

CIVICS/GOVERNMENT - 4

Colony – a land and people ruled by another country.

Constitution – the document containing the supreme law and plan of government of the United States.

Courtroom Deputy – a person who assist the judge in a court of law.

Courtroom Recorder – an officer in the courtroom who records testimonies during a hearing or trial.

Defendant – a person against whom a civil or criminal action is brought in a court of law.

Defense – the arguments presented by a defendant or his lawyer.

Executive – the branch of government responsible for administering laws and for managing the affairs of a state or country.

General Court – The New Hampshire legislature. It determines the salary of the governor, councilors, and judges.

Governor's Council – a five-member council who advises the governor. It must approve all appointments to political office.

House of Representatives – one part of the Legislature in which representatives of citizens meet.

Jury – A group of persons selected according to law to hear evidence on a matter submitted to them in a court of law and to make a decision according to the law and evidence.

Legislature – a governmental body made up of a group of persons having the power to make or pass laws for a state or country.

Lower Courts – the Lower Court consists of the Probate Court which deals with family matters, Municipal Court which deals with small money matters and minor crimes, District Court which deals with larger money cases, juvenile cases and some criminal cases, and Superior Court which deals with serious crimes, law suites, and divorce hearings. The Superior Court has a jury.

Plaintiff – the person who brings a suite to a court of law.

Prosecution – the act or process of beginning and carrying on a legal action in a court of law.

Senate – a governing or lawmaking council or assembly.

Supreme Court – the highest court in the United States, with the power to hear appeals from lower courts and to declare laws unconstitutional.

Town Meeting – in New England, a meeting of qualified voters of a town to act upon town business.

GEOGRAPHY – 4

Agricultural Products – anything that is produced on a farm or farming.

Climate – a kind of weather a place has over time.

County Region – a subdivision of a state.

Landforms – a shape of the land, such as a mountain or hill.

Latitude – imaginary lines that circle Earth north and south of the equator.

Longitude – imaginary lines that go from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Natural Resources – things in nature that people can use, such as water, trees, oil, and gold.

Physical Features – features of a place or region formed by nature, such as bodies of water, landforms, climate, natural resources, and plants and animals.

Political Map – a map that borders of states and countries and the location of capitals and other cities and towns.

HISTORY – 4

Artifact – anything made or changed by man, especially a tool, weapon, or other simple object used in ancient time.

Bobbin – a spool around which thread or yarn is wound, used in weaving, machine sewing, or spinning.

Fort – building or area than can be defended against an enemy.

Garrison – the soldiers stationed in a town or post.

Gundalow – a flat bottom boat with one sail used to carry logs, etc.

Manufacture – to make or produce a product on a large scale by means of machinery.

Palisade – a fence of strong pointed stakes place closely together and stand firmly in the ground, used for protection or defense.

Population – a number of people who live in a place.

Portage - transporting boats or goods overland from one river or other body of water to another.

Textile – woven fabric.

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

Trade/Transportation – to bring or carry from one place to another.

ECONOMICS – 4

Barter – exchanging good services without the use of money.

Employment – the act of giving work to someone for pay or hire.

Export – to carry or send goods or products to other countries for sale or trade.

Goods – products.

Import – to bring in goods from a foreign country for sale or use.

Services – a system or means of providing something useful or necessary especially for the general public.