

CIVICS/GOVERNMENT – 5

Amendment – changes in, or additions to, a constitution.

Assembly – a group of people gathered together for a common purpose.

Checks and Balances – a system described in the constitution whereby the powers given to one branch of government check or control the powers given to the other two branches of government.

Compact – an agreement or contract

Confederation – nations or states joined in a league, as for common defense.

Congress – the legislature of the United States, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Constitution - the system of fundamental laws and principles that prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of a government or another institution.

Delegate – a person sent to speak and act for his group; representative as at a convention.

Democracy – a system of government in which political authority is held by the people; typically feature constitutional governments where the majority rules.

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

Federalism – power is shared between two sets of governmental institutions, those of the states and those of the central or federal authorities, as stipulated by the Constitution.

House of Representatives – the lower branch of the legislature of the U.S., certain other countries, and most of the states of the U.S.

Judicial - the branch of the Federal government responsible for interpreting laws. Of judges law courts, or their duties.

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

Parliament – the national legislative body of Great Britain, composed of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Petition – a formal document making a request, often signed by a number of persons.

Representative – a person who is chosen or authorized to represent another or others; delegate.

Senate – the upper branch of the Legislature of the U.S. which is a governing or lawmaking council or assembly.

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

GEOGRAPHY – 5

Absolute Location – the exact position on the globe using addresses, grid coordinates, or the imaginary lines of longitude and latitude.

Coordinates – any two or more numbers or magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, curve, or plane. (locating a city on a map by the coordinates of latitude and longitude)

Environment – the natural or human surrounding in which living things interact.

Equator – an imaginary circle around the earth, equally distant from the North Pole and the South Pole.

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

Natural Resources – anything from the natural environment that people use to meet their needs. They are “gifts of nature” that are present without human intervention.

Navigable – wide or deep enough, or free enough from obstruction, for ships, etc. to go through.

Relative Location – describes where a place is in relation to other places.

Territory – any large area of land; region

Tropic of Cancer – the parallel of latitude 23 ½ degrees north of the Equator.

Tropic of Capricorn – the parallel of latitude 23 ½ degrees south of the Equator

HISTORY - 5

Charter – formal written document issued by a government or a ruler to a person, a group of citizens, or to a corporation, granting the right to organize for carrying on some activity and imposing certain duties and obligations

Colony – a group of emigrants or their descendants who settle in a distant territory but remain subject to or closely associated with the parent country.

Conquistador – a Spanish conqueror in Mexico and Peru during the sixteenth century.

Empire – a group of countries or territories ruled or controlled by the government of one country.

Exploration – the act or instance of exploring, especially for the purpose of discovering or investigating unknown or unfamiliar regions.

Forced Migration – to make someone move from one place to settle in another.

Independence – the state or quality of being independent; not easily influenced or controlled by another or others

Indentured Servant – a person who has signed a contract stating that he/she agrees to work without any minimal compensation to pay back money or an opportunity provided by the other.

Migration – to move from one place to settle in another.

Militia – a military force that is not professional, such as the National Guard, and is called for service in time of emergency.

Missionary – A person who is sent by his or her church to spread that religion among nonbelievers, especially in a foreign country.

Primary Source/Artifact - any document or artifacts that is direct evidence of historical events including clothing, furniture, homes, recordings, documents, and photographs.

Proprietor – a person who has legal title or right to something, especially property; owner.

Rebellion – 1. an armed uprising against a legal government 2. resistance or defiance against any control or authority

Revolution – the overthrow of a existing political system or form of government by those governed, usually through the use of force, and the establishment of a new or different system of government.

Secondary Source – summaries and interpretations of original artifacts

Slavery – the institution that supports the holding of human beings as property.

Trade Routes – a regular route used by trading ships, caravans, etc.

Treason – the betrayal of one's country, especially by giving aid to the enemy in wartime.

ECONOMICS - 5

Barter – the direct trading of goods and services between people without the use of money

Boycott – to join with others in refusing to do business or have contact with (a person, group, or country).

Capitalism – economic system characterized by the following: private property ownership exists; individuals and companies are allowed to compete for their own economic gain; and free market forces determine the prices of goods and services.

Competition – competing; rivalry

Consumers – customers who buy the products or services a business produces

Demand – the desire and ability of individuals to purchase economic goods or services at the market price; along with supply, one of the two key determinants of price.

Embargo – a government order prohibiting the entry or departure of commercial ships at its ports

Export – goods or services produced in one nation but sold to buyers in another nation

Free Enterprise – the economic theory or system of letting private industry operate freely with a minimum of regulation by the government

Import – goods or services that consumers in one country buy from producers in another country

Investors – a person who puts money into business, stocks, bonds, etc. for the purpose of obtaining a profit

Manufacturing – the making of goods by hand, or, especially, by machinery, often on a large scale and with division of labor

Monopoly – the exclusive control of something, such as manufactured goods or services, by a person, group, or company

Producers – people who use resources to make goods and services

Product – something produced by nature or man

Profit – income from money invested in stocks, bonds, real estate, etc.

Scarcity – the condition that occurs because people's wants and needs are unlimited, while the resources needed to produce goods and services to meet these wants and needs are limited.

Self-Sufficient - able to get along without without help, independent

Share Holder – a person who holds or owns a share or shares, especially in a corporation

Specialization – a detailed list and description of the exact materials and methods to be used in building something

Stock – share or ownership in a company

Supply – the quantities of a good or service that a firm is willing and able to make available for sale at different prices (economic concept of supply and demand).

Surplus – the situation resulting when the quantity supplied exceeds that quantity demanded of a good, service, or resource.