



analyze

Academic



**to examine carefully and in detail so
as to identify causes, key factors,
possible results**



demonstrate

Academic



to make evident or establish by arguments or reasoning; prove



describe

Academic



to tell or depict in written or spoken words; give an account of



discuss

Academic



**to consider or examine by argument,
comment, etc.**

Social Studies 7 Vocabulary Cards



explain

Academic



to make known in detail



archaeologist

History 1



scientist who examines objects such as bones and tools to learn about past peoples and cultures



artifact

History 1



**material object of a culture such as a
tool, an article of clothing or a
prepared food**



evaluating

History 1



**to judge or determine the significance,
worth, or quality of; assess**



historian

History 1



**scholar who researches and writes
about history**



norms

History 1



**social expectations that guide
behavior**



perspective

History 1



**a specific point of view in
understanding or judging things or
events**



primary source

History 1



**account of an event by someone who
was present at the event**



values

History 1



lasting beliefs or ideals shared by the members of a culture about what is good, right, fair, and just



amphitheater

History 2



oval or round building with tiers of seats around a central open area, as those used in ancient Rome for gladiatorial contests



aqueduct

History 2



**a structure that carries water over long
distances**



architecture

History 2



**designing buildings, open areas,
communities, and other artificial
constructions and environments**



astrolabe

History 2



astronomical instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; used by Greek astronomers from about 200 B.C.



basilica

History 2



**a large oblong building used as a hall
of justice and public meeting place**



checks and balances

History 2



limits imposed on all branches of a government by giving each branch the right to amend or void some acts of the other branches



Christianity

History 2



the religion derived from Jesus Christ, based on the Bible as sacred scripture; began in Israel and spread throughout the Roman Empire



civic duty

History 2



**responsibility of citizens to obey laws,
participate in government and work
for the common good**



civilization

History 2



**a society with cities, a government,
workers who specialize in certain jobs,
social classes; characterized by
writing, art, culture**



enduring impact

History 2



**long-term effects; impact can be seen
many years, decades, or centuries
later**



engineering

History 2



**art or science of making practical
application of the knowledge of pure
sciences as in the construction of
bridges, buildings, ships**



frescoes

History 2



design painted on a moist, plaster surface with colors ground up in water or a limewater mixture



governance

History 2



exercise of authority; control



history

History 2



**the written and other recorded events
of people of the past**



legacy

History 2



**something transmitted by or received
from an ancestor or previous
civilization or from the past**



ore smelting

History 2



produce a metal from its ore through heating



persecution

History 2



**causing injury or distress to others
because of their religion, race, or
political beliefs**



pulley block

History 2



**a lifting machine that helped Romans
create large structures**



republic

History 2



**type of government in which citizens
who have the right to vote select the
leaders**



technology

History 2



**any way of putting knowledge to
practical use to make something or
solve a problem**



tripartite government

History 2



**power and responsibility divided
among three branches of government**



Byzantine Empire

History 3



**the Eastern Roman Empire after the fall
of the Western Empire in 476 A.D.**



feudal system

History 3



**system in which land was owned by
kings or lords but held by vassals in
return for their loyalty**



Germanic

History 3



northern tribes that invaded the Roman Empire in the 1st through 6th centuries A.D.



manorial system

History 3



economic relationship between peasants and lords; peasants worked on land owned by the lord in return for money and services.



Mongol

History 3



nomads from the plains of Central Asia, north of China; fierce warriors who created a large empire under Genghis Khan



Turks

History 3



a native or inhabitant of the Ottoman Empire



anatomy

History 5



**the science concerned with the
physical structure of animals and
plants**



astronomy

History 5



**study of stars and other objects
beyond the Earth's atmosphere**



chemistry

History 5



**science that deals with the
composition and properties of
substances and various elementary
forms of matter**



Crusades

History 5



series of military expeditions launched by Christian Europeans to win the Holy Land back from Muslim control



geography

History 5



**study of the Earth's surface and the
processes that shape it**



Islamic Civilization

History 5



**a golden age of culture from about
800-1100 A.D; great advances in
mathematics and science**



physiology

History 5



**branch of biology dealing with the
functions and activities of living
organisms and their parts**



cultural change

History 6



change in the culture (religion, customs, language, etc.) as a result of invention, discovery, or contact with other societies



Renaissance

History 6



**widespread change in culture that
took place in Europe beginning in the
1300s**



scientific changes

History 6



challenges to scientific theories during the Renaissance, especially relating to the study of the Earth and its place in the universe



social changes

History 6



**changes in arts, education, literature
during the Renaissance**



political power

History 7



**control in the government of a
country, state; authority**



Protestant

History 7



**Christians who shared religious views
of Martin Luther and others who
protested against the Roman Catholic
Church during the Reformation**



Reformation

History 7



term used to describe Martin Luther's break with the Roman Catholic Church and the movement it inspired



Roman Catholic Church

History 7



**the Christian church of which the
Pope, or bishop of Rome, is the
supreme head**



commercial centers

History 8



area where most of the economic activity and trade takes place within a country or city



cultural centers

History 8



**area where most of the education,
religion, and exchange of ideas take
place within a country or city**



empire

History 8



**many territories and people controlled
by one government**



Silk Road

History 8



**chain of trade routes stretching from
China to the Mediterranean Sea**



trade

History 8



**buying, selling, or exchanging goods
within a country or between countries**



trans-Saharan slave trade

History 9



Africans were sold by their rulers to Arab traders who moved them across the Sahara to North Africa to sell in Mediterranean countries



colonization

History 10



**one country extends control over
foreign lands**



conquest

History 10



**the act or state of conquering or the
state of being conquered**



exploration

History 10



the investigation of unknown regions



Columbian Exchange

History 11



**the movement of plants and animals
between the Western and Eastern
Hemispheres after the voyages of
Columbus**



communicable disease

History 11



disease that is transmitted through direct contact with an infected individual or indirectly; contagious disease



fauna

History 11



animal life



flora

History 11



plant life



pathogen

History 11



**any disease-producing agent,
especially a virus, bacterium, or other
microorganism**



geographic representation

Geography 12



maps, globes, and other visuals that show the features of the Earth's surface and the processes that shape it



population density

Geography 12



**number of people living per unit of an
area (e.g. per square mile)**



geographic factors

Geography 13



**reasons for movement relating to
climate, bodies of water, mountains,
deserts, proximity to natural resources**



impede

Geography 13



**to slow the movement or progress by
means of obstacles or hindrances;
obstruct; hinder**



promote

Geography 13



**to help or encourage to exist or
flourish; further**



Buddhism

Geography 14



religion founded in India by Buddha (Gautama) and later spreading to China, Burma, Japan, Tibet, and parts of southeast Asia



caravan

Geography 14



group of traders traveling together



cultural diffusion

Geography 14



**spread of the traits, ideas and
products of a culture from one place
to another**



magnetic compass

Geography 14



**compass having a magnetized needle
generally in line with the magnetic
poles of the earth**



textiles

Geography 14



**any cloth or goods produced by
weaving or knitting**



Assemblies

Government 17



legislative branch of Roman government in which citizens cast ballots directly; subject to strong checks on their power by Senate



Consuls

Government 17



**either of the two chief magistrates of
the ancient Roman republic;
executives**



democracy

Government 17



**system of government in which
political control is exercised by the
people, either directly or through
elected representatives**



direct democracy

Government 17



democratic system of government in which the people exercise political control and participate directly in decision making



feudalism

Government 17



**system in which land was owned by
kings or lords but held by vassals in
return for their loyalty**



nation state

Government 17



**sovereign territorial unit characterized
with defined borders, common
languages, culture and values**



radical

Government 17



**a dramatic change from the tradition
or past practice**



representative democracy

Government 17



**democratic system of government in
which the people exercise political
control through elected
representatives**



Senate

Government 17



the supreme council of state in Rome



Magna Carta

Government 18



document limiting king's power over his nobles, agreed to by King John of England in 1215; led to development of democratic principles



benefit

Economics 19



**that which is perceived as an
improvement or advantage as the
result of a decision**



cost

Economics 19



a sacrifice, loss, or penalty



cost-benefit analysis

Economics 19



determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits



distribution

Economics 20



**frequency of occurrence or the
natural geographic range or place
where any item or category of items
occurs**



interdependence

Economics 20



countries are mutually reliant on each other



productive resources

Economics 20



resources used to make goods and services (natural resources, human resources, capital goods)



specialization

Economics 20



concentration of production on fewer kinds of goods and services than are consumed



variability

Economics 20



tendency to shift or change



barter economy

Economics 21



economy that uses trade of goods and services for other goods and services without the use of money



market

Economics 21



**interaction of buyers and sellers
exchanging goods and services**



monetary economy

Economics 21



**economy that uses money for the
exchange of goods and services**