**Social Studies Tier 3 Vocabulary**

1. **Group of 7 (G7)**: Assembly of world leaders who meet annually to discuss global issues. Member are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, U.K., and U.S. *Note: It is now known as the G-7 as Russia has been removed.*

2. **GDP** stands for Gross Domestic Product, which is the total value of all goods and services produced by a country.

3. **Goods** are any type of product that can be bought, sold, traded, or consumed.

4. **Global Economy** refers to all the world’s countries and the value of their economies put together.

5. If you say something or refer to something as being **global**, you mean worldwide.

6. **Geography** is the study of the earth and its people.

7. The removal of trade restrictions so that good flow freely between countries is referred to as **free trade.**

8. The **5 themes of geography** are Place, Location, Region, Movement, HEI (Human Environment Interaction)

9. To **export** something means to ship something out of your country.

10. The name of the alliance made up of 27 European countries that overlooks political and economic ideas in Europe is called the **European Union (EU).**

11. An **Era** is a chunk of time that historians break all time in to.

12. An **empire** is known as a group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler or one government; especially: a group of countries ruled by an emperor or empress.

13. **Economy** consists of the production, distribution or trade, and consumption of limited goods and services by different agents in a geographic location.

14. A system that sets rules for deciding what goods and services to produce, how to produce them, and who will receive them is known as an **economic system**.

15. The **Eastern Hemisphere** is a geographical term for the half of the Earth that is east of the Prime Meridian (which crosses Greenwich, England, United Kingdom)

16. The separation of a work process into a number of tasks, with each task performed by a separate person or group of persons can best be described as **division of labor**.

17. In a **dictatorship** form of government where one person holds all the power.

18. A **geographer** is a person who studies the earth and its people.

19. **Democracy** is best described as the form of government where the people have all the say by electing their leaders to represent them.

20. The want of a good is known as **demand.**

21. A **delta** is an area of fertile land formed by soil deposits at the mouth of a river.

22. **Currency** is another word for money.

23. Wedge shaped writing from Mesopotamia is known as **cuneiform.**

24. **Culture** is defined as a way of life of a group of people that share a similar beliefs and customs

25. **Artifacts** are items that humans use to study the past.

26. **Cultural Diffusion** is the process of spreading ideas, languages, and customs from its original location to other cultures/locations.

27. **Continent** is a large land mass that rises above an ocean.

28. **Communism** is best known as a system of government in which the government controls the way of producing goods.

29. In a **command** **economy**, you as a consumer will have little or no choice, because of total government control. In this type of economy you may only have 2 types of cereal to pick from and no pop, Monster, or Redbull to drink, only milk or water. North Korea has this type.

30. The Midwest is not only an example of region, but is also a **climate region,** because of the similar patterns of temperature and precipitation (weather) it shares.

31. Temperatures, wind direction and speed, and air moisture that stay consistent and take place over a long period of time is called the **climate**.

32. A **civilization** is best described as a complex society with cities, organized government, art, religion, class divisions and some form of writing system.

33. The name of the alliance that currently controls approximately 80% of the world oil supply and is made up of 12 countries is **OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries).**

34. **Polytheism** is the belief in more than one god.

35. A **circular flow model** describes the flow of money and products throughout the economy.

36. **Christianity** is a religion based on the teaching of Jesus.

37. The belief in only 1 god is **monotheism**.

38. **Papyrus** is the reed like plant that grows along rivers and is used for making things like baskets, rafts, and most important, PAPER!

39. Historians rely on **calendars** or dating systems to measure time.

40. **C.E.** stands for “current era.”

41. **City-State** is a city acting independently and controlling the lands around it.

42. **Buddhism** is a religion based on trying to eliminate suffering for humans.

43. **B.C.E** stands for “before current era.” It is also the same as B.C.

44. The years before the birth of Jesus are known as “**B.C**.” meaning Before Christ.

45. People who study different governments, how they work and their laws are referred to specifically as **political scientists**.

46. **Anarchy** is a condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of governmental authority. In short, no government.

47. The **Agricultural Revolution**, also known as the farming revolution, is said to be the greatest revolution in human history.

48. According to your government terms and world organizations maps, **NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,** is a military alliance made up of 27 countries that have jointly agreed to a mutual defense against an outside attack by other countries, people, or states.

49. Another word that means to get use to is **adapt.**

50. The years after the birth of Jesus are known as “**A.D**” or *anno domini* (Latin for “in the year of the Lord.”)

51. **Hemisphere** is a half of the world. The world can be broke into 4 halves either by the Equator or Prime Meridian lines.

52. Wedge shaped writing is known as **cuneiform**.

53. **Hinduism** is a religion developed in Ancient India and is the main religion of India today.

54. A map that shows war invasions/battles or tells about the past would be known as a **historical map**.

55. The way something is seen, interpreted, or understood from the past is a **historical perspective**.

56. A person who studies the past is known as a **historian**.

57. **History** is the study of the past ideas/events.

58. **Hieroglyphics** are picture writing from Ancient Egypt.

59. **Human Environment Interaction (HEI)** is a theme of geography where humans affect or change the natural surroundings around them.

60. Principles, or behaviors demonstrated by human beings, that are seen as normal and are protected is known as **human rights**.

61. An **import** is something that you bring into a country.

62. **Islam** is a religion who recognizes Muhammad as the founder and Mecca as its holiest city.

63. The religion that looks to the teachings of one god and Abraham as its founder is **Judaism**.

64. Physical work done by people is known as **labor**.

65. Invisible lines on earth, used for locating purposes, running east and west are lines of **latitude**.

66. Where something can be found absolute/exact or relative to something else is known as **location**.

67. **Longitude** is invisible lines on earth, used for locating purposes, running north and south.

68. **Market economy** is where the individual person or business has most, if not all the say in their product and collect the profits from the selling of their goods. Promotes competition among sellers.

69. **Migration** is moving from one place to another with the idea of settling in the new area for some time.

70. A combination of large influence of government and a large influence of individual in the buying and selling of goods is **mixed economy**.

71. A form of government where the leader gains power because it was passed down through generations within the family is **Monarchy**.

72. A theme of geography that means going from one place to another is **movement**.

73. **National economy** is the total buying and spending of ONE nation.

74. To reach a settlement, usually through discussion, where two sides give up and add items (money, insurance, bed times) is known as **negotiation**.

75. **Neolithic** is the time period ranging from 8000 BC/BCE to 4000 BC/BCE. It is also known as the “New Stone Age.”

76. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** is a group of 28 countries who all agree to come to the aid of one another in the event of being attacked by a no member of the group. Some countries involved are U.S., Canada, United Kingdom, and France.

77. **polytheism** is the belief in many gods.

78. **Paleolithic** is the time period ranging up to 8000 BC/BCE. It is also known as the “Old Stone Age.”

79. The act of raising animals AND growing crops is known as **agriculture.**

80. In a historical sense, **eras/periods** are how historians block time.

81. **Place** is a Theme of Geography that focus on the ideas or characteristics that make a location unique or different (Ex. Statue of liberty in New York City or teachers in a school).

82. The measure of how many people living in a specific area is known as **population density**.

83. The person who tells information from an eyewitness account is a **primary source**.

84. The money you have left over after buying materials and paying for your product to be produced is **profit**.

85. An area that shares a common characteristic(s) is known as a **region**.

86. **Representative government** is a form or style of government where citizens elect people and those elected represent the people and their ideas.

87. **Revolution** is an idea of change and where a new way of thinking or living begins.

88. In an economic sense, **sanction** means to penalize another country for their actions (Ex. Cutting in half the amount of toys China bring to the U.S. because of actions by the Chinese government).

89. The idea that there is little of something available is **scarcity**.

90. The person who did not see an event occur but tells what they have heard would be a **secondary source**.

91. High class, middle class, and low class is an example of **social structure**.

92. Items available is a **supply**.

93. Extra of something means **surplus**.

94. A tax, or an additional payment, that is put on good coming in from a foreign country is a **tariff**.

95. A **tax** is an additional payment on a good or service.

96. **Theocracy** is a form of government that has religious influence in government actions and has religious figures as leaders.

97. **Artisans** were skilled workers who made metal products, cloth, or pottery.

98. **Timelines** are the showing of events within a particular block, or chunk, of time.

99. Economy type that follows generations of ideas when producing goods is **traditional economy**.

100. **The United Nations (UN)** is a group that includes all but three countries in the world and the purpose of its creation was to avoid another World War.