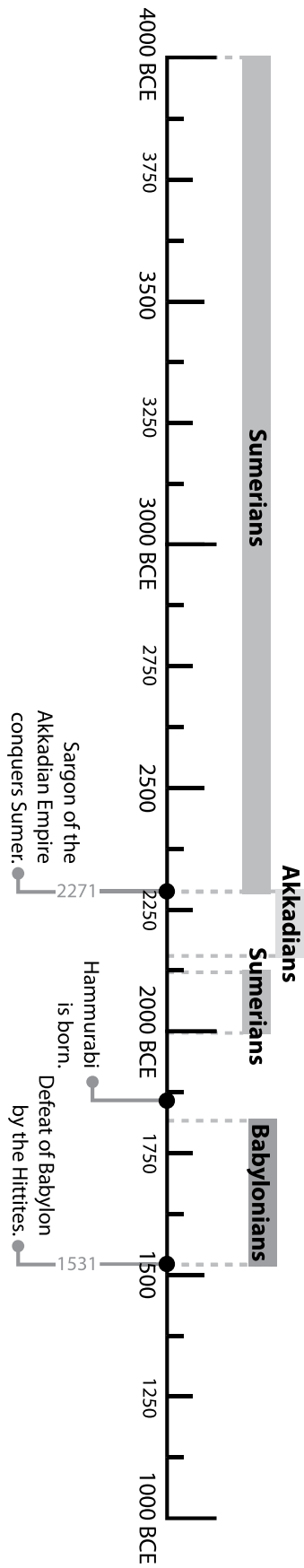
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Ancient Mesopotamian Civilizations



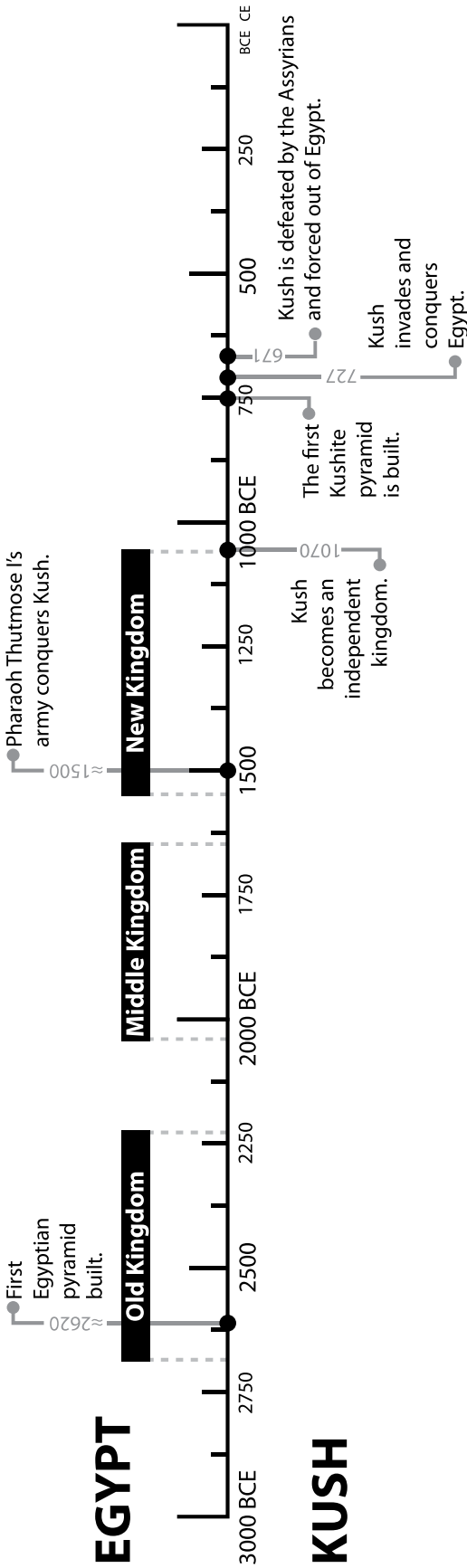
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Mesopotamian Rule



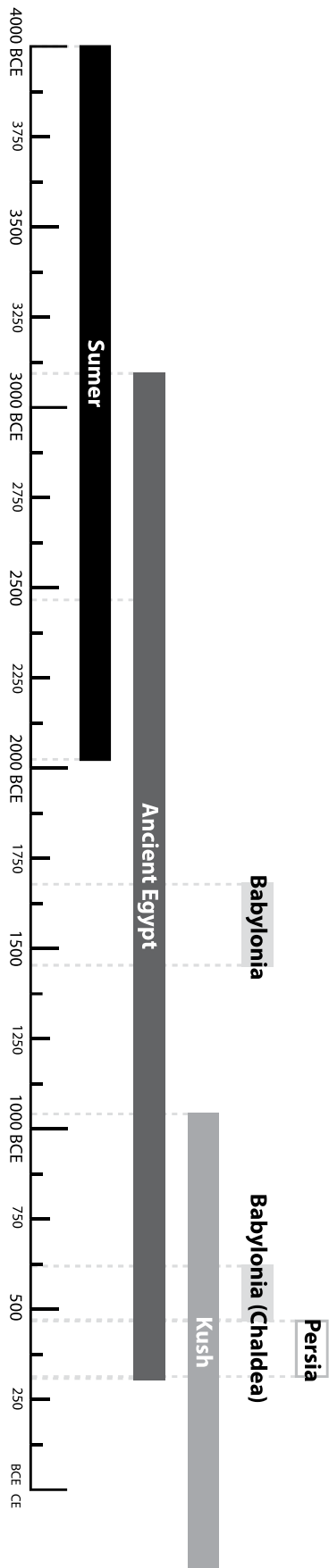
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Egypt and Kush



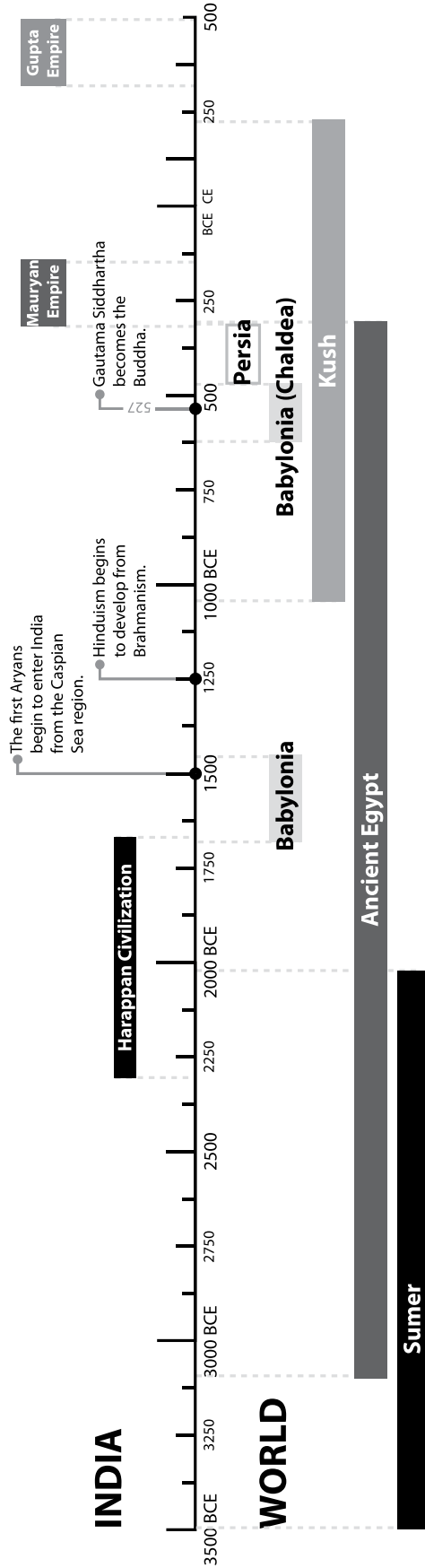
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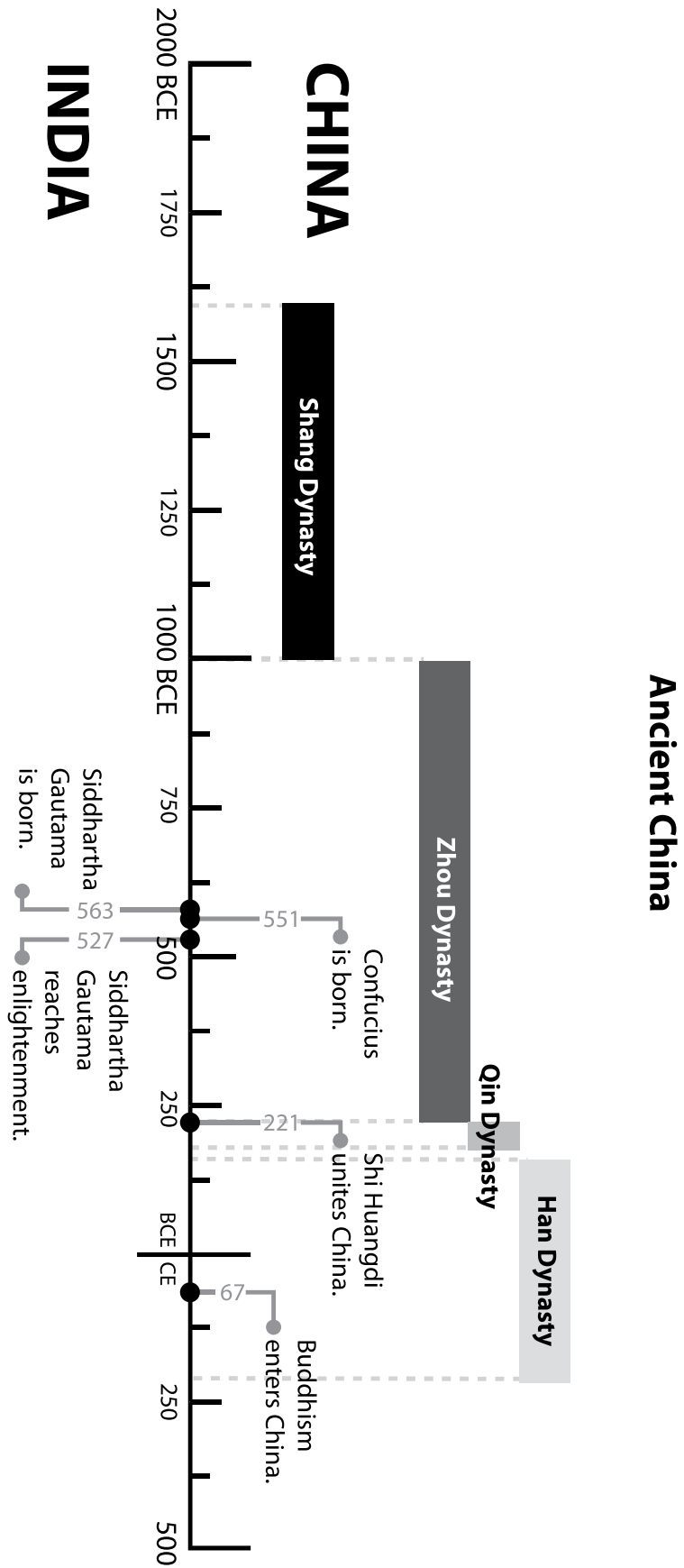


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Ancient India

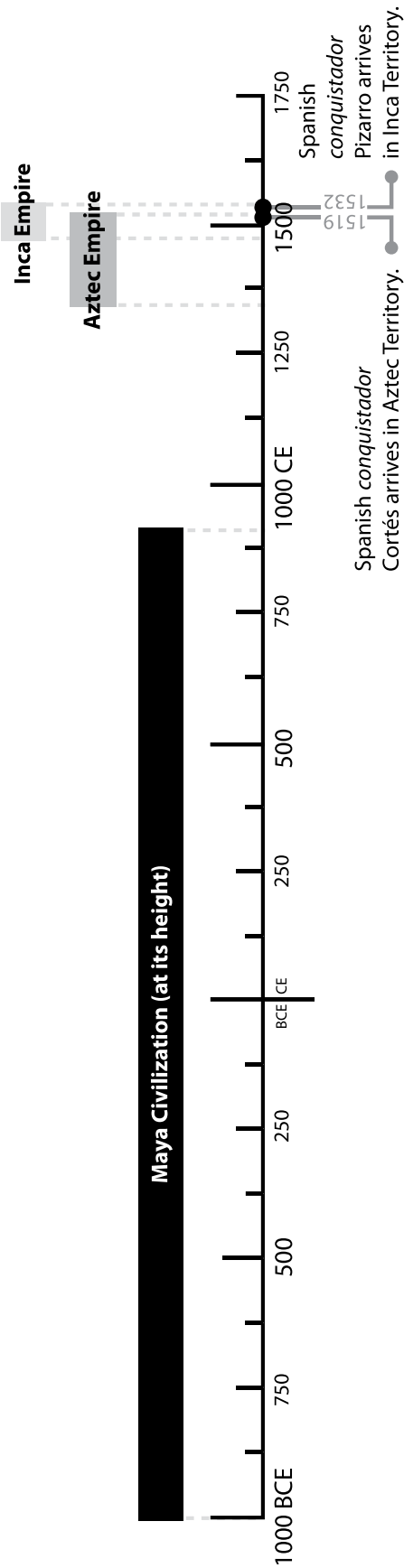


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American Cultures



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U.S. Government Levels and Branches

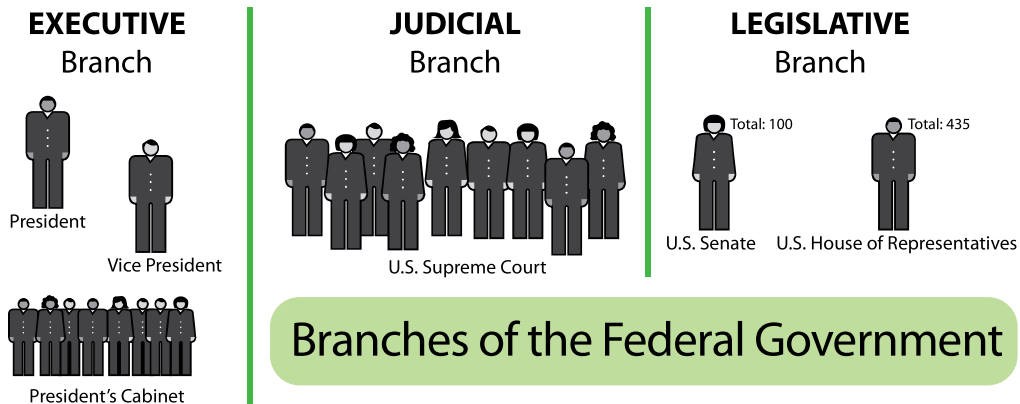
Levels of U.S. Government

Level	Leader	Area Governed	Examples of 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*

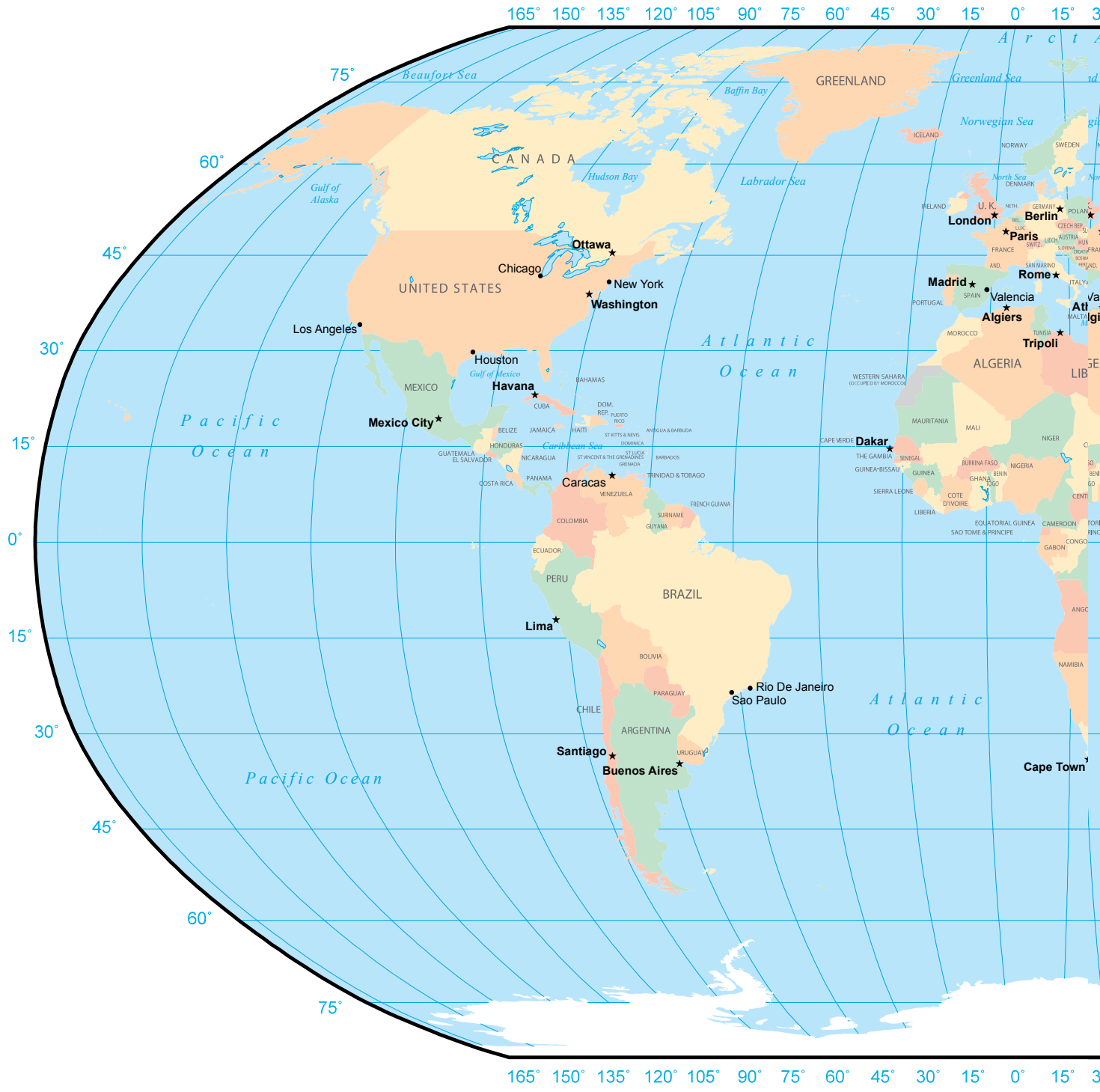
Branch	Role	Local Level	State Level	National Level
Legislative	make laws	city council	State Senate and State House of Representatives	Senate and House of Representatives (together known as Congress)
Executive	enforce laws	mayor	governor	president
Judicial	interpret laws	judge	judge	judge

*typical structure; may not apply to all states and localities



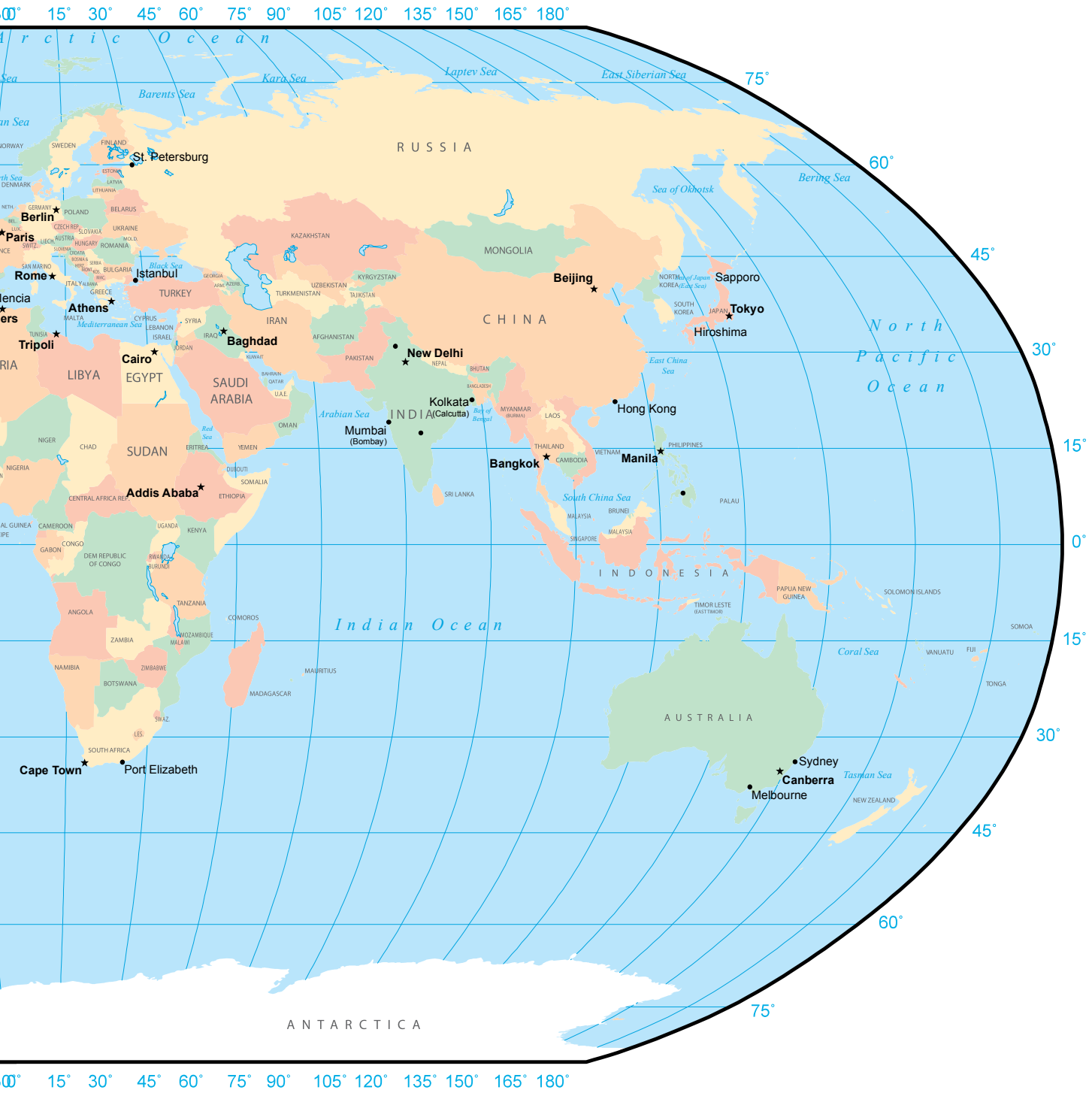
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Political World Map



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Political World Map



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Physical World Map



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Physical World Map



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