

CIVICS/GOVERNMENT - 3

Citizenship – the status of being a citizen, including its rights, duties, and privileges.

Civil Rights – the individual right of a citizen, such as the right to vote, freedom of speech, and equal protection under the law.

Democracy – a government that is run by the people, who rule either directly, or indirectly.

Freedom – the condition of being free: free - having one's liberty, not under the control of another; not a slave

Immigrant – a person who enters a country or region in which one was not born in order to make a permanent home there.

Persecution – the act of persecuting: to expose continually to cruel, harmful, or unjust treatment.

Respect - a regard for or appreciation of the basic worth or value of someone or something

Responsibility – the state, quality, or condition of being responsible; having a job, duty, or concern.

Traditions – the handing down of knowledge, beliefs, customs, or the like from one generation to another

GEOGRAPHY - 3

Biome – a major ecological system, have distinctive climate, plants, animals, and other organisms.

Cardinal Directions - north, east, south and west.

Climate – the average weather of a place over a long period of time

Compass Rose - a symbol that shows directions on a map.

Continent – a very large body of land.

Equator – the imaginary line around the middle of Earth that divides Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Globe – a sphere on which a map of the earth is drawn.

Hemisphere – one-half of the earth, as divided by the equator or the Greenwich Meridian.

Map – a drawing of a real place that shows the place from above.

Map Key/ Legend – the guide that tells what the symbols on a map stands for.

Migration – the act of moving from one country or region to another in order to settle there.

Ocean – the whole body of salt water that covers nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface.

Route – a course, road, or way for travel.

Secondary Directions/Intermediate – northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest.

HISTORY - 3

Culture – the way of life of a group of people at a particular time, including their customs, beliefs, and arts.

Custom – an accepted social habit or pattern of behavior of a group.

Differences – the state of being unlike or different

Diversity – complete differences; unlikeness

Era – a period of time marked by certain events, conditions ideas, persons, or things.

Ethnic Group – of or relating to a group of people having certain characteristics in common, such as language, culture, history, race, or national origin.

Heritage – something that is handed down from previous generations or from the past; tradition.

Native – a person who was born in a particular place or country.

Program – a schedule or procedure.

Slave – a person who is the property of another person.

Timeline – a line that shows a number of years and the events that happened in order.

Underground Railroad – system by which the opponents of slavery secretly helped slaves to escape to the free states or Canada before the Civil War.

ECONOMICS - 3

Barter – to trade (goods for other goods) without using money.

Consuming – to use up.

Contribution – the act of contributing; to give money, time, effort, or the like along with others.

Currency – the money that is used in a country.

Discovery – to come upon or see something) for the first time.

Goods – products

Invention – the act or process of inventing: invent – to make or devise for the first time; create or originate.

Jobs/Careers – position of work; employment.

Needs – something necessary, useful, or desired

Producing – to make or bring into being, especially by means of machinery and on a large scale, manufacture.

Saving – to set aside for future use.

Wants – to need; require.