

# 8th Social Studies

## Instructions for Non-Instructional Day Packets

Dear Student,

Welcome to the non-instructional day packet! This packet is designed to help you continue learning and engage with the content even when you're not attending regular classes. Each lesson in this packet will correspond with the non-instructional day we are on, For example, NTI Day 1 = Lesson 1. NTI Day 2 = Lesson 2 etc. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to make the most of your non-instructional day packets:

**1. Start with Reading:**

Begin by reading the assigned passage provided at the beginning of each lesson.

**2. Comprehension Questions:**

After reading the passage, you will find a set of comprehension questions. Make sure to read each question carefully and underline or highlight the relevant parts in the passage that can help you find the answers.

**3. Check your Work:**

Once you have completed all the questions and activities for a particular lesson, take a moment to review your answers.

**4. Stay Organized:**

Keep all your non-instructional day packets in a designated folder or binder.

**5. Set Aside Dedicated Time:**

Treat your non-instructional day packets seriously and schedule dedicated time to work on them.

**6. Stay Positive and Motivated:**

Remember that this non-instructional day packet is designed to support your learning and keep you engaged. Approach each lesson with enthusiasm and a growth mindset. Embrace the opportunity to learn independently and make the most out of this experience.

See you soon,

*Mrs. Reid*

## Lesson #1

### Social Studies: An Introduction

**Social studies** combines several different areas of study, including geography, economics, civics, history, sociology, anthropology, and psychology. Social studies is an integral part of any education, because it tells us about today's world, how it works, and how it came to be. Learning about the past helps us to understand the present. In turn, this helps prepare us for the future. Social studies teaches us about the world's people and their histories and activities.

The main topics this book will cover are civics, geography, economics, and history. These subjects are all interrelated. It is helpful to think of social studies not as a number of distinct practices but as a big tangle of them. However, for clarity, each area will be briefly defined.

- *Civics* is the study of citizenship and a citizen's role in government. This book explores some of the rights and responsibilities of the citizens of the United States.
- *Geography* is the study of the world. It is a very broad term. This book will cover the world's physical geography. This includes landforms, the effect of land on human behavior, and how human activities can change a landscape. The book also covers how humans define the world they live in, as well as how they move around in the world.
- *Economics* is the study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy their wants and needs. It is a study of the choices people make regarding their resources and the effects those choices have.
- *History* is the study of the past, and in particular, the people of the past. Historians study the lifestyles, cultures, governments, art, and everything else related to the people that came before us. History also addresses the geography, economics, and civics of the past.

Wrapped up in all of these areas of study is culture. **Culture** refers to the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of groups of people. Civics, geography, economics, and history all affect how different cultures develop and how they interact. Every culture in the world has influenced and is a result of these interactions.

There is one more thing that is important to remember about social studies: things are always shifting. When we learn something new about the past, it changes our ideas of history. When we learn something new about the world, it changes the way we think about geography. It is important to keep in mind that social studies is a complex and ever-changing discipline.

1. What does *culture* refer to?

values      practices      language      religion      attitudes      all of these

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of citizens and their relationships to the government.

Civics      History      Economics      Geography

3. The United States is a \_\_\_\_\_. This means that citizens of the United States elect their leaders. (see glossary)

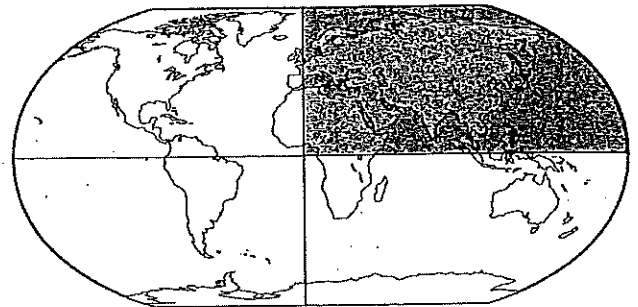
- dictatorship      monarchy      republic      empire      theocracy

4 – 6. Using information from the federal government chart in the *Help Pages*, complete the chart below.

Branch	Main Function	Name of Body	Title	Number of Members
Legislative (elected)	writes laws	House of Representatives	B)	F)
		Senate	C)	G)
Executive (elected)	enforces laws	A)	D)	H)
Judicial (appointed)	interprets laws	Supreme Court	E)	9

7. The shaded portion of the map represents which two hemispheres?

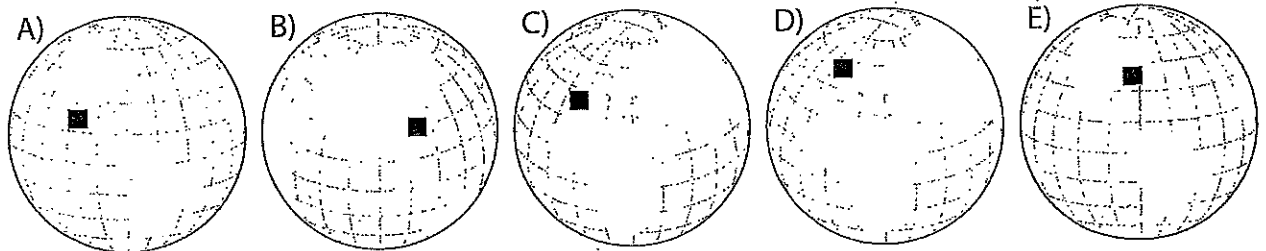
- A) Northern                      C) Eastern  
 B) Southern                      D) Western



8. Using the glossary, determine which word means “the fact that humans have more wants and needs than can be satisfied by the limited resources available to them.”

- federalism      abolitionism      transcendentalism      scarcity

9. Which square shows the location of Great Britain, the nation that owned the thirteen American colonies?



10. Using the physical world map in the *Help Pages*, determine which geographical feature is located in Africa.

- Lake Victoria      the Zagros Mountains      the Alps      the Andes

## Lesson #2

### Social Studies: Overview of Maps

Humans define their world in many ways. They define it by speaking about it, writing about it, and interacting with it. Another way humans define their world is through maps. Maps show how people divide up the world. They do this in different ways. For example, a person in the United States could divide the country up by states, counties, cities, populations, or landforms, just to name a few. For this reason, there are many different types of maps.

Historically, maps were developed as a means of finding our way and understanding the world around us. A map might help a traveler get to another city. It might help a ruler understand the layout of his country so that he could better organize it. Maps were also made to show the movement of celestial bodies across the sky. These were used for travel, but also for making predictions, determining when to plant and harvest crops, and for religious purposes. As history progressed, the usefulness of maps expanded greatly.

The three main types of maps used in this book are political, physical, and thematic maps. **Political maps** show the borders and boundaries of countries and governments. A U.S. map that shows the outlines of the states, major U.S. cities, and the national capital, for example, is a political map. A map that shows the landforms of an area is a **physical map**. Physical maps often use color to show elevation. A **thematic map** can be either political, physical, or a combination of both. Thematic maps often show events, routes, climate patterns, and other information one would not normally find on traditional physical and political maps. The map section of the *Help Pages* shows an example of each type of map.

- The map to the right shows land elevation. Is it a physical, political, or a thematic map?

physical      political      thematic

- Other than making maps, the passage lists three ways in which humans define the world. What are they?

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- Underline the sentence in the passage that describes the purposes of mapping the movements of celestial bodies in ancient times.
- Miss Kensington wants to show her class different climate zones of the United States and what crops grow best in each zone. What type of map should she use?

physical      political      thematic

5. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of a people.

- History      Culture      Civics      Diversity      Equality

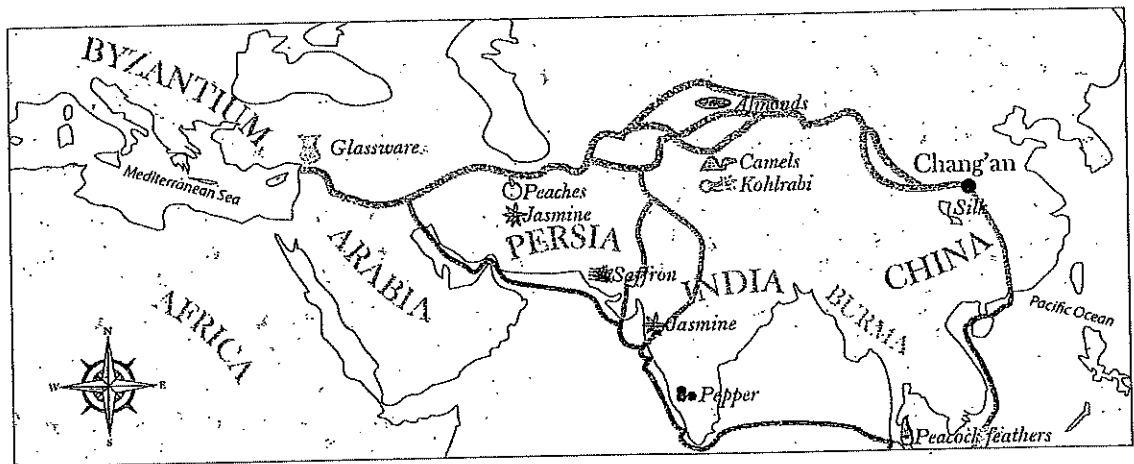
6. In this book, social studies is comprised of which four main branches? (Lesson #1)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Which of the following would be the best title for the thematic map shown below?

- A) Geography of the Silk Road      C) Dangers of the Silk Road  
 B) Routes and Goods of the Silk Road      D) Distances of the Silk Road's Routes



8. According to the map above, which three goods came from Persia?

- almonds    camels    glassware    jasmine    kohlrabi    peaches    pepper    saffron    silk

9. Which of the following is the document that defines the roles and powers of the United States government?

- A) Declaration of Independence      C) Articles of Confederation  
 B) U.S. Constitution      D) Bill of Rights

10. Remember, an effect is something that happens as a result of a cause. Underline the part that states a *cause* in the passage below.

At the end of his presidency, George Washington warned the United States not to become involved in the affairs of European countries because he was worried that involvement in foreign affairs would lead to disaster for the United States:

## Lesson #3

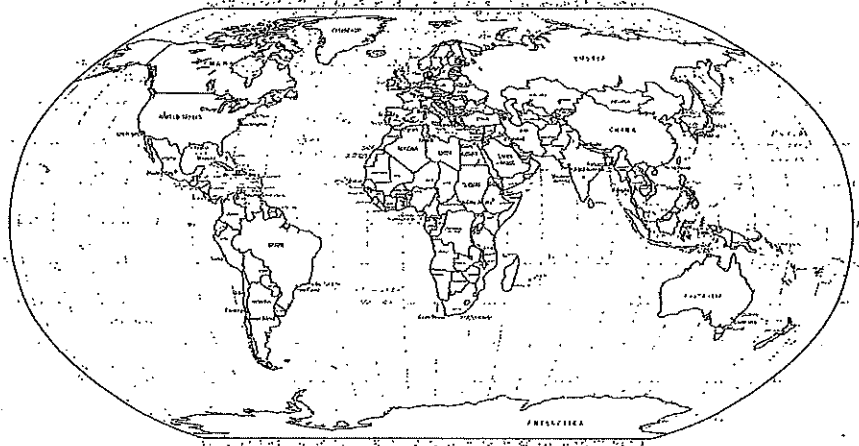
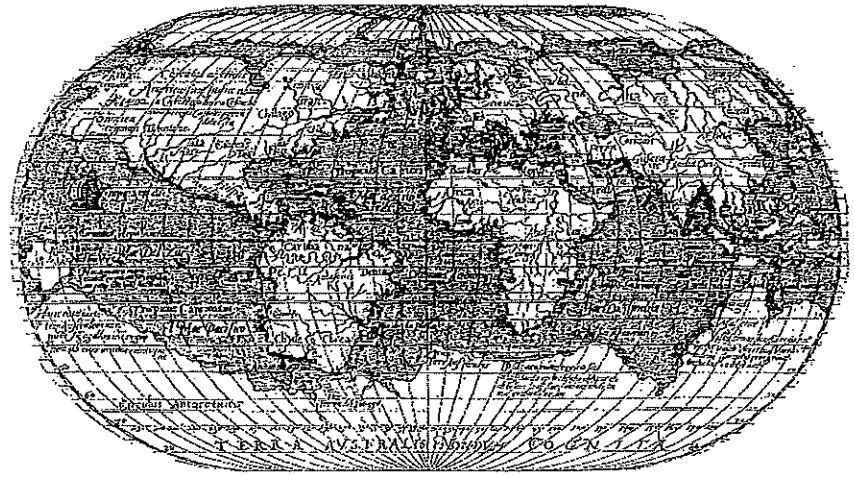
### Social Studies: Maps Shift

The introductory lesson in this book discussed the fact that social studies is a discipline in which information is always changing. Maps are one clear indicator of this. Look at the two maps to the right. At the top is a world map made in Belgium in 1570. The bottom map was made in the United States in 2012 based on a 1961 design. Both maps seek to represent the world, but they are extremely different. This is a simple way to illustrate that as we gain more and different knowledge, our understanding of the world changes.

There are many other examples of this. Consider how the United States map has changed throughout history. It began with the thirteen original states. Then it grew state by state, expanding west. Finally, Alaska and Hawaii completed the picture. How we think about the U.S. today is not how people thought of it 100 years ago.

The changing shapes of maps is not the only way in which maps can exemplify the ever-changing quality of social studies. Geography is, in large part, about how humans understand their world. These days, people have a different relationship with maps than they ever have before. In other words, they see the world differently. GPS technology allows people to have maps that follow them across the world. Maps today not only tell people where they are, but they tell them how to get where they are going. Again, this would have been inconceivable 100 years ago. Our understanding of the world has changed, and therefore, so has social studies itself.

1. On each of the two maps in the teaching, place an X on the continent on which you live. Notice the great difference in their shapes.
2. Which map shows Antarctica to be the world's largest continent?



3. The modern world map in the passage shows the shapes and locations of the countries and cities of the world. It is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ map.

political

physical

thematic

4. Match each branch of the U.S. government with its role.  
(See the federal government chart in the *Help Pages*.)

\_\_\_\_\_ legislative

A) enforce laws

\_\_\_\_\_ executive

B) interpret laws

\_\_\_\_\_ judicial

C) write laws

5. Freedom of religion and freedom of speech are part of U.S. Constitutional law, but they are also part of the American culture in general. Which of the following descriptions best defines *culture*?

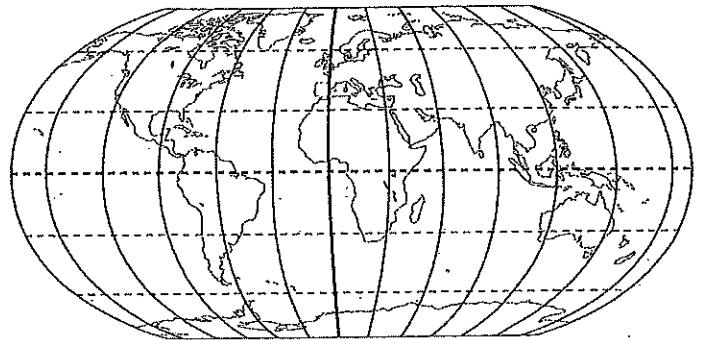
A) the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of groups of people

B) the study comprised of economics, geography, history, and civics

C) the manner in which people make use of the limited resources available to them

D) the roles and actions that citizens take in their governments

6. The dotted lines in the map to the right are lines of (latitude / longitude).



7. These lines are also known as (meridians / parallels).

8. Using the physical world map in the *Help Pages*, name the two major mountain ranges of the United States of America.

\_\_\_\_\_ mountain range in the western U.S.

\_\_\_\_\_ mountain range in the eastern U.S.

9. Underline the part that states an *effect* in the passage below.

Differences in methods of economics production, along with differences in opinion regarding slavery and the power of the federal government, were major factors that contributed to the start of the Civil War.

10. Using the Physical World Map in the *Help Pages*, determine which geographical feature is located in Asia.

Mississippi River

Atacama Desert

Yellow River

the Andes

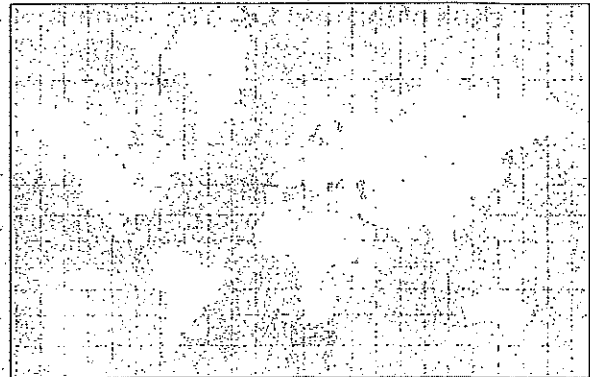
## Lesson #4

### Social Studies: Maps Distort

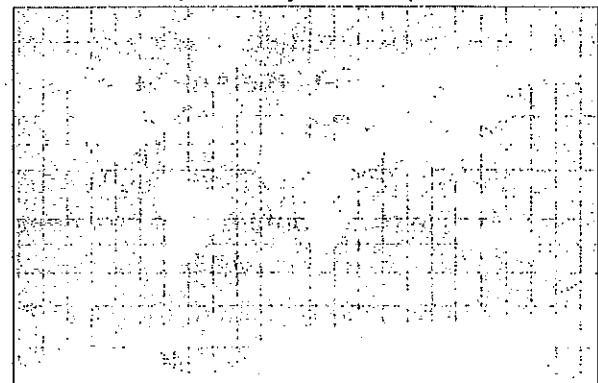
One thing that is true of all maps is that they distort the way the features of the world look. Because Earth is roughly spherical, it is impossible to make a flat map that actually shows the shapes and sizes of Earth's various features. The three maps to the right were made by different cartographers using different methods. Each was made mathematically, but because of the different techniques used to produce them, each map maker produced a different result:

Africa and Greenland are good starting points. In reality, Africa's area is about fourteen times larger than Greenland's. However, the Mercator Projection Map makes the two look about the same size. The Miller Projection Map makes Africa look slightly larger than Greenland and the Robinson Projection Map makes Africa look considerably larger. Let's keep looking at Africa. It is the second largest continent, after Asia. Yet, on two of the maps, North America looks as big as, if not bigger, than Africa. Our understanding of the world is shaped by the information we are given.

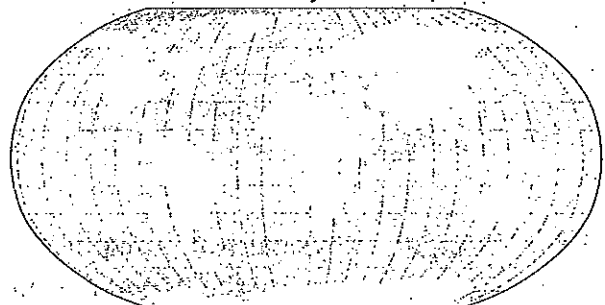
Mercator Projection Map



Miller Projection Map



Robinson Projection Map



1. The lines of longitude all intersect at the North and South Poles. Do any of the maps above show these meridians intersecting at a single point?

Yes      No

2. Which two are the same on all three maps?

Equator      map shape      Prime Meridian      size of North America

3. Which makes the Northern Hemisphere seem bigger than the Southern?

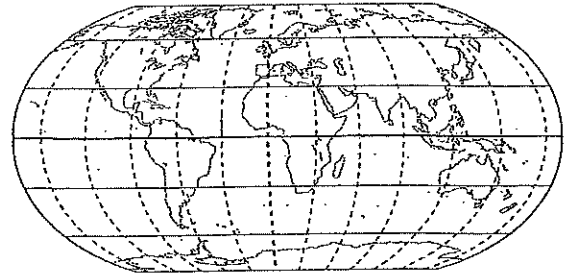
Mercator      Miller      Robinson      all of these      none of these

4. Which is/are completely free of distortion?

Mercator      Miller      Robinson      all of these      none of these



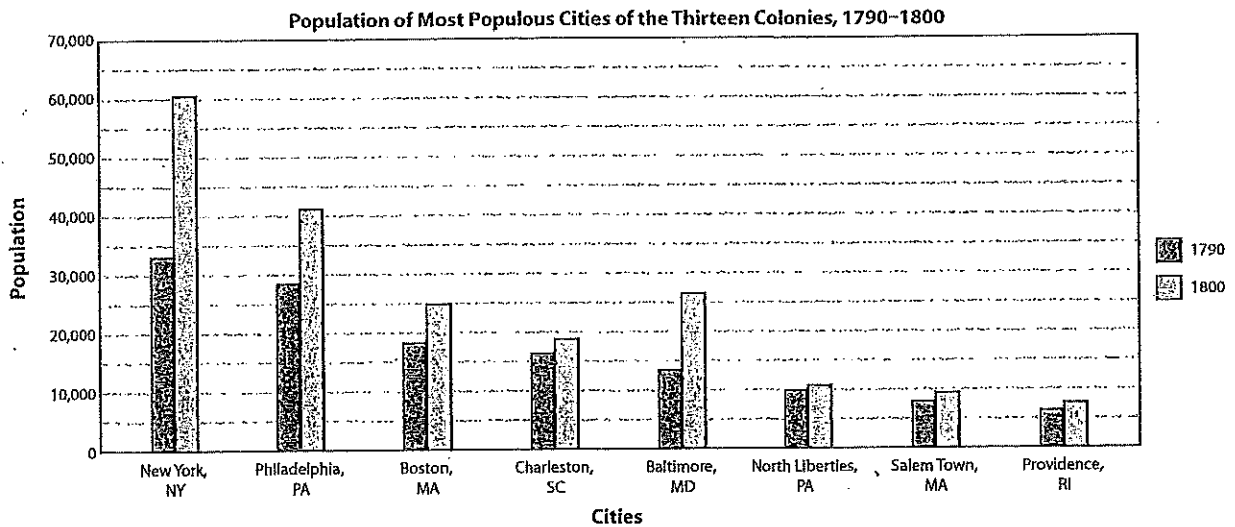
5. The dotted lines in the map to the right are lines of (latitude / longitude). These lines are also known as (meridians / parallels).



6 – 8. Using information from the federal government chart in the *Help Pages*, complete the chart below.

Branch	Main Function	Name of Body	Title	Number of Members
Legislative (elected)	A)	D)	F)	435
		Senate	Senators	100
Executive (elected)	B)	President	G)	1
Judicial (appointed)	C)	E)	H)	9

Use the chart to complete items 9 and 10.



Information from United States Census Bureau <www.census.gov>

9. Which was ranked as the third largest city by population in 1800? What was its ranking in 1790?

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Ranking in 1790: \_\_\_\_\_

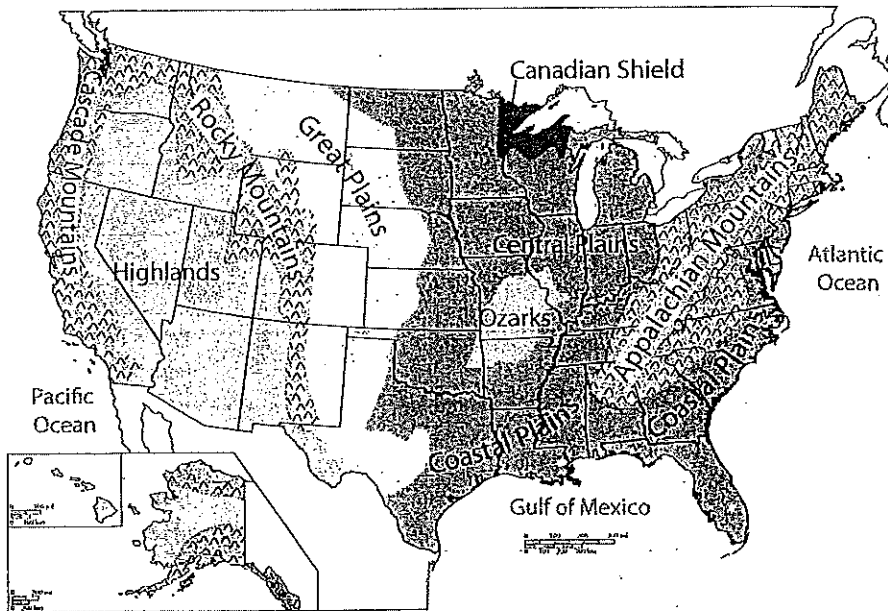
10. Which cities grew by at least 10,000 people between 1790 and 1800?

## Lesson #5

### Social Studies: Physical Regions of the United States

One way that people can define a country is by its physical regions. A **physical region** is an area of land that shares physical characteristics, such as a mountain range. Some countries are small enough that they exist in only one physical region. The United States, on the other hand, is one of the five largest countries in the world. It is so massive that it contains several different types of regions, from soaring mountains to vast, flat plains. Using a map of the physical regions of the United States, one can easily see the many different landforms of the country.

The map to the right shows physical regions of the United States. It gives a general idea of the landscape. Major mountain ranges, which include the Appalachians, the Rockies, and the Cascades, and massive areas covered by the Atlantic Plain, Gulf Plain, Central Plains, and Great Plains, are shown on a physical map.



It is important to remember that regions are defined by people. The version shown is not the only way to make a map of this kind.

Someone else might make a map with more or less detail. Someone else might also have a different idea of the physical regions of the United States and might show more or fewer than you see here. Another person might have included the Mississippi River and its tributaries to show that many of the tributaries begin in the Appalachians and Rockies. Information differs depending on where you get it. Who makes the map and how it is made are important factors in how the viewer reads it.

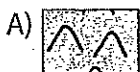
1. There are highlands between the Cascades and the Rockies. Judging by how the map is colored, what other region is most likely a highland region?

Atlantic Plain    Canadian Shield Plain    Ozarks    Gulf of Mexico

2. Which of the following would qualify as a physical region?

the United States    the Himalayan mountain range    New York City    Ohio

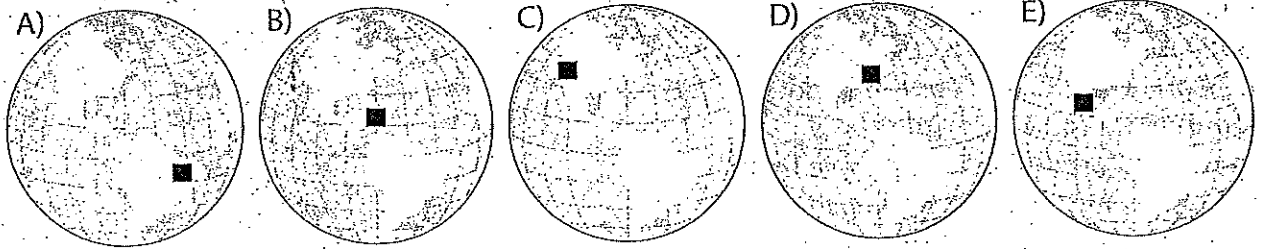
3. Which color or pattern would be best for showing the Sierra Nevada Mountains?



4. The United States is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. This means that citizens of the United States elect their leaders.

monarchy      theocracy      dictatorship      empire      republic

5. Which square shows the location of the thirteen colonies?



6. Which of the following is the document that defines the roles and powers of the United States government?

Bill of Rights      U.S. Constitution      Articles of Confederation      Declaration of Independence

7. Underline the part that states a *cause* in the passage below.

"Taxation without representation" was one of the main grievances that caused the colonies to secede, or break away from, the rule of Great Britain.

8. Which of the following is a written agreement that may officially end a war?

diplomacy      declaration      treaty      proclamation

9. Match each branch of the U.S. government with its role.

\_\_\_\_\_ executive

A) writes laws

\_\_\_\_\_ judicial

B) enforces laws

\_\_\_\_\_ legislative

C) interprets laws

10. Which of the following descriptions best defines *culture*?

A) the freedoms of ethnic groups protected by the Bill of Rights

B) those things that make a language unique

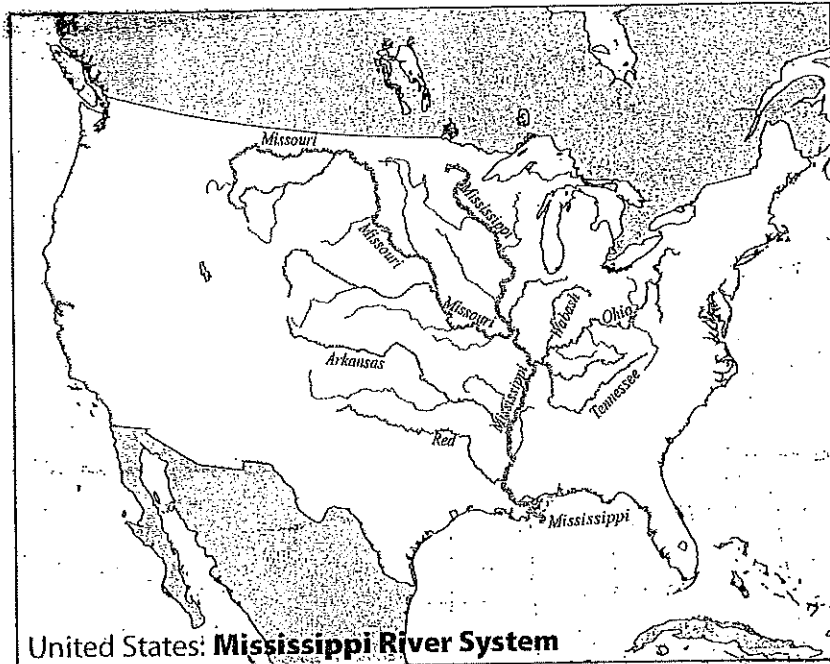
C) the architecture, art, and music of a metropolitan city

D) the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of groups of people

## Lesson #6

### Social Studies: Major Landforms of the United States

The United States has many important landforms. Some of them correspond to a physical region, as shown in the previous lesson. For example, the Appalachian mountain range is a region defined by humans, but it is also a landform. The same is true of the Great Plains or the Rocky Mountains. You can imagine how these landforms affect the people that settled them. A person settling in the Great Plains faced different problems and had different opportunities than someone settling in the Rocky Mountains, for example. Landforms of the United States have affected its growth and development in all sorts of ways. They have affected migration and settlement patterns, the growth of industry, the expansion of roads and railroads, and many other aspects of life. And, before the Americas were colonized, these landforms strongly affected the cultures of the Indian peoples who occupied them.



It is difficult to say which are the most important landforms in the United States. It is easier to say which are the biggest. The **Rocky Mountains** and **Appalachian Mountains** are considered the two major mountain ranges. The **Mississippi River** is an important American river with many tributaries. A **tributary** is a river that flows into another river. Together, the Mississippi and its tributaries make up the Mississippi River system, which is the largest river system in North America. The Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

1. Look at the map. List five tributaries of the Mississippi River.

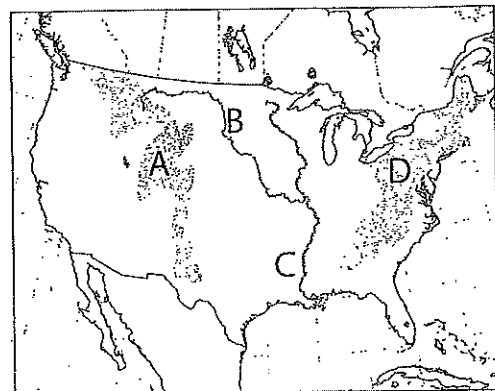
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2. Look at the letters on the map. Match each letter to the correct landform. Use the map above and the map in the previous lesson for help.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi River
- \_\_\_\_\_ Appalachian Mountains
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rocky Mountains
- \_\_\_\_\_ Missouri River



3. Into what body of water does the Mississippi River empty?

- Atlantic Ocean      Gulf of Mexico      Hudson Bay      Pacific Ocean

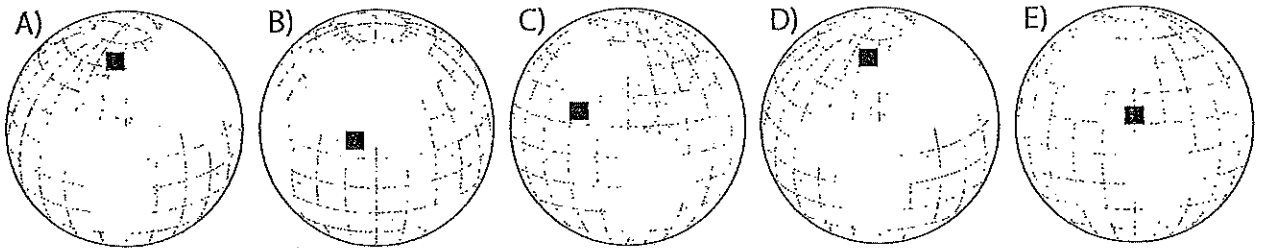
4. What problem might a mountain settler have that a plains settler would not?

- a lack of farmland      a buffalo stampede      a tornado      a dust storm

5. Of these, which is the easternmost mountain range? (See Lesson #5.)

- Cascades      Rockies      Appalachians

6. Which square shows the location of the West Indies (in the Caribbean)?



7. Underline the part that states an *effect* in the passage below.

One of the main reasons many colonists opposed a strong central government was that they had learned from the British Parliament that strong central governments can behave tyrannically.

8. Using the glossary, determine which word refers to a way of life in which most people are farmers.

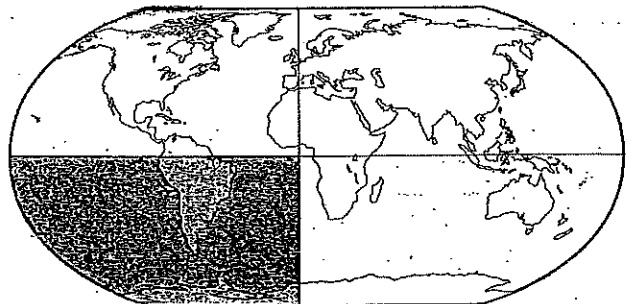
- federalism      agrarianism      mercantilism      capitalism

9. Mr. Marshall wants to show his class the shape of Cook County, Illinois, and where it is located within the state. What type of map should he use?

- physical      political      thematic

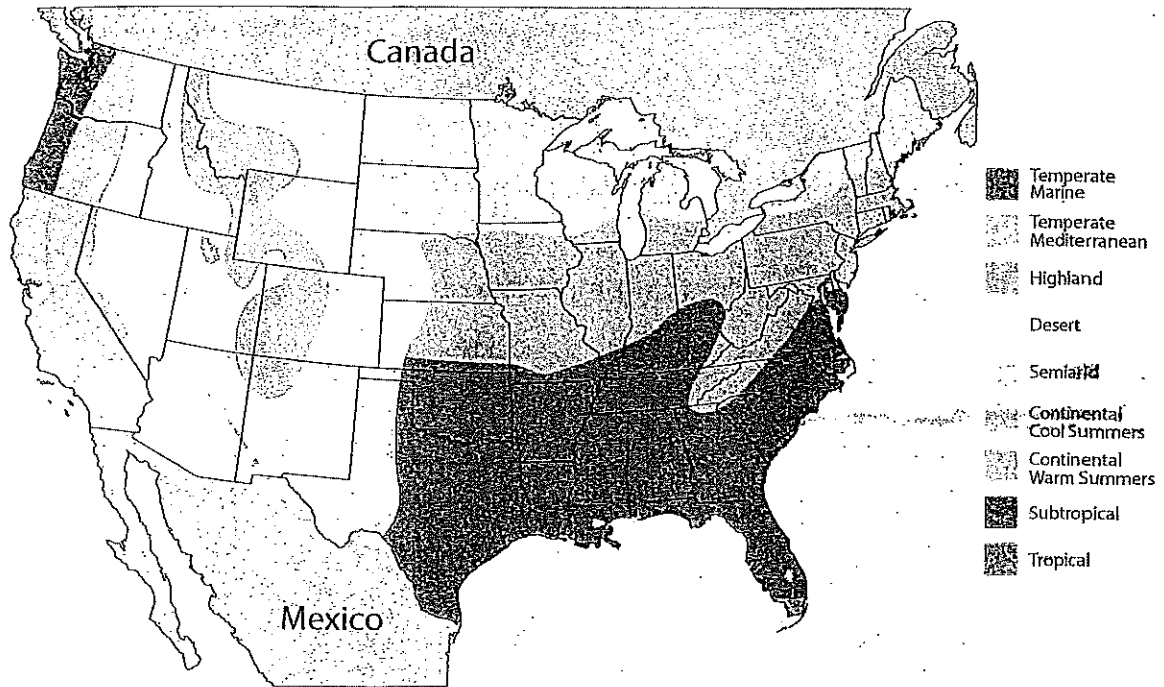
10. The shaded portion of the map represents which two hemispheres?

- Northern      Southern      Eastern      Western



### Lesson #7

#### Social Studies: Climatic Regions of the United States



Climate refers to the long-term weather patterns of an area, and there are many climate regions within the United States. The map key shows nine different regions. The list below tells what some of the terms mean.

- Arid: dry, such as deserts
- Temperate: temperatures are neither extremely high nor extremely low
- Continental: fair amount of precipitation, summers range from warm to cool
- Marine: moist climate, cool winters, and warm summers
- Mediterranean: wet, mild winters and hot, dry summers
- Highland: generally cool temperatures; temperature decreases the higher you go
- Tropical: always very warm, with high precipitation
- Subtropical: warm and rainy, but less so than tropical climates

1 – 2. List the climate zones found in the state of Oregon.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an environment that doesn't have extreme temperatures.

- Temperate      Arid      Tropical      Arctic      Sweltering

4. Which of these is the driest climate zone?

- continental      desert      semiarid      tropical      subtropical      marine

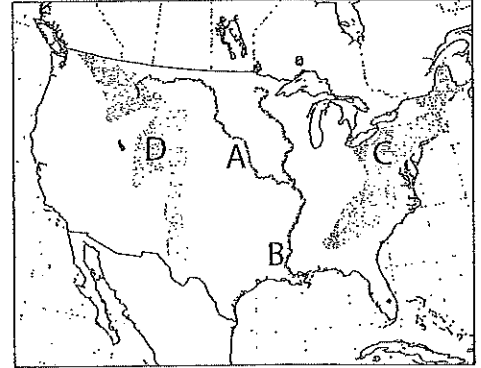
5. Look back to the map in Lesson #5. In which climatic zone do the Rockies lie? In which climatic zone does the Coastal Plains lie?

\_\_\_\_\_ climatic zone of the Rockies

\_\_\_\_\_ climatic zone of the Coastal Plains

6. Look at the letters on the map. Match each letter to the correct landform. Use the maps in Lessons #5 and #6.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Missouri River
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rocky Mountains
- \_\_\_\_\_ Appalachian Mountains
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi River



7. Which of the following is a series of amendments designed to protect the individual freedoms of United States citizens?

Declaration of Independence    Articles of Confederation    U.S. Constitution    Bill of Rights

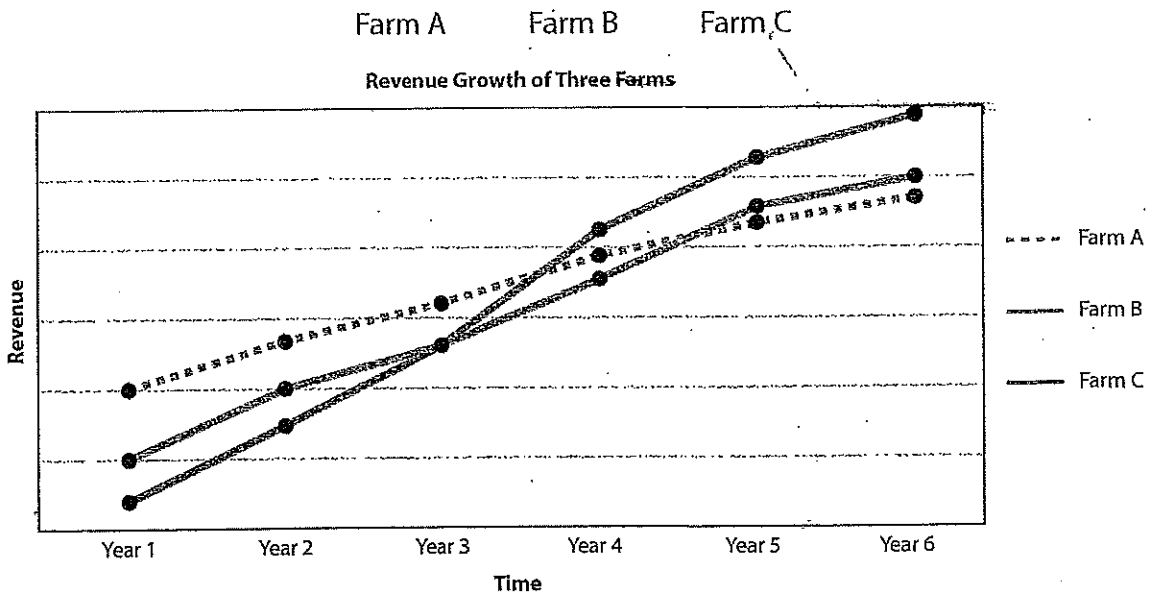
8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of a people.

Culture    History    Civics    Equality    Diversity

9. Underline the part that states a *cause* in the passage below.

Many early colonists came to the New World in order to practice their religions freely.

10. Look at the line graph below. Which farm had the highest average rate of growth?



## Lesson #8

**Social Studies: Introduction to the Study of History**

**History** is the study of things past, and more specifically, the study of human existence on Earth. History is useful because it tells us where we come from. Everything that exists in the present is here because of what happened in the past. By studying history, we gain a more complete understanding of our world.

History is rooted in evidence, including primary and secondary sources. A **primary source** is a firsthand account of an event. For example, if you were to go to a Presidential inauguration, and then you wrote about the experience in a letter to a friend, that letter would be a primary source. You witnessed the event and made an account of it. Original writings, as well as photos, video, and drawings are all examples of primary sources. A **secondary source** is an account of an event by someone who did not witness it. Let's say you wrote that letter to your friend, and then your friend wrote her own account of the inauguration based on the letter you sent her. Your account would be a primary source; your friend's account would be a secondary source.



The U.S. Constitution is an example of a primary source. A photograph of it is an example of a secondary source.

**Archaeology** is the study of human societies through the study of artifacts. **Artifacts** are human-made objects that tell us about the lives and habits of past cultures. Archaeologists help us to understand ancient cultures. This is tricky because archaeologists often study cultures that used little or no writing. They must use the artifacts of these cultures as clues in the hopes of revealing a bigger picture of the culture.

- Which of the following describes an artifact?
  - a petrified log
  - a whale skeleton
  - a general's personal diary
  - the footprints of a dinosaur
- Ernest Hemingway's book *A Moveable Feast* is a collection of stories about the time Hemingway spent in Paris as a young man. *A Moveable Feast* is a (primary / secondary) source.
- Scholars of American literature have written several essays about *A Moveable Feast*. These essays are (primary / secondary) sources.
- History and archaeology both deal with what?
 

dinosaurs    studying extraterrestrial life    past human societies    the time before humans



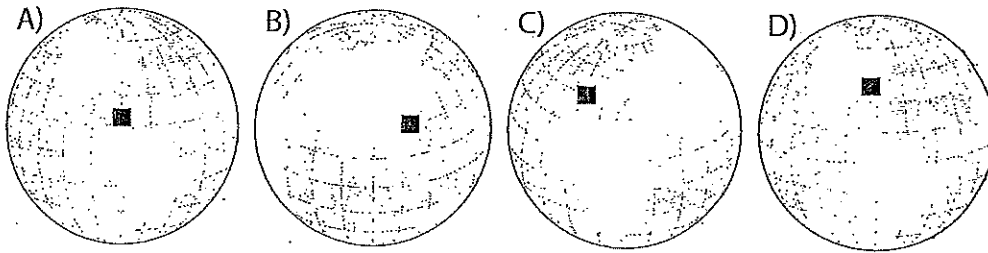
5. Look back to the maps in Lessons #5 and #7. The original thirteen colonies were in which climatic zones? Choose all that apply.

temperate    highland    desert    semiarid    continental    subtropical    tropical

6. Of these, which is the westernmost mountain range? (Lesson #5)

Cascades                  Rockies                  Appalachians

7. Which square shows the location of France?



8. Using information from the federal government chart in the *Help Pages*, complete the chart below.

Branch	Main Function	Name of Body	Title	Number of Members
Legislative (elected)	A)	House of Representatives	Representative	D)
		Senate	Senator	E)
Executive (elected)	B)	President	President	1
Judicial (appointed)	C)	Supreme Court	Justice	F)

9. Which of the following would qualify as a physical region of the United States?

the Rockies                  Miami                  Ohio                  Mount Rushmore

10. Dr. White has done studies up and down the east coast gathering statistics on cyanobacterial algae blooms. These blooms can produce neurotoxins harmful to humans and other organisms. Dr. White wants to create a map that will show which areas are the most affected by these harmful algae blooms. What type of map should he use?

physical                  political                  thematic

## Lesson #9

### Social Studies: Timelines

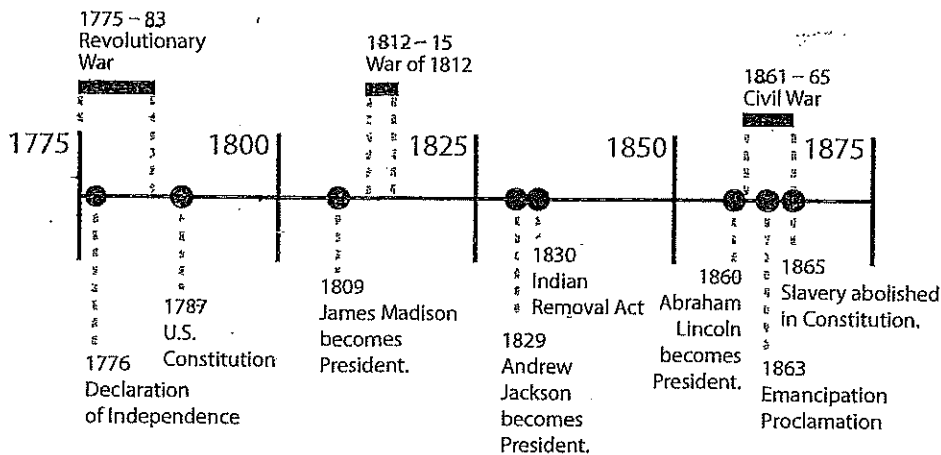
A **timeline**, or **chronology**, is an arrangement of events in the order in which they occurred. Seeing events in order can often help us to see relationships between the events. An event in the past might be directly linked to something that happens later on. This book uses the labels **CE** (Common Era) and **BCE** (Before Common Era). Years that increase in number as you move to the left on a timeline are labeled BCE. Years that increase in number as you move to the right on a timeline are labeled CE.

Events on a timeline usually have a specific theme and a range of years. Having a theme makes a timeline more useful and easier to understand. Knowing the right range of years for a timeline is also important. A timeline of U.S. history, for example, probably should not begin in 3000 BCE, nor should it begin in 1999 CE. It might, however, begin in 1776 CE, which is the year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Another valid option would be 1492, which is when Columbus landed in the New World.

Sometimes, timelines point to cause and effect relationships. Use the timeline below to complete items 1 – 4.

1. What is the date range of the timeline? Remember to write CE or BCE.

### Major U.S. Events Through the Civil War



\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

2. Based on the timeline, match each President to the event he was involved in.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| _____ Abraham Lincoln | A) Indian Removal Act                   |
| _____ James Madison   | B) War of 1812                          |
| _____ Andrew Jackson  | C) Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation |

3. The U.S. Constitution created the United States government after which war?

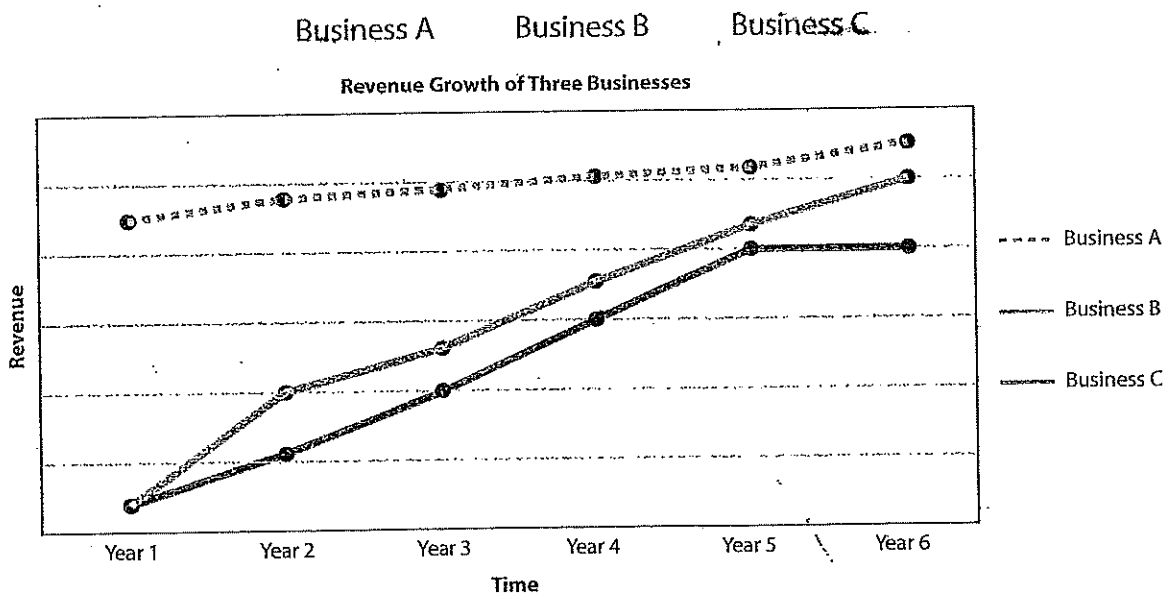
- Civil War      Revolutionary War      War of 1812      World War II

4. Put the following events in order from first (1) to last (5).

- \_\_\_\_\_ Indian Removal Act      \_\_\_\_\_ Civil War  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln becomes President      \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. Constitution written  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Madison becomes President

5. *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin* is an example of a (primary / secondary) source document. *Benjamin Franklin: An American Life* by Walter Isaacson is an example of a (primary / secondary) source.

6. Look at the line graph below. Which business had the lowest average rate of growth?



7. Which business has the highest total revenues?

- A      B      C

8. Artifacts are the (naturally occurring / human-made) objects studied by archaeologists.

9. Which of the following would qualify as a climatic region of the United States?

- Appalachians      semiarid      Gulf of Mexico      Great Plains

10. The United States is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. This means that citizens elect their leaders.

- monarchy      theocracy      dictatorship      empire      republic

## Lesson #10

### Social Studies: Economics and Questions of Production

**Economics** is the study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy their wants and needs. It is a study of the choices people make regarding their resources and the consequences of those choices. Economics includes the study of production, consumption, and trade of goods and services. People who study economics are called economists. Economists try to understand the way the economy works. This is a large task. Consider how many transactions happen in the world in a day. Economists do not keep track of every single transaction. Rather, they try to find patterns in spending and production. They try to understand human behavior in order to predict where the economy might go, thereby helping people and organizations (including governments) make better decisions about what to do with their money.

For producers — those who make things — economics is broken down into three questions. The first is, **“What should be produced?”** The answer to this question depends on many considerations, such as available resources, cost, and demand.

The second question is, **“How will a good be produced?”** A producer needs the right equipment, technology, workforce, and knowledge to produce a good. People in the Stone Age produced stone tools because stone was available, and they had the knowledge needed to make stone tools. Cost comes into play again. Without enough money, a producer cannot produce.

The third question is, **“For whom shall the good be produced?”** Producers need a target audience. Just as producers have limited resources, so do consumers. A challenge for producers is to find the right audience. In other words, producers have to find the consumers who value a good or service enough to pay for it.



1. Match each question of production to its considerations.

\_\_\_\_\_ “What...?”

A) Do I have the technology, know-how, and resources to actually even produce this good?

\_\_\_\_\_ “How...?”

B) Which audience will value my product enough to spend some of its limited resources to obtain it?

\_\_\_\_\_ “For whom...?”

C) There are so many different options to consider. Which good or service will I even produce?

2. Which defines *economics*?

A) the study of money

B) the study of how people choose to use available resources

C) the study of consumers and what they consume

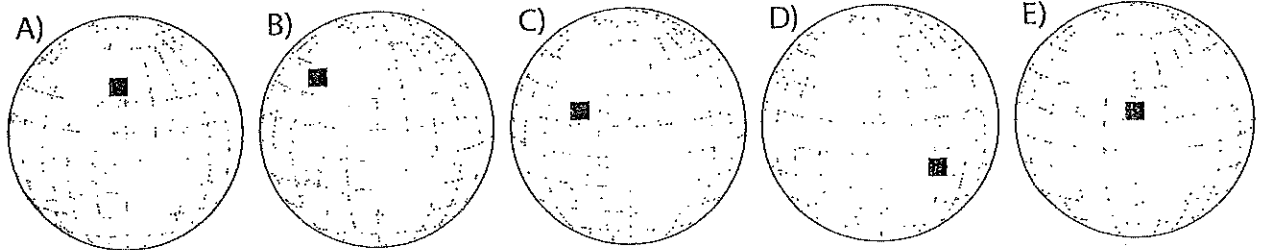
D) the study of how organisms relate to one another

3. \_\_\_\_\_ study the patterns of markets in hopes of better understanding them.

Psychologists      Historians      Archaeologists      Economists

4. Using context clues from the passage, you can tell that producers (make / buy) things and consumers (make / buy) things.

5. Which square shows the location of Brazil?



6. Underline the part that states an *effect* in the passage below.

Economics exists because the world has limited resources with which people must try to satisfy their wants and needs.

7. Which of the following is the document that established a United States government before the U.S. Constitution was written?

Bill of Rights      Articles of Confederation      Declaration of Independence

8. Which of the following descriptions best defines *culture*?

- A) the attributes of a group of people that has lived together for at least one hundred years
- B) the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of groups of people
- C) the art and music created by people for social or religious purposes
- D) the written and spoken language of a civilization

9. Using the map in Lesson #7, match each state listed below to its climate. Refer to the U.S. political map in the *Help Pages* if you need help with the locations of states.

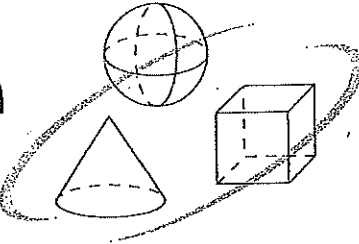
A) continental      B) Mediterranean      C) marine      D) tropical      E) subtropical

\_\_\_\_ Louisiana      \_\_\_\_ Michigan

10. Which politicians are responsible for writing new legislation? Choose all that apply.

Supreme Court Justice      U.S. Senator      President      U.S. Representative      policeman

# Simple Solutions.



Minutes a Day—Mastery for a Lifetime!

## Level 8

# Social Studies

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

## Help Pages

## Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>abolitionist</b>	someone who spoke out against slavery or worked to end slavery
<b>Abraham</b>	a key figure and spiritual father of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
<b>Abrahamic religions</b>	religions based on the worship of the God of Abraham: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
<b>absolute monarchy</b>	a monarchy in which the king or queen has unlimited power; similar to a dictatorship
<b>agrarian</b>	a society in which agriculture is the dominant form of production
<b>amendment</b>	a change to the Constitution
<b>American System</b>	a plan proposed by Henry Clay to build the nation's economy through tariffs and transportation infrastructure
<b>annex</b>	incorporate a new territory into a country
<b>antebellum</b>	"pre-war"; in the United States, used to describe the era before the Civil War
<b>Anti-Federalists</b>	the group of people who felt the Constitution created too strong a central government; preferred states rights; pushed for a Bill of Rights
<b>Appalachian Mountains</b>	a major mountain range in the eastern United States
<b>appeal</b>	to disagree with a court's decision on a case and request that it be tried in a higher court
<b>archaeology</b>	the study of human societies through the study of artifacts
<b>arid</b>	a dry climate
<b>Articles of Confederation</b>	the first constitution of the United States, which created a confederacy with a weak central government and state sovereignty; in use from 1781–1789
<b>artifacts</b>	human-made objects which tell us about the lives and habits of past cultures
<b>assassination</b>	the planned murder of an important public figure
<b>Attorney General</b>	defends the United States government in court in lawsuits brought against it
<b>Battle of Antietam</b>	the single deadliest day of the Civil War
<b>Battle of Gettysburg</b>	the deadliest battle of the Civil War, lasted three days; the turning point of the war
<b>Battle of Shiloh</b>	a violent battle in the Civil War's Western Theater, won by Grant
<b>BCE</b>	Before the Common Era; a label for dates
<b>bill of rights (general)</b>	a document which lists the rights to which all citizens are entitled
<b>Bill of Rights (U.S.)</b>	found in the U.S. Constitution, comprised of its first ten amendments; list of rights to which all citizens are entitled (1789)
<b>Black Codes</b>	laws which institutionalized racism in the South
<b>border states</b>	pro-slavery states that did not secede during the Civil War; some definitions include Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia, which did not secede before April of 1861; in 1863 West Virginia became a border state.
<b>Boston Massacre</b>	an event during which British soldiers shot into a crowd of agitated colonists; called the Boston Riot by the British
<b>Boston Tea Party</b>	an event during which colonists threw tea into Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act
<b>Buddha</b>	the name given by Buddhists to Siddhartha Gautama, meaning "enlightened one"
<b>Buddhism</b>	a religion founded in India by Siddhartha Gautama, who is also called the Buddha
<b>cabinet</b>	a group of advisors selected by the president
<b>canal</b>	a human-made waterway
<b>capital resources</b>	the manufactured or purchased resources necessary to produce, store, or transport something
<b>capitalism</b>	an economic system in which companies are owned by individuals, the goal of those businesses is to make a profit, businesses compete for a share of the market

## Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>CE</b>	Common Era; a label for dates
<b>checks and balances</b>	each branch of government has some powers over the other two, so that no branch can become too powerful
<b>Christianity</b>	a religion based on following Jesus and his teachings
<b>chronology</b>	an arrangement of events in the order in which they occurred; also called a timeline
<b>civil disobedience</b>	a practice of breaking laws that one considers immoral or unjust
<b>climate</b>	the long-term weather patterns of an area
<b>Common Sense</b>	a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in order to promote the American Revolution
<b>competition</b>	occurs when different sellers try to get consumers to buy the same product or service
<b>Concord</b>	site of the second battle of the Revolutionary War
<b>confederacy</b>	a union of formally united but independently sovereign states
<b>Confederate States of America</b>	the name used by the Southern states which seceded from the Union; also called the Confederacy
<b>Constitutional Convention</b>	a meeting called in 1787 in order to create a new constitution to revise the Articles of Confederation
<b>constitutional monarchy</b>	a government in which the monarch's power is limited by a constitution or other code of law; also called a limited monarchy
<b>constitution</b>	a document which establishes and defines the powers of a government
<b>continental</b>	a climate with a fair amount of precipitation; summers range from warm to cool
<b>cotton gin</b>	a device that made it much easier to remove the seeds from cotton
<b>culture</b>	the values, practices, languages, spiritual beliefs, and attitudes of groups of people
<b>Daughters of Liberty</b>	a revolutionary political group formed by colonial women to protest imports and taxes from England
<b>Declaration of Independence</b>	the document which officially declared the break of the colonies from Great Britain; written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776
<b>democracy</b>	government by the people; in a pure democracy, every citizen gets to vote on every issue
<b>Democratic-Republicans</b>	political party based largely on the beliefs of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison; favored agriculture, state power, and a strict interpretation of the Constitution; supported the French Revolution
<b>Democratic Party</b>	older of two main contemporary political parties; evolved from Democratic-Republican party around the time of Andrew Jackson
<b>depression</b>	a time during which the economy suffers
<b>dictatorship</b>	government ruled by force or intimidation
<b>diplomacy</b>	a way for countries to solve their conflicts through peaceful means
<b>discrimination</b>	treating people differently based on the group to which they belong; it can include the denial of certain legal rights
<b>disenfranchisement</b>	to deprive a person of the right to vote or other rights of citizenship
<b>Dred Scott v. Sandford</b>	Supreme Court Case in which the citizenship of all black Americans was brought into question and denied; it deprived Congress the power to deny any state the right to slavery
<b>economics</b>	the study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy wants and needs
<b>Emancipation Proclamation</b>	the 1863 document issued by Abraham Lincoln which legally freed all the slaves in the Confederacy
<b>empire</b>	a large area of land comprised of many countries which have been conquered by a single ruling government
<b>Enlightenment</b>	an intellectual movement that focused on knowledge and reason and scorned superstition



## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>federalism</b>	a government system in which power is split between a central government and state governments
<b>Federalist Papers</b>	essays written in defense of the government established by the U.S. Constitution
<b>Federalists (general)</b>	the group who supported the strong central government established by the U.S. Constitution
<b>Federalists (political party)</b>	political party based largely on the beliefs of Alexander Hamilton; favored industry, federal power, and a loose interpretation of the Constitution; opposed the French Revolution
<b>Fifteenth Amendment</b>	granted voting rights to all men regardless of color (1870)
<b>financial resources</b>	money
<b>First Continental Congress</b>	a meeting of colonists called in order to respond to the Intolerable Acts; placed a boycott of British goods and established colonial militias
<b>Fort Alamo</b>	site of a famous battle of the Texas Revolution
<b>Fort Sumter</b>	site of the first violent conflict of the Civil War (1861)
<b>Fourteenth Amendment</b>	grants citizenship rights to any person born in the U.S.; asserts the right to "due process of law" (1866)
<b>free enterprise</b>	a form of capitalism in which government involvement and regulation is limited; also called free market
<b>free market</b>	a form of capitalism in which government involvement and regulation is limited; also called free enterprise; producers produce what they want and consumers consume what they want
<b>French and Indian War</b>	a territorial war in which France and its Indian allies fought Great Britain, its Indian allies, and the Thirteen Colonies; the North American theater of the Seven Years' War
<b>Fugitive Slave Act</b>	a law which stated that all runaway slaves should be returned to their masters (1850)
<b>Gettysburg Address</b>	a speech by Abraham Lincoln to honor those lost at the Battle of Gettysburg and to dedicate a cemetery to them
<b>Gilded Age</b>	an age of economic prosperity and growth following Reconstruction
<b>Great Awakening</b>	a major Protestant religious movement of the 18th century which influenced the colonies profoundly; characterized by lively, emotional preaching
<b>Great Compromise</b>	created a two-part legislature with two senators per state and representatives based on population
<b>guerilla warfare</b>	a type of fighting characterized by small groups of mobile soldiers and the element of surprise
<b>highland (climate)</b>	a climate with generally cool temperatures in which the temperature decreases the higher you go
<b>Hinduism</b>	an ancient Indian religion; oldest religion in existence
<b>history</b>	the study of the past and the people of the past; the study of human existence on Earth; rooted in evidence
<b>Homestead Act of 1862</b>	legislation which encouraged citizens to settle the West
<b>human resources</b>	the people involved in the production of goods and services
<b>indentured servitude</b>	a system in which laborers agreed to work without pay in exchange for something, often passage to the New World; a type of unpaid labor
<b>Indian Removal Act</b>	legislation passed during Jackson's presidency which forced Native Americans to move to new lands in order to make way for white settlers (1830)
<b>individualism</b>	the belief that each person is unique, is born with certain traits or qualities, and should be true to those qualities; individualists often believe in being independent instead of relying on others

## Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	a period in which technological innovations made human labor much easier
<b>infrastructure</b>	the major structural features of a system; the important features which connect and serve a country, such as roads, canals, railroads, communications systems, and power systems
<b>input</b>	cost required to produce something
<b>Intolerable Acts</b>	a series of acts passed by Parliament in 1774 which, in essence, punished colonists for the Boston Tea Party
<b>Islam</b>	a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad
<b>Jesus</b>	central figure of Christianity; a Jewish teacher and healer
<b>Jim Crow Laws</b>	laws which institutionalized racism in the South by mandating segregation; in effect until the 1950s
<b>Judaism</b>	a religion based on the Hebrew scriptures, especially the Torah
<b>Judicial Review</b>	the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws are Constitutional or not
<b>Judiciary Act of 1789</b>	statute in which Congress defined the judicial branch of the government; it created a Supreme Court
<b>Kansas-Nebraska Act</b>	legislature opening the Kansas and Nebraska territories up to slavery, if agreed upon by the citizens of those territories (1854)
<b>karma</b>	concept that actions have an effect on the spirit; affects one's reincarnation
<b>King Cotton</b>	refers to the importance of cotton to the South and its demand in foreign countries; the South thought it could use its control over cotton supplies to force European countries to side with them against the North
<b>Ku Klux Klan</b>	a racist, terrorist organization which aimed to suppress blacks and reinstate the power of the Democratic Party in the South during Reconstruction; also known as the KKK
<b>labor unions</b>	groups made up of workers with the goal of protecting worker's rights
<b>Lewis and Clark Expedition</b>	an exploratory expedition through the Louisiana Territory
<b>Lexington</b>	site of the first battle of the Revolutionary War
<b>limited government</b>	the government only has the powers granted to it by the Constitution
<b>limited monarchy</b>	a monarchy in which the monarch's power is limited by a constitution or other code of law; also called a constitutional monarchy
<b>Louisiana Purchase</b>	a purchase in the form of a treaty in which the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory from France (1803); this more than doubled the size of the country
<b>Loyalists</b>	Americans who maintained their loyalty to Great Britain during the American Revolution
<b>lynch</b>	the illegal execution of a person for a supposed crime; often the KKK would lynch blacks
<b>Magna Carta</b>	an early thirteenth century British document which limited the power of the king and increased the power of nobles
<b>manifest destiny</b>	the belief that it was the God-given right of the United States to expand its territory to the Pacific
<b>Marbury v. Madison</b>	the case in which the precedent of Supreme Court judicial review was established
<b>marine</b>	a climate with moist conditions, cool winters, and warm summers
<b>Mediterranean (climate)</b>	a climate with wet, mild winters and hot, dry summers
<b>mercantilism</b>	a capitalist system with considerable government involvement and regulation, especially governing trade; the economic system of the thirteen colonies
<b>midnight ride</b>	journey Paul Revere and others on horseback took through New England to warn of the approach of the British

## Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>militia</b>	an army made up of citizens rather than professional soldiers
<b>minutemen</b>	militia men said to be ready to fight "at a minute's notice"
<b>Mississippi River</b>	the largest river system in North America
<b>Missouri River</b>	the longest river in North America
<b>monarchy</b>	a country in which political power is inherited and continues within a single family
<b>monopoly</b>	a single company that controls most of an important industry without competition
<b>Muhammad</b>	the main prophet of Islam; the last prophet
<b>natural resources</b>	resources found in nature; some are renewable, some are not
<b>neutrality</b>	not choosing sides during conflicts; a policy promoted by George Washington during his presidency
<b>New Jersey Plan</b>	a proposed model for the U.S. Constitution; some aspects of it were included in the final U.S. Constitution; suggested three branches of government, one legislative house; weaker central government
<b>New Testament</b>	the central text of Christianity
<b>nonrenewable resources</b>	resources which are consumed much more quickly than they can be replenished
<b>opportunity cost</b>	the cost of a choice; to choose one thing means you cannot have another thing
<b>oral tradition</b>	passing stories down from generation to generation by word of mouth rather than writing
<b>output</b>	that which is produced by inputs; a product or service
<b>Patriots</b>	those who supported colonial revolution
<b>philanthropy</b>	charitable giving
<b>physical map</b>	map that shows the landforms of an area
<b>physical region</b>	an area of land with similar physical characteristics
<b>political map</b>	shows the borders and boundaries of countries and governments
<b>preamble</b>	introduction to a document which explains its purpose
<b>precedent</b>	an example that people follow
<b>prejudice</b>	a negative feeling toward someone or something without a factual basis
<b>price</b>	how much a good or service costs to consumers
<b>primary source</b>	a firsthand account of an event
<b>proclamation</b>	a royal order or formal announcement
<b>Proclamation of 1763</b>	British law banning colonists from settling west of the Appalachians, won from the French in the French and Indian war
<b>propaganda</b>	a type of biased communications designed to make people believe in a certain cause
<b>Quartering Act</b>	a law passed by Parliament in 1765 forcing colonists to house and feed British soldiers at their own expense
<b>Qur'an (Koran)</b>	the central text of Islam, recited to Muhammad and believed by Muslims to be the word of Allah (God)
<b>ratify</b>	approve
<b>Reconstruction</b>	the rebuilding of the country, especially the South, after the Civil War
<b>reincarnation</b>	the belief that when a living thing dies, its soul or spirit moves on to a different life
<b>renewable resources</b>	resources that can be replenished as they are being consumed
<b>republic</b>	government system in which people elect representatives to make their laws and govern them
<b>Representative Government</b>	system in which elected officials make and enforce the rules

## Help Pages

## Glossary

<b>republicanism</b>	citizens elect representatives to govern them
<b>Republican Party</b>	one of two main contemporary political parties; created largely to prevent the spread of slavery
<b>resources</b>	anything used in the production of a good or service
<b>Rocky Mountains</b>	the largest mountain range in North America
<b>scarcity</b>	the fact that humans have more wants and needs than can be satisfied by the limited resources available to them; insufficient supply
<b>secede</b>	to break away from one's sovereign nation to form a new one
<b>Second Continental Congress</b>	a meeting of colonists called in order to form a Continental Army and organize the Revolutionary War
<b>secondary source</b>	an account of an event by someone who did not witness the event
<b>sectionalism</b>	being more concerned with the best interests of a region than in the interests of the country at large
<b>separation of powers</b>	spreading out the powers of government across different branches so that no one branch or person can become too powerful; a sharing of authority
<b>Seven Years' War</b>	a global war between European imperial powers
<b>Shays' Rebellion</b>	a series of events during which disgruntled farmers attacked the courts who had their farms repossessed; showed the need for a strong central government which could be effective in a crisis; led by Daniel Shays
<b>Siddhartha Gautama</b>	the founder of Buddhism; the Buddha
<b>slave codes</b>	laws that defined the rights of slave owners
<b>slavery</b>	involuntary unpaid labor; an institution for 250+ years in the United States
<b>social hierarchy</b>	the way in which social classes fit together
<b>social studies</b>	several different areas of study, including geography, economics, civics, history, sociology, anthropology, and psychology
<b>Sons of Liberty</b>	a revolutionary political group that aimed to defend the rights of colonists against the British
<b>sovereignty</b>	having power over your own land
<b>spoils system</b>	a system of rewarding people who support politicians by giving them positions in government regardless of whether or not they are qualified; popularized by Andrew Jackson
<b>Stamp Act</b>	a tax on several type of documents; passed by Parliament in 1765
<b>Star-Spangled Banner</b>	a poem by Francis Scott Key written during the War of 1812; the national anthem of the U.S.
<b>strike</b>	labor unions' refusal to work in order that their demands be met or compromise reached
<b>Sugar Act</b>	a tariff on imported sugar; passed by Parliament in 1764
<b>supply and demand</b>	economic concept: both the supply of a product and the demand for it affect its price
<b>tariff</b>	a tax on imports or exports
<b>Tea Act</b>	a law passed by Parliament in 1773 which forced the colonists to buy all their tea from the British East India Tea Company
<b>temperate</b>	a climate in which temperatures are neither extremely high nor extremely low
<b>terrorism</b>	the use of fear and violence to promote an agenda or suppress a group of people
<b>Texas Revolution</b>	the uprising which led to Texas's independence from Mexico.
<b>thematic map</b>	map that has a particular theme or purpose; can be political, physical, or combination of both
<b>Thirteenth Amendment</b>	amendment to the Constitution banning slavery in the United States

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>Three-Fifths Compromise</b>	established a way to count slaves for both the purposes of state representation in Congress and for taxation; said each slave was three-fifths of a person
<b>timeline</b>	an arrangement of events in the order in which they occurred; also called a chronology
<b>total war</b>	a policy used by Grant and Sherman against the Confederacy which involved destroying useful supplies and infrastructure
<b>town meeting</b>	a democratic system used by the Puritans of New England; in which issues were discussed and voted on by male citizens
<b>Townshend Acts</b>	a set of tariffs on several common imports passed by Parliament in 1767; example of taxation without representation
<b>Trail of Tears</b>	the journey taken on the forced march of several Indian tribes from their homes to new lands; an effect of the Indian Removal Act; thousands died
<b>transcendentalism</b>	a philosophy which places nature and spiritualism above reason, industry, and materialism; exemplified in the writings of Emerson, Thoreau, and Fuller
<b>Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</b>	ended the Mexican-American War; the U.S. gained new territories, including California and New Mexico (1848)
<b>Treaty of Paris of 1763</b>	put an end to the French and Indian War
<b>Treaty of Paris of 1783</b>	ended the Revolutionary War and established the United States as an independent nation
<b>tributary</b>	a river that flows into another river
<b>tyranny</b>	abuse of power by governments with absolute rule
<b>Underground Railroad</b>	a network of routes, people, and safe havens that enslaved blacks used to get to freedom
<b>urbanization</b>	the growth of urban areas
<b>Vedas</b>	the holiest scriptures of Hinduism
<b>Virginia Plan</b>	a proposed model for the U.S. Constitution, a modified version of which was chosen for that purpose; three branches of government with two legislative houses, one of which is determined by population; strong central government
<b>War of 1812</b>	a war in which the United States fought the British and their Indian allies; 1812–1815
<b>Whigs</b>	political party with similar sympathies to the former Federalist Party; those who opposed the Democrats
<b>writs of assistance</b>	allowed British officials to check the cargo of any colonial ship at any time for any reason

Help Pages

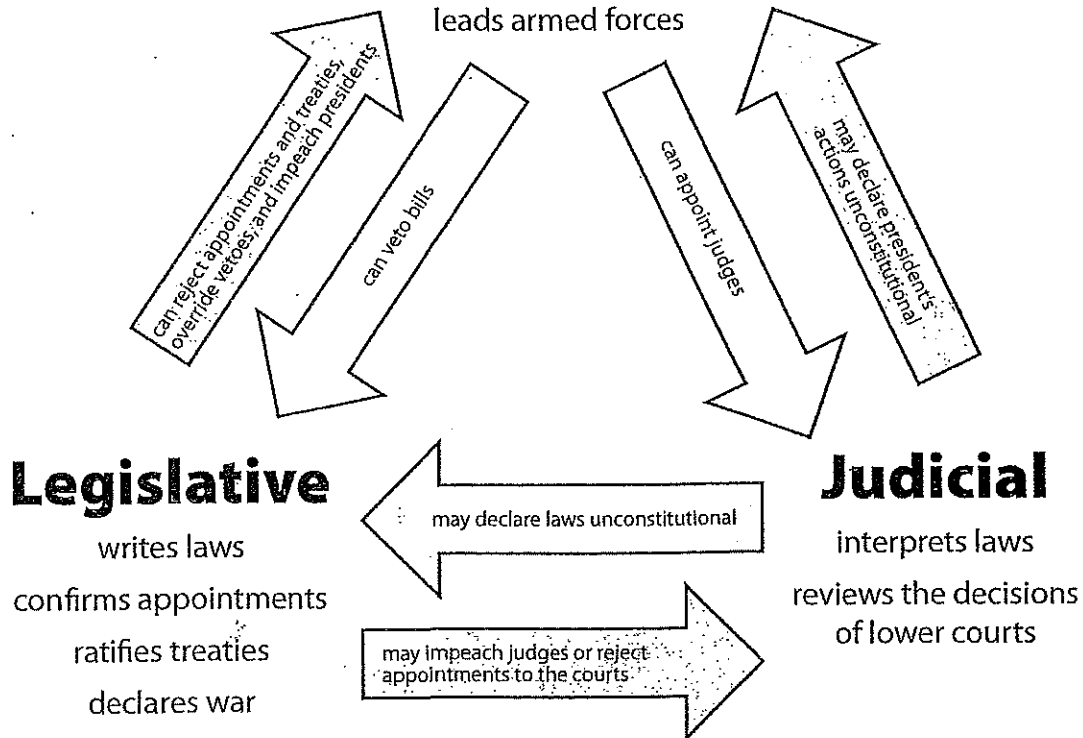
Separation of Powers / Checks and balances

Federal Government

Branch	Main Function	Name of Body	Title	Number of Members
Legislative (elected)	writes laws	House of Representatives	Representative	435
		Senate	Senator	100
Executive (elected)	enforces laws	President	President	1
Judicial (appointed)	interprets laws	Supreme Court	Justice	9

### Executive

enforces laws  
 makes appointments  
 negotiates treaties  
 leads armed forces



### Legislative

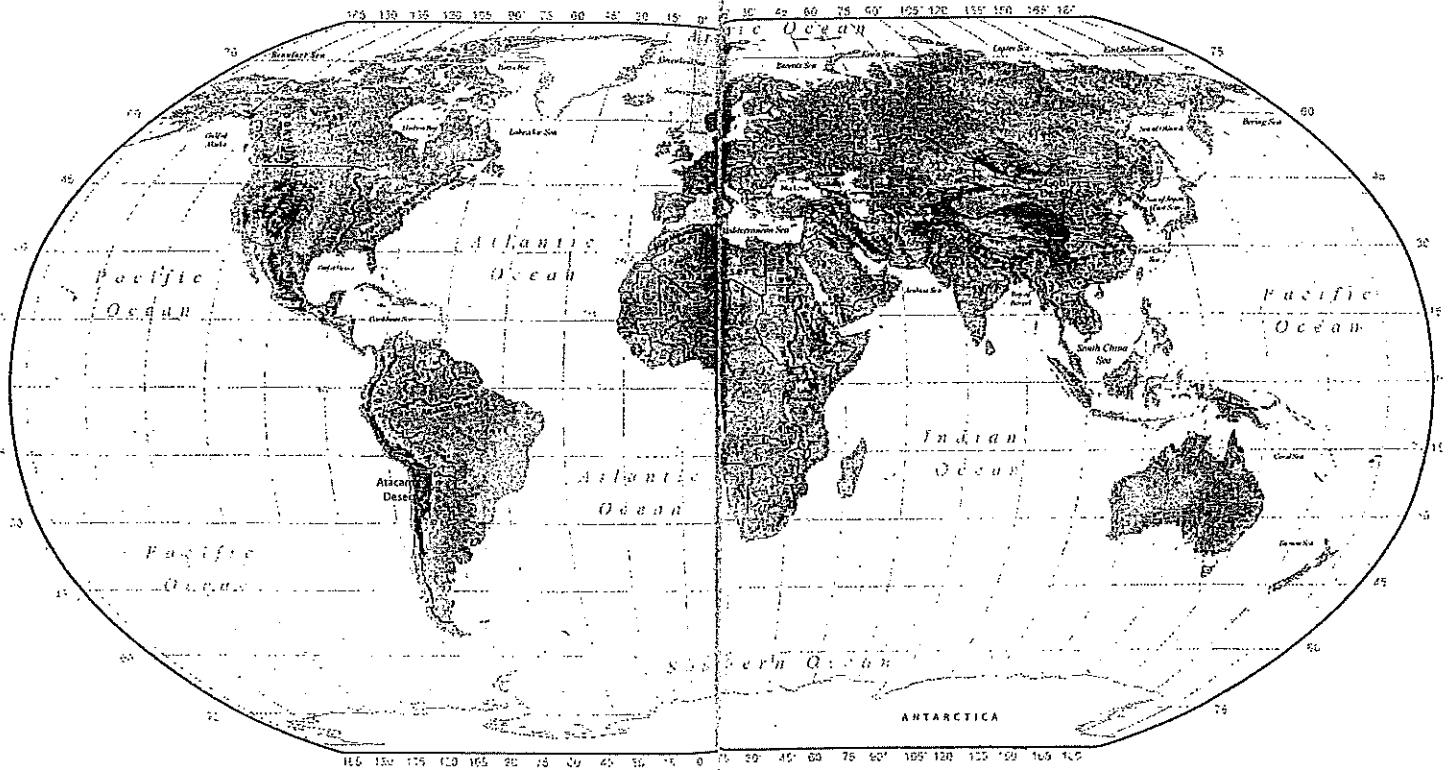
writes laws  
 confirms appointments  
 ratifies treaties  
 declares war

### Judicial

interprets laws  
 reviews the decisions of lower courts

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Physical World Map

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Physical World Map



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Political World Map

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