

7th

## 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

### Introduction to Social Studies

Social studies is the general heading for topics ranging from history and geography to economics and political science. It includes the study of relationships among families, communities, cities, and countries. Social studies examines the history of people and their interactions with others, as well as places that have shaped and been shaped by groups of people. Culture and government are also important topics in social studies. Through the study of these topics, citizens learn basic concepts and gain a historical perspective that helps them to become informed citizens who are able to make good decisions.

This book introduces new social studies material and revisits important topics with items throughout the book. Many items can be completed using the information presented in a lesson, but you will also need to recall concepts and material that you may have learned a while ago. An item may direct you to an earlier lesson in this book or to the *Help Pages* at the back of this book. The *Help Pages* include a glossary, maps, an index, and other important tools to help you learn. New vocabulary words are in bold type and are defined within the lesson or in the *Help Pages* glossary.

**Geography** is the study of the Earth's surface. It includes the relationships among people, animals, plants, rivers, mountains, deserts, and other landforms and resources. Maps are images that display Earth's surface features and the location of resources and living things, as well as how these features are distributed. The ability to read a map is an essential social studies skill. Maps are used not only to help people find places but also to show the impact that resources, living things, and physical features have on each other. A map often includes a **compass rose** to help establish direction and a **map scale** to show how much real distance is represented on the map.

1. What is the definition of *degree* given in the *Help Pages* glossary?

- A) the unit of measurement for temperature
- B) unit of measurement for latitude and longitude
- C) both A and B
- D) neither A nor B

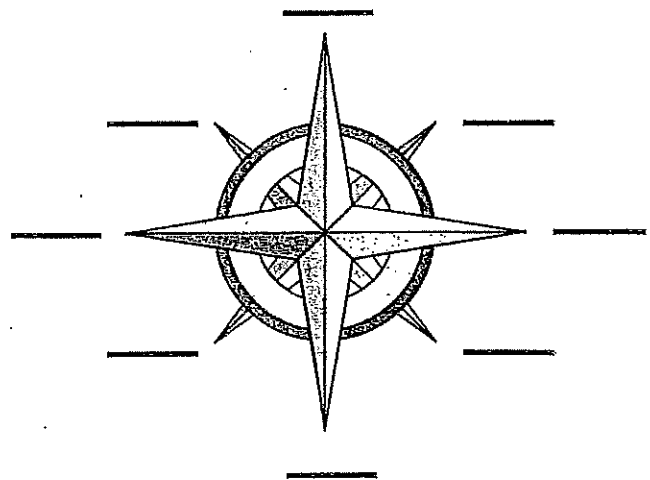
2–3. Write the initials that stand for the four cardinal directions and the four intermediate directions indicated by the points of the compass rose.

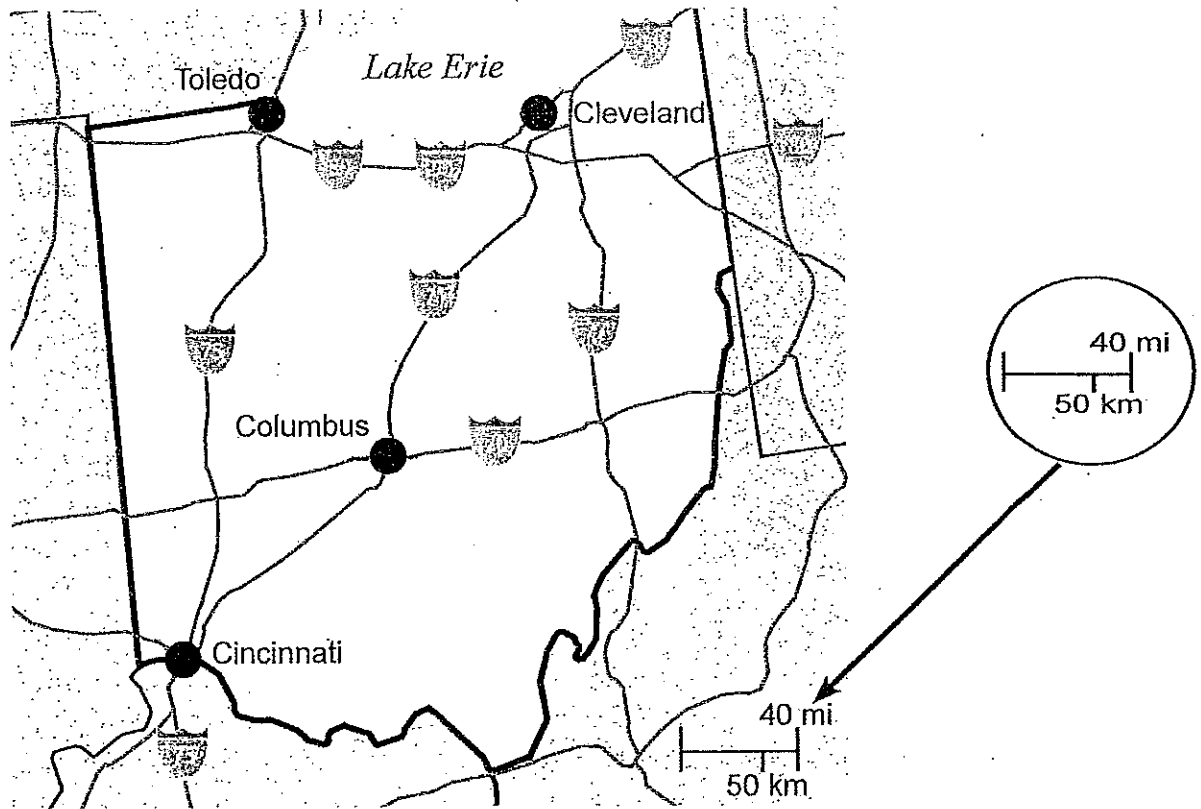
4. List three of the topics that are covered in social studies.

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5 – 6. The enlargement highlights the map scale for this map of Ohio.

One unit of measure on this map represents \_\_\_\_\_ miles.

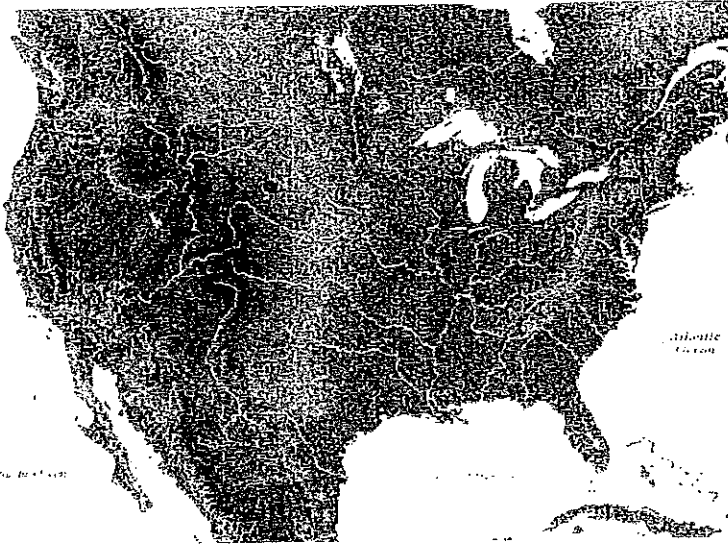
Some countries measure distance in kilometers, so both units of measure are often provided. One unit of measure on this map represents \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers.

7 – 10. Find a political world map in the *Help Pages*. Study the map; then match each capital city with its country.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| _____ Madrid       | A) South Africa |
| _____ New Delhi    | B) Argentina    |
| _____ Buenos Aires | C) Spain        |
| _____ Cape Town    | D) India        |

## Lesson #2

## Reading Political and Physical Maps



A map scale shows how much real distance is represented on the map, and a **map key** shows what the symbols mean. The type of information shown in the **map key** is determined by what type of map it is. For example, the map key on page five shows colors and which elevations they stand for.

**Physical maps** typically show elevation and other physical features. They use color to show distance above or below sea level. Blue is often used to show water, and dark green shows elevations close to sea level. As the shade

of green lightens, the distance from sea level is increasing. Oranges or browns usually depict high elevations, such as mountains. As the elevation gets higher, the shade becomes darker. A map key indicates the elevation symbolized by each color.

**Political maps** show boundaries that are determined by humans. Government boundaries, such as counties, **cities, and towns, are all created by humans.** A political map may depict a few or many of these features. A political map usually shows **modern-day boundaries.** However, a political map also can show historical boundaries, or it can show how boundaries have changed over time. A political map may use a dot to show the location of a city or a star to show a capital.



1. According to the physical map above, higher elevations are in the (eastern / western) United States.
2. In the passage, underline the names of two types of maps and their definitions.

3 – 6. Match each term with its clue.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| _____ map scale     | A) the study of the Earth’s surface and the relationships among resources, living things, and landforms |
| _____ physical map  | B) a tool to help map users understand symbols  |
| _____ map key       | C) often denoted by a star on a map   |
| _____ geography     | D) shows how much real distance is represented by the map   |
| _____ capital city  | E) a map that shows boundaries defined by people  |
| _____ political map | F) a map that shows elevations and landforms  |

7 – 9. The forty-eight states that make up the **contiguous** United States border two countries and three bodies of water.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the country that borders the United States to the north.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the country that borders the United States to the south.

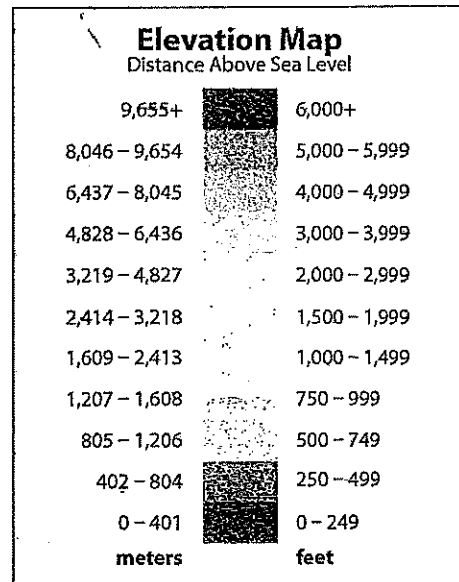
The \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean forms the eastern border of the United States, and

the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean forms the western border of the United States.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is a large body of water that forms part of the southern border of the United States.

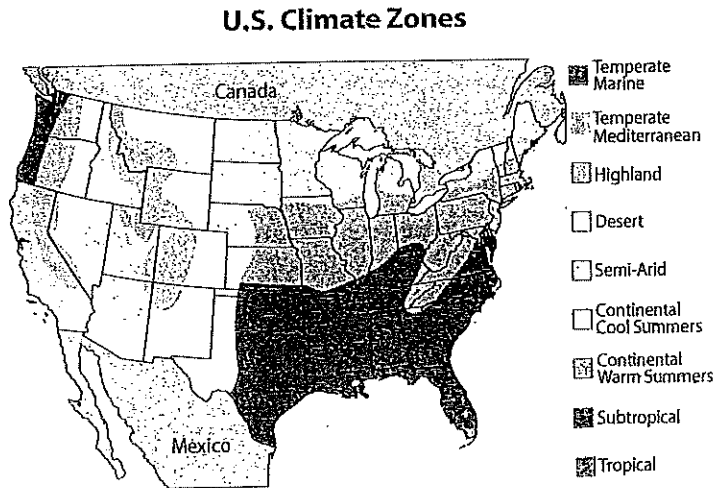
10. Circle the color that indicates the highest elevation on this map key.

Place an X over the color that depicts the lowest elevation.



### Lesson #3

## Thematic Maps / Understanding Latitude and Longitude



A **thematic map** shows the features of a region, such as average temperature or annual rainfall. It can show population density or natural resources. A thematic map may show native languages, religion, or other cultural features of a region. Thematic maps can also show voting patterns, manufacturing areas, and income levels. A thematic map displays a particular theme for a geographic area.

**Latitude lines** are imaginary lines drawn on a map to show distance above or below the Equator.

The **Equator** is the latitude line at 0 degrees, and it divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere. A **hemisphere** is half of a sphere or half of the Earth. A unit called a degree measures distance from the Equator, and it is symbolized by a small raised circle to the right of the number. 68° N means a location is 68 degrees north of the Equator. The location is in the Northern Hemisphere. If the distance is to the south, it is in the Southern Hemisphere, and the number is followed by an S. Latitude lines are also called **parallels**.

**Longitude lines**, also called **meridians**, are imaginary lines drawn on a map to show distance from 0° longitude, which is the **Prime Meridian**. Locations to the left of the Prime Meridian are in the Western Hemisphere, and locations to the right of 0° longitude are in the Eastern Hemisphere. Again, the distance is measured in degrees. If the distance is to the west, it is in the Western Hemisphere, and the degree number is followed by a W. If the distance is to the east of the Prime Meridian, it is in the Eastern Hemisphere, and the number is followed by an E. On the opposite side of the Earth, the Prime Meridian is called the **International Date Line**, and it is located at 180°. The points that show the intersection of latitude and longitude are called **coordinates**.

1 – 4. Read each phrase and decide which type of map would best show the items. Then write the letter of each phrase in the correct section of the table.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A) the counties in Ohio                          | E) the annual rainfall of Brazil  |
| B) the distribution of oil in the Middle East    | F) the elevations of Asia         |
| C) the capital cities of the provinces of Canada | G) the landforms of Africa        |
| D) the population density of the United States   | H) nuclear power plants in Europe |

Physical	Political	Thematic

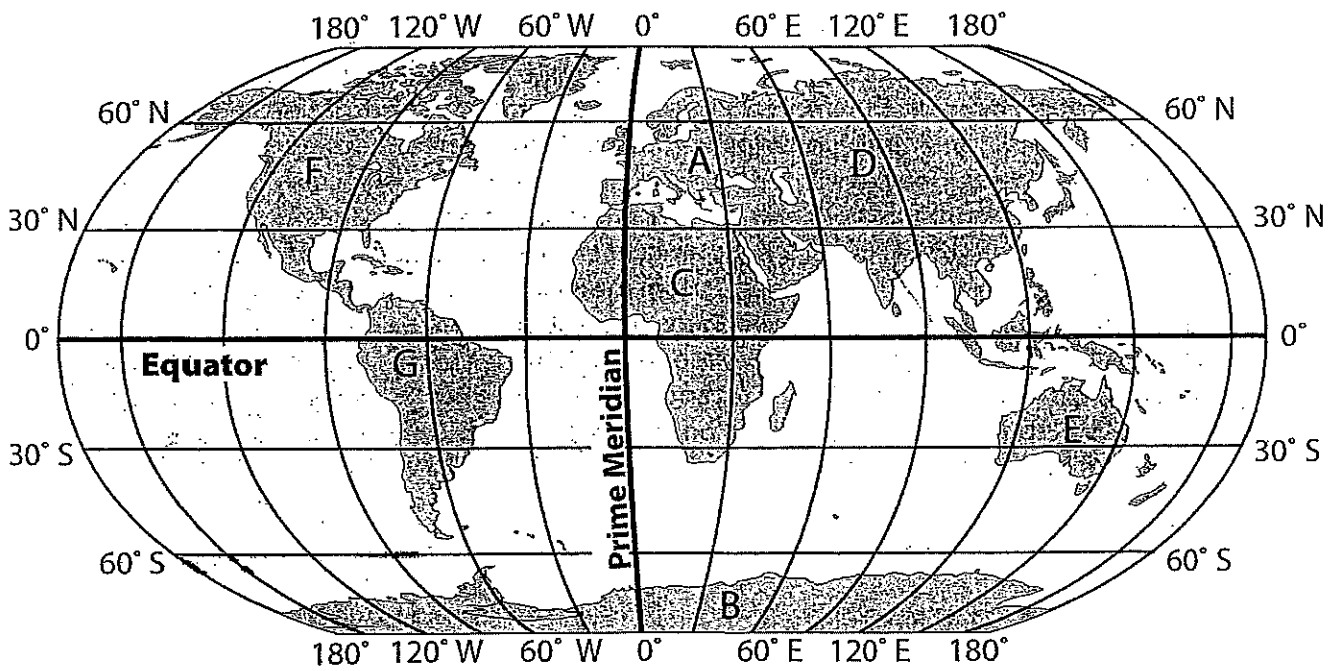
Find a world map in the *Help Pages*. Use it to help you complete the following items.

5 – 6. The United States is in the (Western / Eastern) and (Northern / Southern) Hemispheres.

Using a mnemonic device can help you to remember the names of the seven continents. Here is an example: **Eat an apple as a nighttime snack.** Notice that the first letter or letters of each word in the sentence match the beginning letter or letters of each of the continents.

7 – 10. Study the map shown here. Write the name of each continent next to its matching letter on the lines below.

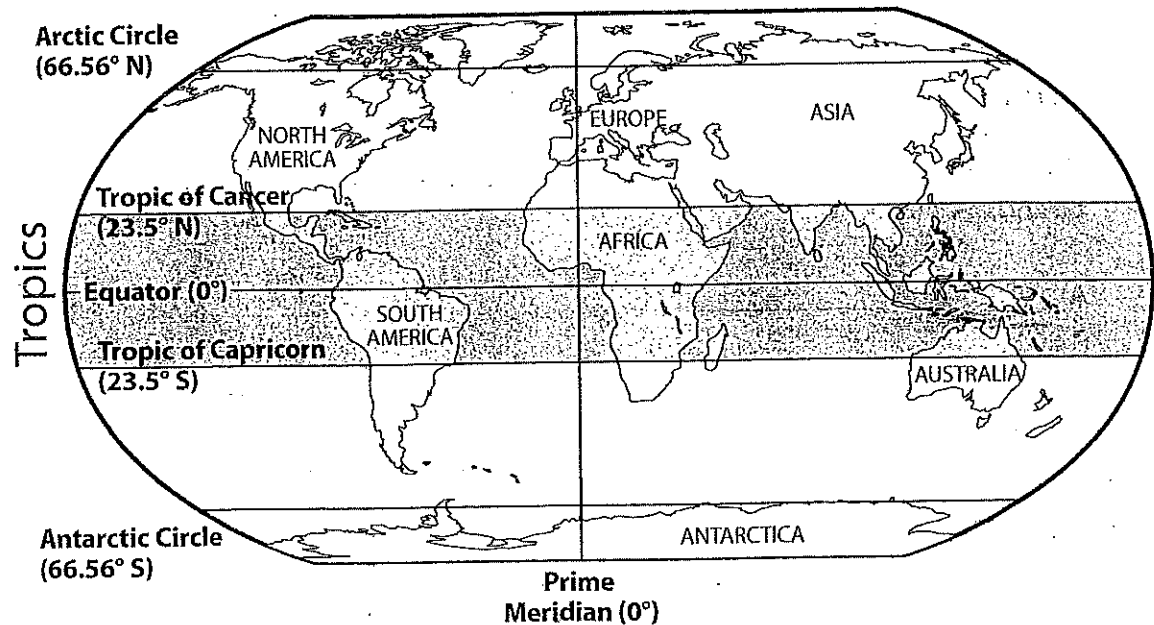
- A) \_\_\_\_\_ E) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_ F) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_ G) \_\_\_\_\_
- D) \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson #4

## Special Parallels

Besides the Equator, cartographers use other special parallels, or latitudes, on maps. Two of these are the **Tropic of Cancer** ( $23.5^{\circ}$  N) and the **Tropic of Capricorn** ( $23.5^{\circ}$  S), which are near the Equator. Two other parallels are far from the Equator; they are the **Arctic Circle** ( $66.56^{\circ}$  N) and the **Antarctic Circle** ( $66.56^{\circ}$  S).



An area's distance from the Equator determines its climate. The region closest to the Equator, called **the tropics**, lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn (shaded area on the map). This area is hot and humid throughout the year. In the tropics, the amount of daylight is about the same all year long, and weather does not change much with the seasons. Areas north of the Tropic of Cancer and south of the Tropic of Capricorn experience a rise and fall in temperatures throughout the year. Both the weather and the amount of daylight change with the seasons. The Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle are farthest from the Equator and are the coldest areas on Earth. The Arctic is an ocean basin covered with ice. The Antarctic Circle surrounds the continent of Antarctica, which is the coldest and windiest place on Earth. Above the Arctic Circle, on one day of the year (June 21), the sun does not set, and on another day (December 21), the sun does not rise. The Antarctic Circle also has one day of no sun and one day of complete sun; however, these days are the exact opposite of those in the Arctic.

1. A) Underline the names of five specific parallels that are named in the passage.

B) What is a cartographer?

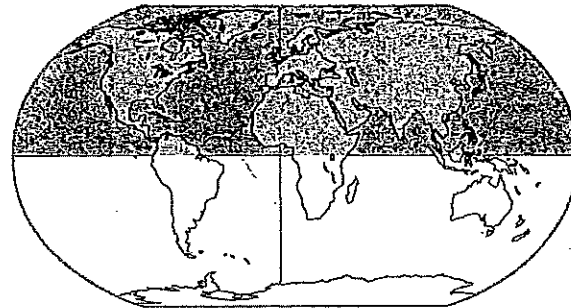
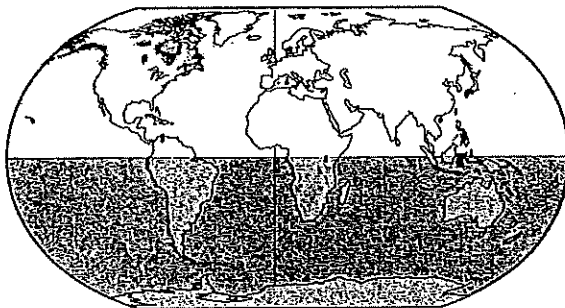
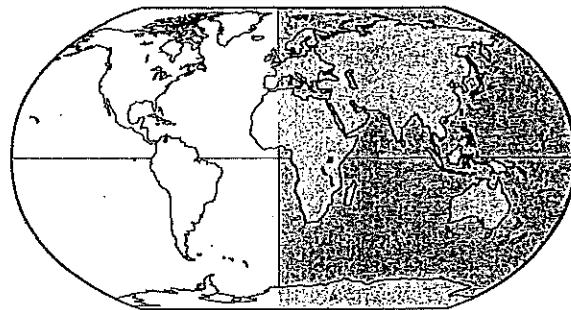
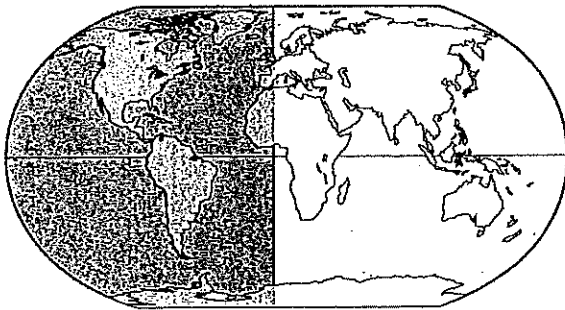
historian      map maker      economist      archaeologist

2. The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

Equatorial land      tropics      South Earth      Middle Earth



3. Which of these is the only continent with no permanent human population?  
 A) Europe                                      D) Antarctica                                      G) Africa  
 B) Asia    E) Australia  
 C) North America                                      F) South America
  
4. The (warmest / coldest) places on Earth are nearest to the Equator. The (warmest / coldest) places on Earth are at the North and South Poles.
  
5. Latitude lines, or parallels, measure distance from the \_\_\_\_\_;  
 Longitude lines measure distance from the \_\_\_\_\_.
  
6. The (Equator / Prime Meridian) divides the Earth into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
  
7. The shaded half of each graphic represents which hemisphere?



8 – 10. Underline the two hemispheres in which each country is located.

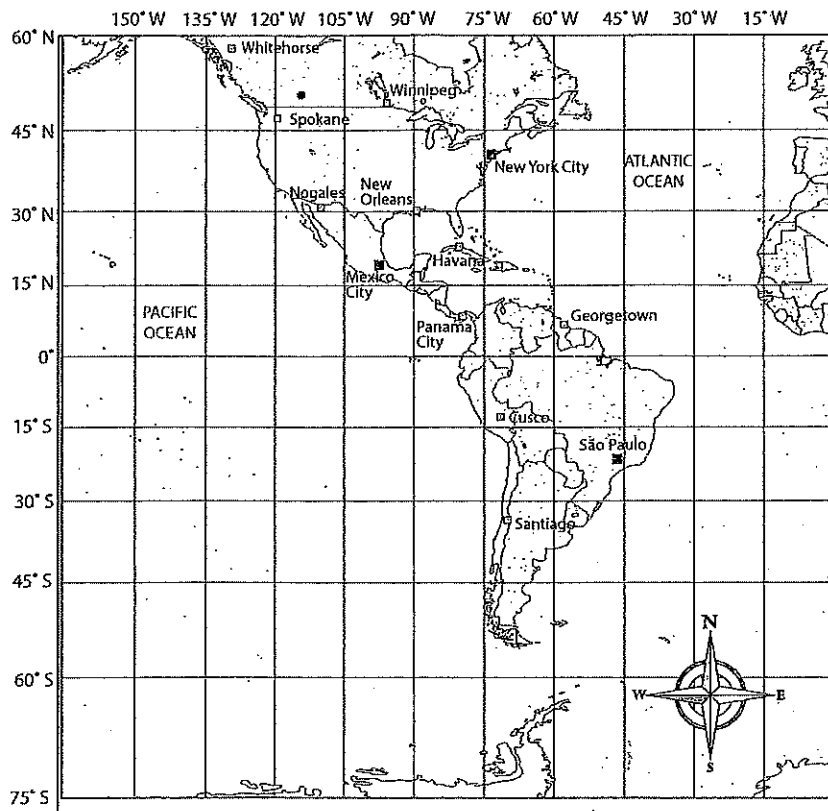
Australia	Eastern	Western	Northern	Southern
Canada	Eastern	Western	Northern	Southern
India	Eastern	Western	Northern	Southern
Argentina	Eastern	Western	Northern	Southern

## Lesson #5

**Absolute Location and Relative Location**

Latitude and longitude lines form an imaginary grid on the Earth. The spot where a latitude line crosses a longitude line represents an exact place on Earth. Each degree number names a coordinate. An **absolute location** is the exact point where a latitude line and longitude line intersect. For example,  $51^{\circ}$  N,  $114^{\circ}$  W is an absolute location in the city of Calgary in Alberta, Canada. When listing coordinates, list the latitude first, followed by the longitude.

**Relative location** describes a place according to its position in relation to objects, landforms, or other locations. The Washington Monument is west of the Capitol Building; this is an example of a relative location. The zoo is between the cities of Portland and Seattle. The city of New Orleans is due south of Winnipeg, Canada. These, too, are examples of relative locations.

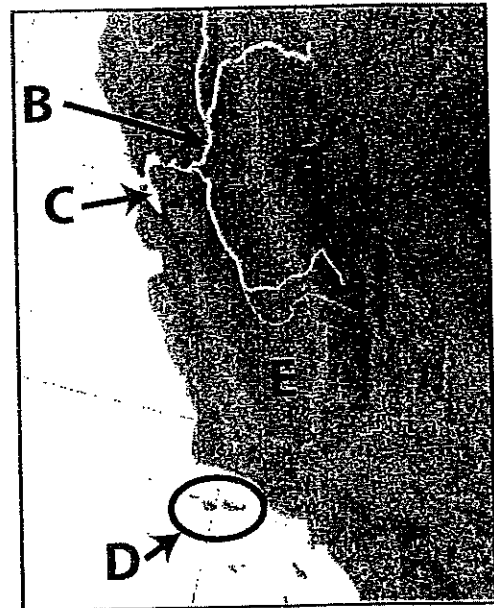


- Trace along the latitude line at  $30^{\circ}$  N. Use your other hand to trace the longitude line at  $90^{\circ}$  W. The place where your fingers meet at  $30^{\circ}$  N,  $90^{\circ}$  W is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - an absolute location
  - a relative location
  - a place in the ocean
  - a place in New York City
- The city closest to  $21^{\circ}$  S,  $46^{\circ}$  W is \_\_\_\_\_.

3 – 4. Identify the following land and water forms shown on this physical map. A list of choices is provided.

- A) \_\_\_\_\_
- B) \_\_\_\_\_
- C) \_\_\_\_\_
- D) \_\_\_\_\_
- E) \_\_\_\_\_

river	bay	valley
mountains	islands	



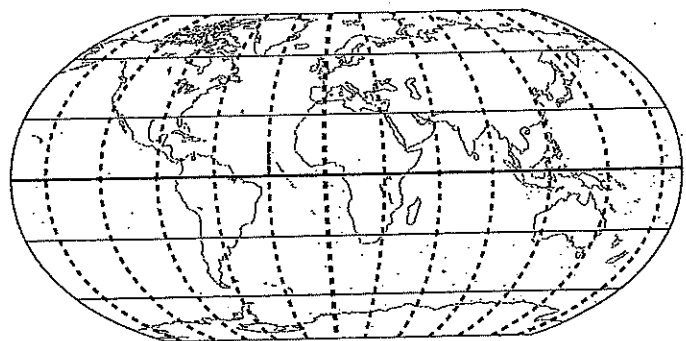
5 – 6. Match each item with its clue.

- \_\_\_\_\_ tropics
- \_\_\_\_\_ relative location
- \_\_\_\_\_ absolute location
- \_\_\_\_\_ meridians

- A) longitude lines
- B) the description of a place's location in relation to objects, landforms, or locations
- C) the area between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer
- D) the exact location of a place based on its coordinates

7. A map that shows countries by their type of government is a (physical / thematic) map.

8. Place an X on the Equator and a ★ on the Prime Meridian.



9. The dotted lines on this map represent meridians, or \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an imaginary line that separates the Eastern and Western \_\_\_\_\_. On the opposite side of the globe, this line is called the International Date Line.

## Lesson #6

**Economics: Natural and Capital Resources**

**Economics** is the study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy their needs and wants. There are many types of resources. Trees and mineral deposits are **natural resources**, materials provided by nature with no intervention by humans. Natural resources are an important part of animal and plant habitats; they are enjoyed by people and are used to produce goods and provide services. Some natural resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, are in limited supply and cannot be replenished. These are called **nonrenewable resources**. With proper management, some natural resources, such as trees and fresh water, can be replenished. These are called **renewable resources**.



Sunshine, mountains, and snow are a ski resort's favorite natural resources.



Capital resources for a bakery may include a scale, a whisk, eggs, bowls, and flour.

**Capital resources** are items that are purchased and used to produce goods or provide services. Many capital resources are manufactured; examples include tractors, computers, conveyor belts, lights, and dishes. Other capital resources come directly from natural resources. For example, a tree farmer may collect pine nuts from pinecones in a forest; these pine nuts are natural resources. On the other hand, a tree may be cultivated on a farm. The farmer buys small pine trees, called saplings, and uses them to begin farming. In situations such as these, the natural resources must also be considered capital resources. Other natural resources that may be capital resources are farmland, animals, seeds, and cork.

Very few natural resources are available in an unlimited supply or without cost. The places where groups of people settle and the activities that take place in a region often are tied to water, landforms, and natural resources. For example, in a desert, water is in short supply, so very few settlements of people are found there. Rivers and lakes provide fish as a food source, water for irrigating crops, opportunities for recreation, and the means for shipping goods and transporting people. For these reasons, many cities are located along rivers or lakes. The logging industry is near heavily forested areas, and mining industries are located at deposits of gold, oil, or coal. Secondary industries often locate near a related main or

primary industry. For example, a paper mill or a furniture manufacturer may be set up close to areas of heavy logging.

1. In the passage, underline the definitions of *natural resources* and *capital resources*.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy their needs and wants.

3. What are natural resources? Check all that apply.

- materials provided by nature with no intervention by people
- items that are manufactured and used to make other things
- resources used to make goods and provide services
- the people who make goods and provide services
- sunshine, rivers, rainfall, forests, and minerals

4. To replenish means to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) find another source
- B) fill or build up again
- C) throw away what isn't necessary
- D) find new uses for a resource

5 – 6. Which features are likely to be found on a physical map?

- boundaries defined by people
- mountains and other landforms
- population density of cities
- a map scale
- a map key of elevation
- distribution of mineral deposits
- rivers and other water forms
- annual rainfall

7. *West of the Mississippi River* is (an absolute / a relative) location.

Find this symbol ● on the map.

8. Which hemispheres is it in?

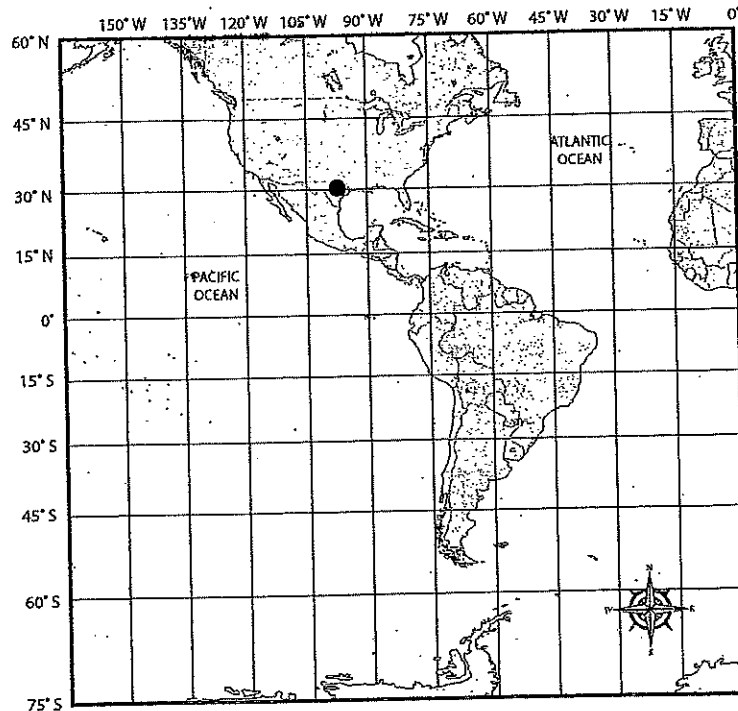
- Western
- Northern
- Eastern
- Southern

9. Which continent is it on?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The coordinates that most closely describe its position are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 62° S, 160° E
- B) 30° N, 83° W
- C) 30° S, 98° E
- D) 30° N, 98° W

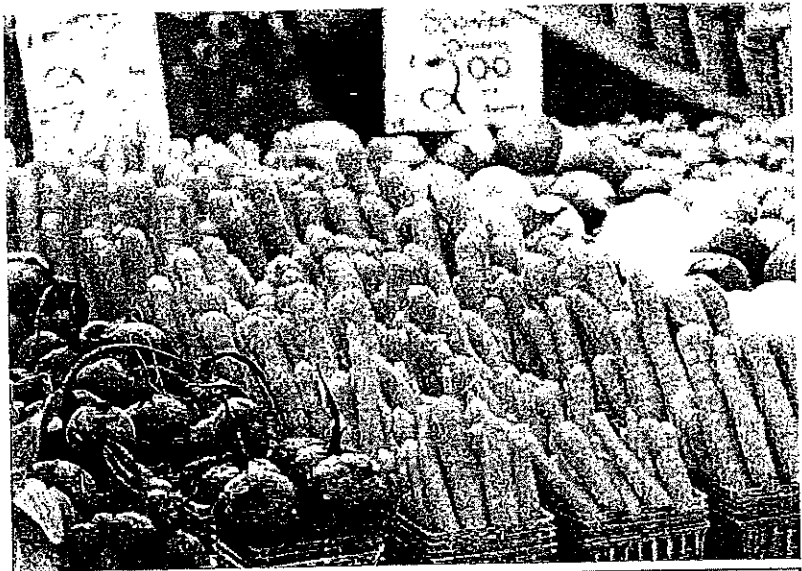


## Lesson #7

**Economics Terms (Part I)**

In addition to natural and capital resources, human resources are another important factor of economics. **Human resources** are the people who do the work to produce goods and provide services. A garment factory worker, an oil refinery operator, a hotel bellhop, a wheat farmer, and a school principal are all examples of human resources. **Producers** are human resources that produce goods and provide services; they use natural and capital resources to do so. **Consumers** are the people who buy and use the goods and services. Producers and consumers meet at a **market**, a place where people buy and sell products and services. Everyone is a consumer, and many people are both consumers and producers. The manufactured items that go into the making of other products are **intermediate goods**. Tires, brakes, windshield wipers, and air filters are intermediate goods that are used to make cars. All of the things that go into making goods and providing services are **inputs**. Some examples of inputs are intermediate goods, human labor, time, and money.

**Supply and demand** is a market force that influences how much of a good will be produced. **Supply** describes how much of something is available for sale. **Demand** describes how much of that item consumers want to buy and how much they are willing to pay for it. Demand for a product is high when consumers want the good and are willing to pay its price. When demand is high, prices usually increase. When supply is too high or demand is low, the price usually drops. When prices drop, the workers who produce the good may be unemployed until demand increases or a different good is produced. The forces of supply and demand are in constant change, and these fluctuations affect both local and wider economies. For example, winter coats are in high demand and may be priced accordingly during early winter but are on sale by early spring when demand is low. According to the **law of supply and demand**, as the price of a good increases, consumers buy less, and as the price of a good decreases, consumers will buy more.



A farmers' market is a place where consumers can buy fresh vegetables.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is how much of a good is available and \_\_\_\_\_ is how much consumers want the good and are willing to pay for it.
2. Human resources, people who use resources to make goods or provide services, are also called \_\_\_\_\_, and people who buy goods and services are called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. According to the law of supply and demand, a good in \_\_\_\_\_ will cost the least.
  - A) low demand and high supply
  - B) low demand and low supply
  - C) high demand and high supply
  - D) high demand and low supply
  
4. According to the law of supply and demand, a good in \_\_\_\_\_ will cost the most.
  - A) low demand and high supply
  - B) low demand and low supply
  - C) high demand and high supply
  - D) high demand and low supply
  
5. The law of supply and demand states that consumers will buy more of a good if the price (increases / decreases) and less if the price (increases / decreases).

A farmer wants to earn money by selling pumpkins in the fall. She buys materials to build a roadside stand, along with topsoil, seeds, fertilizer, and other supplies from the local hardware store. Then she hires some additional help. The farmer makes a list of all the natural, capital, and human resources she will need to launch the project. Some of the capital resources are manufactured. Others come from natural resources and are packaged for sale. Capital resources are items that the farmer must purchase. Natural resources come from nature with no intervention by humans.



6–9. List the letter of each resource in its proper place in the table.

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) packets of pumpkin seeds | F) stand sales clerk    |
| B) farm helpers             | G) sunshine             |
| C) lumber, nails, paint     | H) rake                 |
| D) rainfall                 | I) bags of fertilizer   |
| E) wagon                    | J) truckload of topsoil |

Natural Resources	Human Resources	Capital Resources

10. A map showing roadside attractions is a (political / thematic) map.

### Lesson #8

1 – 2. Write the correct term for each clue.

distance	map scale	thematic map	physical map
political map	geography	direction	compass

A) \_\_\_\_\_ the study of the Earth's surface and the relationships formed among people, animals, and plants with landforms, water forms, and resources

B) \_\_\_\_\_ established by using a compass rose

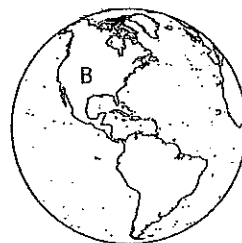
C) \_\_\_\_\_ shows how much real distance is represented on the map

D) \_\_\_\_\_ a map that uses color to show distance above or below sea level

E) \_\_\_\_\_ a map that shows boundaries as defined by people

F) \_\_\_\_\_ a map that shows features of a region, such as average temperature, population density, or mineral distribution

3. Label the continents.



A) \_\_\_\_\_ B) \_\_\_\_\_ C) \_\_\_\_\_

4. The parts that go into the making of goods are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) human resources
- B) intermediate goods
- C) producers
- D) markets



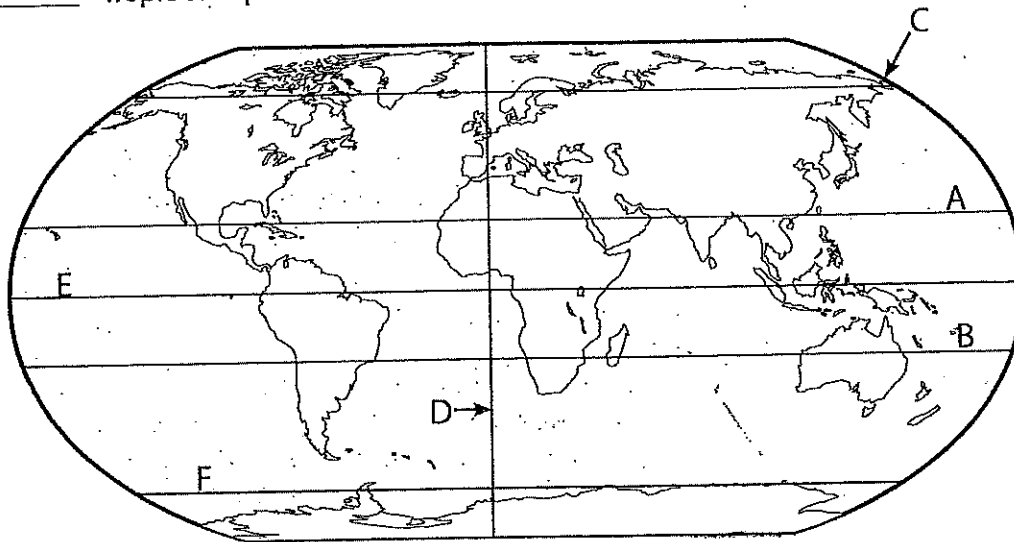
5 – 7. Place the letter of each clue in the correct place on the table.

Latitude Lines	Longitude Lines

- A) measure distance from the Equator
- B) distance is measured in degrees E or W
- C) the Prime Meridian is one
- D) also called parallels
- E) measure distance from the Prime Meridian
- F) the Equator is one
- G) also called meridians
- H) distance is measured in degrees N or S
- I) the Tropic of Capricorn is one
- J) 90° W is an example

8 – 9. Match each latitude or longitude line with the correct line on the map. (Lesson #4)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Tropic of Cancer
- \_\_\_\_\_ Equator
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tropic of Capricorn
- \_\_\_\_\_ Arctic Circle
- \_\_\_\_\_ Antarctic Circle
- \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Meridian



10. Complete the table by filling in the missing information.  
Write Low Price or High Price.

	Low Demand	High Demand
Low Supply	Medium Price	
High Supply		Medium Price

## Lesson #9

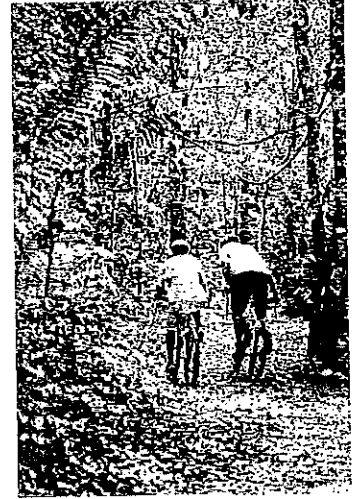
## Economics Terms (Part II)

**Scarcity** is an economic concept that says the resources that are used to make goods and provide services are limited; because of this, people cannot have everything they need and want, and they have to make choices. In economics, scarcity is not the same as shortage. When there is a shortage of something, there is a low supply for a time. A shortage of workers, capital resources, or intermediate goods may hold up production but does not necessarily signal scarcity. The supply can possibly be replenished. Scarcity is permanent. Resources are scarce because they are always limited in supply, and that means humans must make choices about how to use them.

Another economics concept is opportunity cost. A city wants to hire workers to clean up a bike path and mow the lawns of senior citizens during the summer. However, the city has only enough tax revenue to cover the cost of one of these projects. The city council votes to complete the bike path project. Because of a shortage of funds, the city cannot take on the lawn-mowing project. The bike path is completed, and the lawn-mowing project is an opportunity cost. An **opportunity cost** is the best option that a consumer gives up when making a choice between two desirable things. There is an opportunity cost whenever a buyer chooses one thing over another. By creating the bike path, the city loses the opportunity to mow lawns for senior citizens, so the lawn-mowing project is the opportunity cost.

Italy makes tennis shoes, and it also imports tennis shoes from Japan. When a country buys products from and sells products to another country, this is called **international trade**. The products a country buys from another country are **imports**, and the products a country sells to another country are **exports**. A country is said to have a favorable balance of trade if it exports more goods than it imports.

**Balance of trade** is the proportion of imports to exports. If Italy imports more goods from Japan than it exports to Japan, Italy may have an unfavorable balance of trade with Japan. To remedy this, Italy could pass a tax on tennis shoes and other goods that are imported from Japan. A tax on imports and exports is called a **tariff**. The tariff would cause the price of Japanese tennis shoes to increase, and more people would buy the less expensive, domestic tennis shoes. A **domestic good** is one made in-country, and a **foreign good** is one imported from another country. A tariff may help a country's economy by improving its balance of trade.



1 – 3. Match each term with its clue.

\_\_\_\_\_ opportunity cost

\_\_\_\_\_ scarcity

\_\_\_\_\_ balance of trade

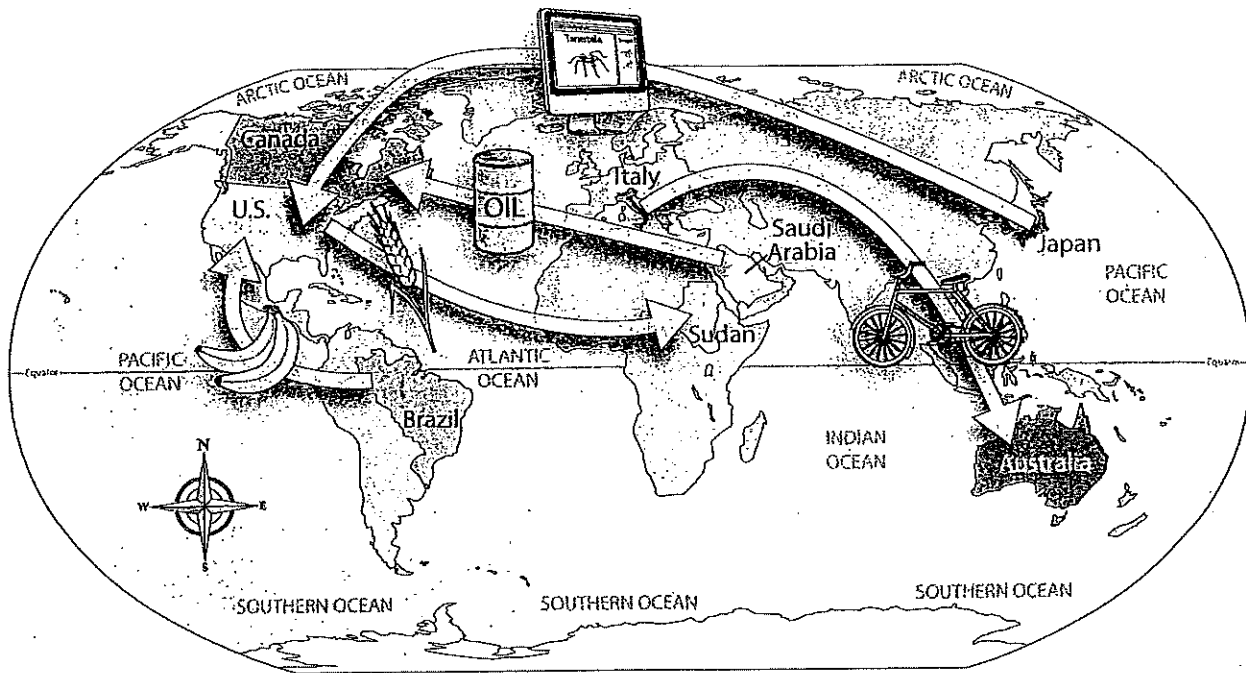
\_\_\_\_\_ international trade

A) limited resources; people cannot have everything they need and want

B) countries buying products from and selling products to each other

C) the best option that is given up whenever a choice is made

D) proportion of imports to exports



4 – 6. Use the map to fill in the missing information below.

- A) Brazil exports bananas to \_\_\_\_\_.
- B) Canada \_\_\_\_\_ oil from Saudi Arabia.
- C) The United States \_\_\_\_\_ wheat to Sudan.
- D) Australia \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles from \_\_\_\_\_.
- E) \_\_\_\_\_ computers to the United States.

7. Which two terms mean about the same?

human resources      intermediate goods      workers      consumers

8. The study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy their needs and wants is \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Goods are bought and sold at a \_\_\_\_\_. (Lesson #7)

10. A \_\_\_\_\_ shows what the symbols on a map mean.

## Lesson #10

## Types of Government (Part I)

There are over seven billion people in the world, and these people live in more than two hundred countries and territories. Countries use government to organize themselves, make laws, and keep order. In some cases, citizens participate in their government and in other cases, they are forced to follow rules that are made for them. Most countries have developed unique forms of government, specifically designed for their land. For example, the Islamic Republic of Iran is a theocratic republic. Iran has elements of a republic and elements of a theocracy. The Kingdom of Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with a multiparty system. This means Cambodia has a king, a prime minister, and some elected officials. There are dozens of varieties of government, some of which are discussed in this lesson and the next.

In a **theocracy**, the people are ruled by divine guidance. A god is recognized as the supreme ruler, and religious laws are enforced, just as civil laws are. A human authority figure interprets the wishes of that god, and that person acts as both the spiritual and political leader of the country. Generally, theocracies govern citizens whose daily lives are interwoven with their religious lives.

In a **dictatorship**, a leader or small group wields absolute power. The leader of a dictatorship can come to power in a few different ways: the dictator may be elected, inherit the position, be appointed, or take control by force, as in a coup. A **coup** is a sudden takeover of the government, usually accompanied by illegal acts and violence. Once in power, a dictator is not limited by a constitution or a parliament. In a dictatorship, the government maintains order and control using police and military forces.

**Socialism** is an economic philosophy that can heavily influence a country's government. In a socialist state, a central power has control of the economy, including **planning, production**, and distribution of goods and services. One of the goals of socialism is to have equal sharing of the wealth in a country, so there are not very rich and very poor people. Everyone is meant to have what they need, no more and no less. Usually, a dictator or a small group runs a socialist state. **Communism** is a form of socialism. It also is an economic philosophy tied to a system of government. In a communist state, the government has complete control of the economy and owns all of the factories, utilities, and farms. Like socialism, a goal of communism is that all the citizens will be equal in terms of how much money they earn, the kinds of houses they live in, and the opportunities they have in life. There were many communist countries during the twentieth century and most of them had an authoritarian leader (a dictator), who acted as head of the ruling party and had absolute control over the lives of the citizens.



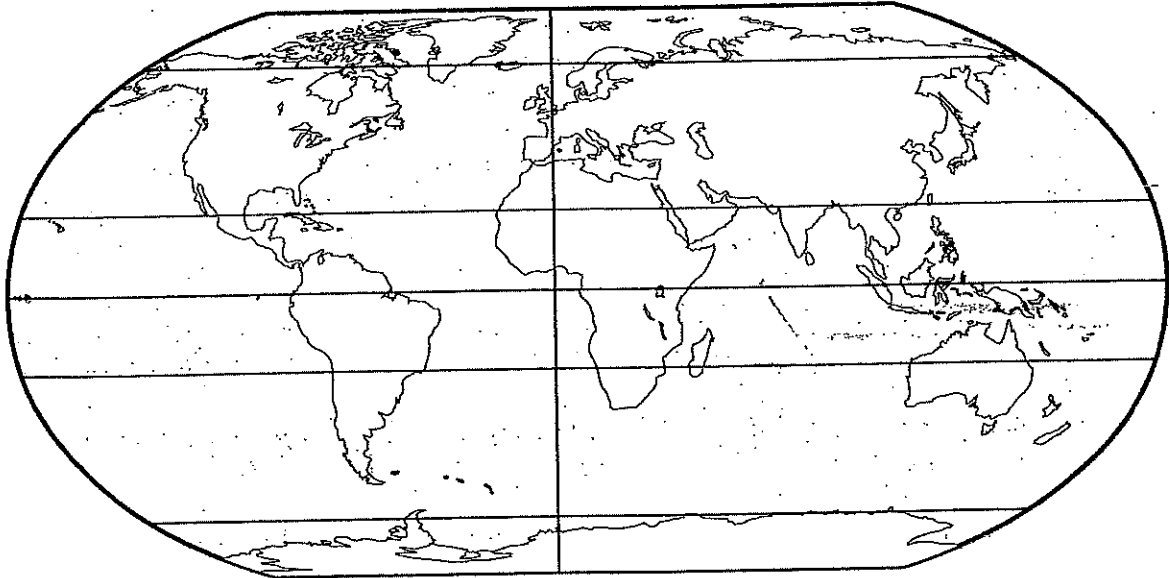
In Russia, the Revolution of 1917 overthrew the monarchy and established a communist government.

1 – 3. Match each type of government with its clue.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| _____ dictatorship | A) both a political and economic system                             |
| _____ communism    | B) political leader is also the religious leader                    |
| _____ theocracy    | C) authoritarian leader not limited by a constitution or parliament |

4. A (coup / election) is the sudden takeover of a government.
5. (Socialism / Theocracy) is an economic philosophy that influences government.
6. A shortage occurs when there is (more / less) of a good than consumers want to buy.
7. A tariff is a tax on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) opportunity cost  
B) imports and exports  
C) domestic goods  
D) coordinates

8 – 10. Label each of these imaginary latitude lines on the map. Use the letters.

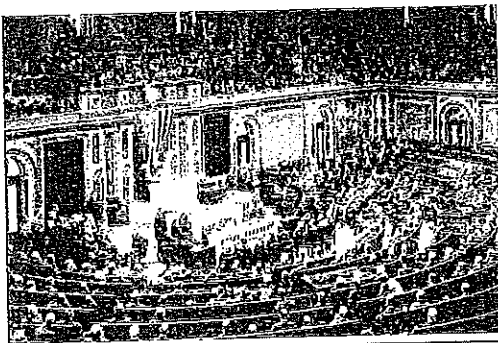


- A) Equator  
B) Tropic of Cancer  
C) Tropic of Capricorn  
D) Prime Meridian  
E) Arctic Circle  
F) Antarctic Circle

## Lesson #11

## Types of Government (Part II)

There are many types of government, and most countries have a system that is a combination of two or more of these types. The most common form of government today is one that includes a republic. The United States is a republic, or to be more specific, a constitution-based federal republic with a strong democratic tradition.<sup>1</sup> In a **federal republic**, power is shared; in the United States, power is shared between a central government and the states. In a **democracy**, a country's citizens **choose their** leaders and settle issues by voting in elections. In a **direct democracy** (also called a pure democracy), citizens vote directly on every issue. The type of democracy used in the United States is **representative democracy**, a system in which citizens elect representatives or delegates who listen to the citizens' concerns and represent them in government.



The chamber of the House of Representatives in the U.S. Capitol Building

The United States, like many countries, has a **constitution**, which is its written plan for government. The United States Constitution divides the federal government into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. A unique purpose and function is assigned to each branch, creating a **separation of powers**. A system of **checks and balances** ensures that no single branch has complete power over the others. The Constitution establishes the rules of governance for the United States. It gives some powers to the federal government, and it gives all other powers to the states.

To ensure personal liberties for its citizens, a **Bill of Rights** was added to the Constitution. These are the first ten **amendments** to the Constitution. When the colonists fought the American War for Independence (American Revolution), they were breaking free from the British monarchy. In a **monarchy**, the ruler is a member of royalty, who has inherited power. The **monarch**, a king or queen, typically rules for life. Throughout history, monarchs have been called by various other names, such as **pharaoh** in ancient Egypt, **sultan** throughout the Ottoman Empire, and **czar** in Russia. Historically, monarchs had absolute power, but today, many monarchs have limited power.

<sup>1</sup>The World Factbook. Washington DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2/17/12.  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>

1 – 2. Find the meanings of the words listed below in the *Help Pages* glossary. Match each term with its clue.

\_\_\_\_\_ republic

\_\_\_\_\_ popular sovereignty

\_\_\_\_\_ federalism

A) the people have the power; citizens control the government

B) power is shared between the federal government and the states

C) a government run by elected leaders

3 – 4. Match.

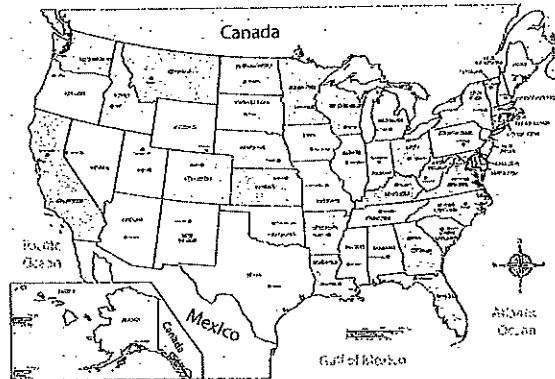
- \_\_\_\_\_ monarch
- \_\_\_\_\_ democracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ parliament

- A) a legislative body
- B) a ruler who inherits authority through a royal line
- C) government in which citizens choose their leaders and settle issues by voting in elections

5. Which term does not belong?

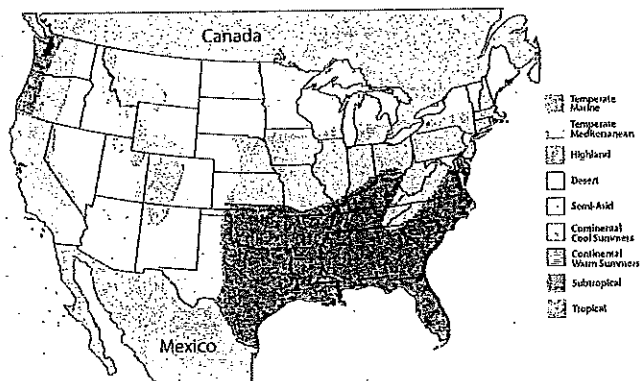
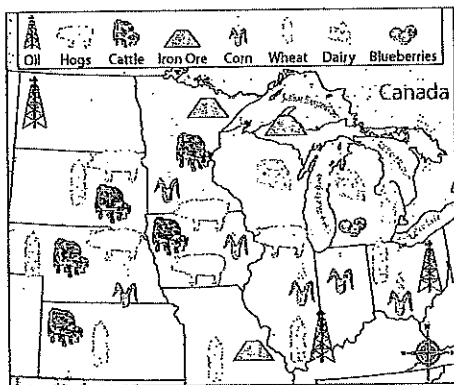
- sultan                  monarch                  president                  pharaoh

6 – 8. Identify each map type. Write political, physical, or thematic.



A) \_\_\_\_\_

C) \_\_\_\_\_



B) \_\_\_\_\_

D) \_\_\_\_\_

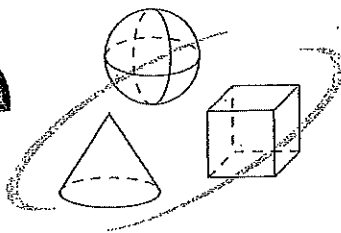
9. In the sentence, underline the part that names an opportunity cost.

The library chose to buy 100 new audio books and was therefore unable to purchase new magazine subscriptions.

10. The imaginary lines that divide the Eastern and Western Hemispheres

are the International Date Line and the \_\_\_\_\_.

# Simple Solutions.



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## Level 7

# Social Studies

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

## Help Pages



## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>abacus</b>	a device that uses sliding beads for mathematical computation
<b>Abraham</b>	the "spiritual father" of the Jews; a prophet of Islam; an ancestor of Jesus
<b>Abrahamic religions</b>	Judaism, Christianity, Islam
<b>absolute location</b>	the exact point where a latitude and a longitude line intersect
<b>acupuncture</b>	a procedure that involves inserting needles into the body to promote healing
<b>agricultural society</b>	a group of people that grows plants and raises animals for food
<b>Akhenaten</b>	the first Egyptian pharaoh to promote monotheism; father of King Tut
<b>algebra</b>	a branch of mathematics
<b>Allah</b>	the Muslim term for God
<b>alloy</b>	a mixture of metals combined to create a metal with superior traits
<b>Alps</b>	a large mountain range in Europe
<b>amendment</b>	a change to the Constitution
<b>Antarctica</b>	the southernmost continent; the world's largest and coldest desert
<b>aqueduct</b>	arched passageways for the transport of water
<b>archaeology</b> (ahr kee ol uh jee)	<i>also archeology</i> ; the scientific study of relics, artifacts, and monuments that remain from human activities
<b>archaeologist</b>	scientist that studies relics of past cultures
<b>archipelago</b>	a chain of islands
<b>artifact</b>	human-made object used to study the lives people and cultures of the past
<b>Aryan people</b>	a group of people from central Asia that entered India around 1500 BCE; Aryans changed India's culture by bringing a caste system and Brahmanism
<b>asceticism</b> (ascetic life)	a life of strict self-denial including fasting, prayer, and reading scriptures in order to grow spiritually
<b>astrolabe</b>	navigational tool that relied upon the position of the planets
<b>atheist</b>	one who does not believe in a supreme being or god
<b>Babylonian Captivity</b>	the period during which the Hebrews were under the control of the Babylonian Empire
<b>balance of trade</b>	the proportion of imports to exports in a country's trade; balance of trade is "favorable" if a country exports more than it imports
<b>baron</b>	a lesser noble; one who held land under the system of feudalism in Europe
<b>barter</b>	a system of trading goods and services for other goods and services
<b>BCE</b> (Before Common Era)	nonreligious common language for dating events that came before the birth of Jesus; on a timeline, BCE numbers increase as they move from right to left
<b>Bible</b>	means "books"; a collection of holy texts for Christians, including the Hebrew Scriptures and the Christian Scriptures
<b>Buddha</b>	the primary figure in and founder of Buddhism; born Siddhartha Gautama, a Hindu prince
<b>Buddhism</b>	a major world religion founded by Buddha; beliefs include karma, reincarnation, the Four Noble Truths, the Middle Way, and the Eightfold Path

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>caliph</b> (kay luhf)	the title for the highest leader of Islam
<b>capital resource</b>	an item that is purchased and used to produce goods or provide services; some are manufactured; others come from natural resources and are packaged for sale
<b>caste</b>	the social class into which an Indian person is born
<b>CE (Common Era)</b>	nonreligious common language for dating events that came after the birth of Jesus; on a timeline, CE numbers increase as they move from left to right
<b>chivalry</b>	during Medieval times, an honor code that bound a knight to high standards of behavior
<b>Christianity</b>	a major world religion based on the teachings and worship of Jesus
<b>chronological order</b>	sequential order; the order in which events happen
<b>city-state</b>	a region with several farms and villages located around a central urban center and ruled by a king
<b>civil law</b>	legal system based on a written code of laws
<b>civilization</b>	an organized, advanced, complex society
<b>Cleopatra</b>	the last Egyptian pharaoh
<b>clergy</b>	bishops and priests and others who are ordained to work in a church organization
<b>commerce</b>	buying and selling of goods and services
<b>communism</b>	a combined political and economic system, often accompanied by a dictator or other authoritarian leader; a form of socialism
<b>competition</b>	one of the main factors that determine the price of a good or service; more than one person or company is selling a good or providing a service
<b>Confucianism</b> (kuhn fyoo shuhn iz uhm)	an ancient Chinese philosophy founded by Confucius, which presumes that humans are naturally good; promotes good behavior, respect, politeness
<b>constitutional monarchy</b>	a government in which the powers of the monarch are limited by a constitution
<b>consumer</b>	one that buys and uses goods and services
<b>cosmopolitan</b>	worldly and multicultural; sophisticated
<b>coup</b> (koo)	a sudden takeover of the government, usually accompanied by illegal acts and violence
<b>cultural diffusion</b>	the spread of ideas, philosophies, and customs from one culture to another
<b>culture</b>	the way a group of people lives, including their customs, beliefs, arts, values, and language
<b>currency</b>	money; the accepted form of payment within a country
<b>czar</b> (zahr)	a title for a monarch, emperor, or person of great authority
<b>daimyo</b> (dahym yo)	a noble during the feudal period in Japan
<b>degree</b>	a unit of measure for latitude and longitude
<b>delta</b>	a landform that develops when a river divides into many channels at its mouth

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>demand</b>	an economics term that describes how much of an item consumers want to buy and how much they are willing to pay for it
<b>democracy</b>	a government in which a country's citizens choose their leaders and settle issues by voting in elections
<b>Diaspora</b> (dahy as pur uh)	the displacement, or scattering, of Jews from their lands
<b>dictatorship</b>	a government in which a leader or small group wields absolute power
<b>direct democracy</b>	a government in which citizens vote on every issue
<b>domestic good</b>	a good produced in-country
<b>duchy (duh chee)</b>	small subdivision of a kingdom
<b>dynasty</b>	a country with a single ruling family; the period of time during which that family reigns
<b>economics</b>	study of how people allocate limited resources and use them to satisfy their needs and wants
<b>edict</b>	a royal proclamation
<b>Eightfold Path</b>	a set of actions meant to end suffering and help one achieve Nirvana (happiness); Buddhist teaching
<b>embalm</b>	a process that treats a dead body with chemicals to prevent decomposition
<b>emissary</b>	a representative that travels from one country to another with a specific mission
<b>emperor</b>	a male leader of an empire
<b>empire</b>	a group of different lands under the control of a single ruler
<b>empress</b>	a female leader of an empire
<b>enlightenment</b>	a deep knowledge of life's truths; a central goal of Buddhists
<b>entrepreneur</b>	a person who launches a new type of business and is responsible for managing the business and all the risks that come with it
<b>epic poem</b>	a lengthy story of a hero's adventures told in verse
<b>Equator</b>	the latitude line at 0°; divides the globe into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres
<b>equestrian</b>	a horseman and leader in the army of the Roman Empire
<b>ethnic group</b>	a group of people who have the same heritage (cultural connection)
<b>excommunication</b>	church sanction that cuts a person off from the church and all its services
<b>export</b>	a good or service that is sold to another country
<b>federal republic</b>	a government in which power is shared and leaders are elected
<b>Fertile Crescent</b>	an area of land stretching from the mouth of the Nile to the northwest tip of the Persian Gulf
<b>feudalism</b> (fyoo duhl iz uhm)	a system in which land is granted in exchange for loyalty and military service
<b>fief (feef)</b>	a sizeable plot of land granted to a vassal in exchange for loyalty and military service during the time of feudalism in Europe
<b>figurehead</b>	a leader in name only
<b>Five Pillars of Islam</b>	five acts considered crucial to the Muslim faith

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>foreign good</b>	a good imported from another country
<b>foreign policy</b>	guidelines regarding how a country will interact with other countries
<b>Four Noble Truths</b>	Buddha's philosophy on the nature of suffering and how to end it
<b>free market system</b>	an economic system in which buyers and sellers can choose what they want to buy and sell
<b>geography</b>	study of the Earth's surface and the relationships among people, animals, plants, rivers, mountains, deserts, and other landforms and resources
<b>golden age</b>	a civilization's time of peace, prosperity, and achievement
<b>guild</b>	an organization of tradesmen and artisans (skilled workers) that practiced the same trade or craft, such as carpentry or weaving; created standards for acceptable work and laws
<b>Han Dynasty</b>	the Chinese dynasty that followed the Qin and expanded the Chinese Empire; less emphasis on Legalism and more emphasis on Confucianism
<b>Harappan (huh rap in) civilization</b>	also <i>Harappa</i> ; India's oldest civilization; developed along the Indus River in west India around 2500 BCE
<b>Hatshepsut (hat shehp sut)</b>	a female pharaoh; one of history's first powerful female monarchs
<b>Hebrews</b>	the Jews; also called the Israelites
<b>hemisphere</b>	half of the globe; Equator and Prime Meridian divide the Earth into hemispheres
<b>hieroglyphics (hahy roh glif iks)</b>	the ancient Egyptian writing system
<b>Himalayas</b>	the world's tallest mountain range; located in Asia; border India to the northeast
<b>Hindu-Arabic numerals</b>	the numerals upon which modern numbers are based
<b>Hinduism</b>	a major world religion; one of the world's oldest belief systems; polytheistic; developed from Brahmanism; beliefs include karma, reincarnation, and reunion with God
<b>history</b>	the study of events of the past
<b>human resource</b>	a person who makes a good or provides a service
<b>humanism</b>	an interest in classical studies and religious concerns blended with the actions of human beings; a significant philosophy that arose during the Renaissance
<b>hunter-gatherers</b>	people who get food by hunting animals and foraging for plants
<b>import</b>	a product a country buys from another country
<b>indulgence</b>	a pardon from the Catholic Church for wrongdoing
<b>inoculation</b>	injecting a body with a small amount of disease to cause the body to build defenses against the disease
<b>input</b>	something that goes into making goods and providing services
<b>interdict</b>	closing the fief church; punishment by the Catholic Church
<b>intermediate good</b>	a manufactured item that goes into the making of another product
<b>international trade</b>	commerce between two or more countries; imports and exports
<b>irrigation</b>	diverting water from rivers in order to water crops

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>Islam</b>	a major world religion; based upon the teachings of Muhammad
<b>isolationism</b>	a foreign policy that greatly restricts a country's interactions with other countries
<b>Israelite</b> (iz ree uhl ahyt)	<i>also Hebrew</i> ; a descendant of Abraham's grandson, Jacob
<b>Jesus</b>	<i>also Jesus Christ</i> ; a Jewish rabbi believed by Christians to be the son of God
<b>Jews</b>	<i>also Hebrews</i> ; practitioners of Judaism
<b>Judaism</b>	a major world religion; one of the first monotheistic religions; scriptures focus on justice, kindness, and obedience to the law
<b>judicial branch</b>	the branch of government that interprets laws; judiciary
<b>kami</b>	in the Shinto religion, sacred spirits that live in all natural things such as planets, rocks, animals, and trees
<b>karma</b>	a Sanskrit term that means "to determine one's form" (in the next life); a person's behavior in this life affects the form that a soul takes when it is reborn
<b>kingdom</b>	country ruled by a king or queen
<b>kingdom</b> (Egyptology)	one of the three main eras of ancient Egypt
<b>knight</b>	a trained military horseman who fights in exchange for land in a feudal system
<b>latitude lines</b>	imaginary lines drawn on a map to show distance above or below the Equator; also called parallels
<b>law of supply and demand</b>	the principle that states that as the price of a good increases, consumers buy less, and as the price of a good decreases, consumers will buy more
<b>Legalism</b>	an ancient Chinese belief system that presumes that humans are naturally evil and that only the law can restore order and maintain harmony
<b>legislative branch</b>	the branch of government that proposes and passes laws; legislature
<b>longitude lines</b>	imaginary lines drawn on a map to show distance from 0° longitude, which is the Prime Meridian; also called meridians
<b>Mandate of Heaven</b>	the belief that the gods decide who should be in power; this belief prevailed in ancient China
<b>manor</b>	a large agricultural estate managed by lords and vassals; usually included a manor house as well as farm buildings, a peasant village, a church, and a grain mill
<b>manorialism</b>	estate-centered social and economic system that accompanied feudalism
<b>map key</b>	shows the meaning of map symbols
<b>map scale</b>	shows how much real distance is represented on a map
<b>maritime</b>	relating to, near, or on the sea
<b>market</b>	anywhere that buyers and sellers meet
<b>martyr</b>	a person who sacrifices his or her life for the sake of his or her principles
<b>mercantilism</b> (mur kuhn teel iz uhm)	an economic system in which colonies are controlled and used by a mother country for the economic gain of that mother country
<b>meridian</b>	a longitude line

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>Messiah</b>	"the anointed one"; a figure, foretold in Jewish scripture, who will restore the Jewish people to greatness
<b>metallurgist</b>	scientist who works with metals
<b>Middle Way, the</b>	a lifestyle of moderation promoted by Buddhism
<b>migrate</b>	to move to a new place; human migration has often been caused by lack of food, discrimination, war, or new job opportunities
<b>missionary</b>	one who travels in hopes of spreading a religious message
<b>monarch</b>	a ruler; a member of royalty who has inherited power; a king or queen who typically rules for life (also called czar or sultan)
<b>monarchy</b>	government ruled by royalty, such as a king or queen
<b>monasticism</b> (muh nas ti siz uhm)	living "alone in community" for spiritual growth
<b>monopoly</b>	an economic situation in which a single company controls an important product, necessary good, or service; beneficial to the seller
<b>monotheism</b> (mon oh thee iz uhm)	the belief in and worship of one god
<b>monsoon</b>	a seasonal change in wind direction that may bring heavy rains
<b>mosque</b>	Islamic house of worship
<b>Muhammad</b>	the last and greatest prophet, according to Islam
<b>mummification</b>	the process by which the dead are dried and their bodies preserved
<b>Muslim</b>	practitioner of Islam
<b>myth</b>	cultural story used to explain the mystery in life; it explores important aspects of life, nature, human origins and behavior, and complexities of culture
<b>mythology</b>	a collection of myths; a branch of study that explores cultural myths
<b>nationalism</b>	pride on one's country
<b>natural resource</b>	material provided by nature with no intervention by humans
<b>New Testament</b>	Christian Scriptures that tell the life and teachings of Jesus as well as the early Christian Church
<b>Nile River</b>	the world's longest river; located in Africa
<b>nirvana</b> (nur von uh)	concept common to many Indian religious traditions; a state of pure happiness
<b>obelisk</b>	a tall, four-sided pillar with a pyramid-shaped top
<b>oligarchy</b> (ol i gahr kee)	a government ruled by a small, elite group of people
<b>opportunity cost</b>	the best option given up when a choice is made between two desirable things
<b>oracle bones</b>	ancient Chinese divination tools; etched with the first Chinese writing
<b>pantheon</b>	a Greek term that means "of the gods" or "for the gods"
<b>papyrus</b> (puh pahy ruhs)	paper made from the flax plant; invented by the ancient Egyptians
<b>parallel</b>	a latitude line
<b>parliament</b>	a legislative body

## Help Pages

### Glossary

<b>patrician</b>	Roman aristocrat
<b>patron</b>	one who supports the arts with money
<b>peace treaty</b>	an official agreement to end a war
<b>peasant</b>	works a fief for protection and subsistence but is not the property of the vassal
<b>pharaoh (far oh)</b>	a king of Egypt; considered to be descended from the gods
<b>pharmacy</b>	a place where medicines are made and/or sold
<b>philosopher</b>	"a lover of wisdom"; one who thinks critically, questions life, and seeks learning or enlightenment
<b>physical map</b>	shows the geographical features (mountains, valleys, deserts, lakes, etc.) of an area
<b>pie chart</b>	a graph that shows the parts of a whole; also called a circle graph
<b>plebeian (pli.bee yin)</b>	a working class person or commoner in ancient Roman society
<b>polis</b>	a small independent political unit; ancient Greek city-state
<b>political map</b>	shows boundaries determined by humans; counties, cities, and towns, landmarks, etc.
<b>polymath</b>	a person knowledgeable in several areas of thought or study
<b>polytheism (pol ee thee iz uhm)</b>	belief in many gods or deities
<b>pope</b>	leader of the Catholic Church; the bishop of Rome
<b>popular sovereignty</b>	rule by the people
<b>porcelain</b>	hard, white ceramic ware often used for dishes and ornamental pieces of art
<b>primary source</b>	an account of an event written or told by someone who witnessed the event
<b>Prime Meridian</b>	the longitude line at 0°; divides the globe into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres
<b>producers</b>	the workers who make goods and provide services
<b>profit</b>	money left over after the expenses of producing a product or providing a service are paid
<b>pyramids</b>	large structures with a wide base and a pointed top; found in Egypt, Kush, and the Americas
<b>Qin Dynasty (chin)</b>	the Chinese dynasty that unified the Chinese Empire; Legalistic rule; responsible for the Great Wall of China
<b>Qur'an (kuh ran)</b>	the Islamic scriptures; believed to be the exact words of Allah spoken to Muhammad; also spelled Koran
<b>rabbi (ra bahy)</b>	a Jewish teacher; knowledgeable in The Law (Torah)
<b>Ramses (the Great)</b>	an Egyptian pharaoh famous for taking part in the first known peace treaty
<b>regents</b>	Japanese rulers who had gained the right to rule in the emperor's name
<b>reincarnation</b>	the belief that the immortal soul moves from one incarnation, or body, to another and therefore experiences many lives on Earth; a belief held by Hindus and Buddhists
<b>relative location</b>	a location described by using neighboring objects or locations



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<b>relic</b>	something left behind by an extinct civilization; may be considered sacred
<b>religious tolerance</b>	allowing a person or group of people to maintain and practice their chosen religion
<b>representative democracy</b>	a government in which citizens elect leaders to listen to their concerns, vote on issues and represent them in government
<b>republic</b>	citizens elect government leaders; power is shared
<b>resurrection</b>	the Christian belief that Jesus rose from the dead; the pivotal belief of Christians
<b>Rosetta Stone</b>	the artifact by which Egyptian hieroglyphics were translated
<b>sacrifice</b>	killing a plant, animal, or person as an offering to a god
<b>Sahara Desert</b>	one of the world's largest deserts; located in Africa
<b>samurai</b> (sa-mur-ahy)	intensely trained Japanese soldiers
<b>Sanskrit</b>	an ancient Indian language; language of the Vedas
<b>scarcity</b>	an economic concept that states that resources that are used to make goods and provide services are limited; because of this, people cannot have everything they need and want, and they have to make choices
<b>secondary source</b>	an account of an event written or told by someone who did not witness the event; often obtained from a primary source
<b>sect</b>	a subdivision of a religion
<b>secular</b>	non-religious
<b>seismograph</b> (sayz-muh-graf)	machine that measures the strength of earthquakes; a contribution of ancient China
<b>separation of power</b>	distributing the powers of government across different branches so that no one branch or person can become too powerful; a sharing of authority
<b>serf</b>	a slave forced into service for a vassal in exchange for protection, food, and a place to live; the lowest group in the feudal hierarchy
<b>Shang Dynasty</b>	the first Chinese dynasty historians know anything about
<b>shogun</b>	a Japanese dictator-like chief military officer
<b>Silk Road</b>	a system of east-west trade routes with side roads branching off to different cities; it covered about 6,000 miles
<b>silt</b>	a rich soil deposited to farmlands by the flooding of rivers
<b>social class</b>	the rank one holds in society; a group of people with the same rank
<b>social hierarchy</b>	how social classes fit together; organized according to rank or status
<b>socialism</b>	an economic philosophy that can influence a country's government; socialist countries often have authoritarian leaders
<b>spartan</b>	simple, self-disciplined; without frills or non-essential elements
<b>subcontinent</b>	an enormous land mass, but smaller than a continent; India is a subcontinent
<b>sultan</b>	a monarch or emperor during the Ottoman Empire
<b>supply</b>	how much of something is available for sale



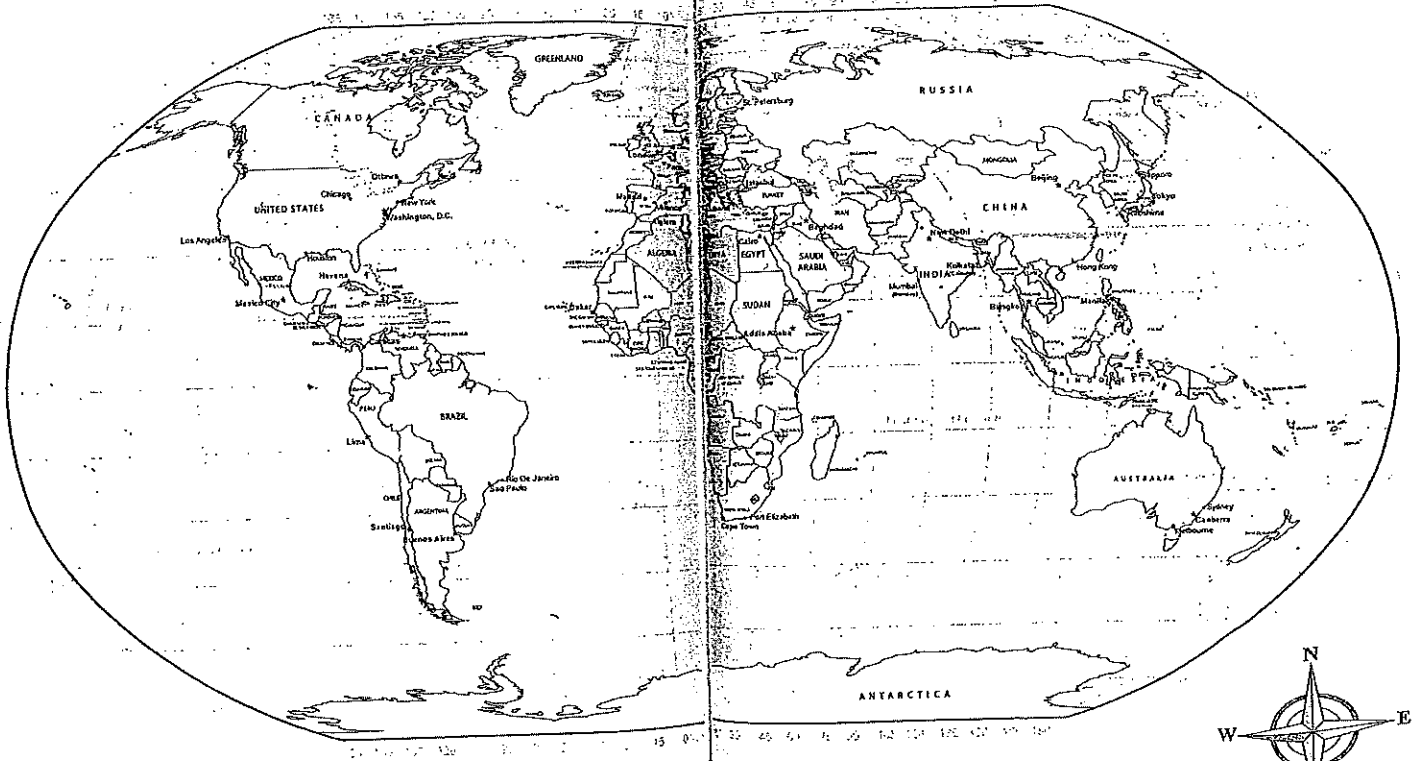
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### Glossary

<b>supply and demand</b>	a market force that influences how much of a good will be produced; the price of a good is directly related to how much of it is available and how many people want it
<b>surplus</b>	more of a good than one needs
<b>Talmud</b>	a Jewish text filled with discussions written by Jewish scholars about Jewish law, customs, history, etc.
<b>Taoism</b>	an ancient Chinese belief system focused on an inner peace and harmony with the way things are; Taoists follow "The Way," a philosophy of simplicity, harmony with nature, virtuous living, and development of the self
<b>tariff</b>	a tax on imports and exports
<b>tenure system</b>	a system in which land is granted in exchange for service and protection
<b>thematic map</b>	displays a particular theme or feature for a region; annual rainfall, population density, language, or crop production are examples
<b>theocracy</b> (thee o kruh see)	a system in which people are ruled by divine guidance through a leader who is recognized as spokesperson and interpreter of god's will; theocracies govern citizens whose daily lives are interwoven with their religious lives
<b>timeline</b>	a graphic which shows events in chronological order, or the order in which they happened
<b>tolerance (policy of)</b>	allowing people to maintain their cultural and religious beliefs
<b>Torah</b>	the first and most important section of the Hebrew Scriptures
<b>trigonometry</b>	the mathematical study of triangles
<b>tropics</b>	hot and humid zone between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
<b>typhoon</b>	fierce sea storm; occurs in the Pacific Ocean
<b>untouchable</b>	a person on the lowest rung of the social ladder in India; perform the least desirable jobs with no way to improve this life
<b>Varna</b>	the four main social classes of Brahmanism
<b>vassal</b>	a person willing to pledge loyalty and military service in exchange for a fief
<b>Vedas</b>	the holy texts of Hinduism
<b>Warring States, The</b>	a 200-year civil war in ancient China
<b>Yangtze (yang tsee) River</b>	the longest river in Asia
<b>yin and yang</b>	refers to the opposites that exist in nature such as light and dark, male and female, good and bad; reflects Taoist thinking
<b>Zhou (jo) Dynasty</b>	the Chinese dynasty that followed the Shang Dynasty and which embraced the Mandate of Heaven

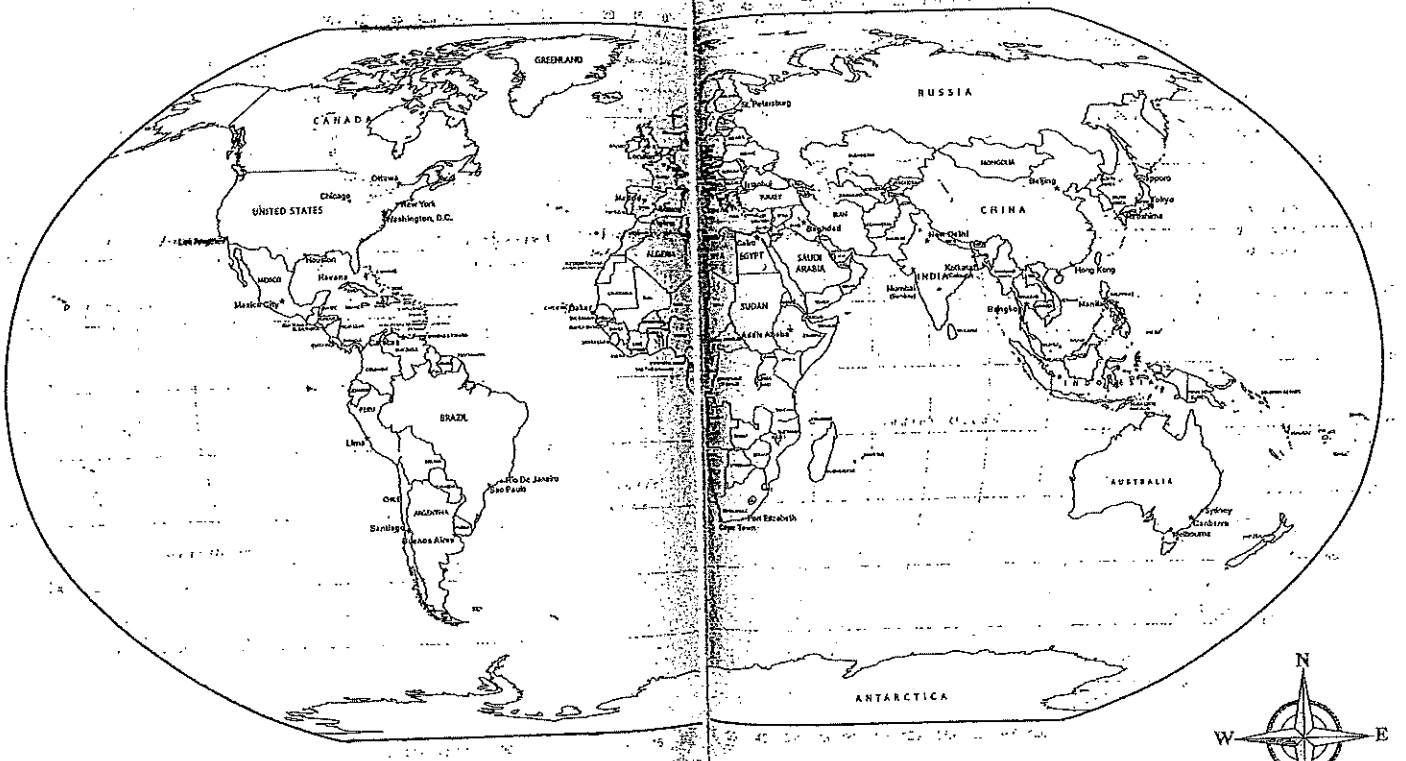
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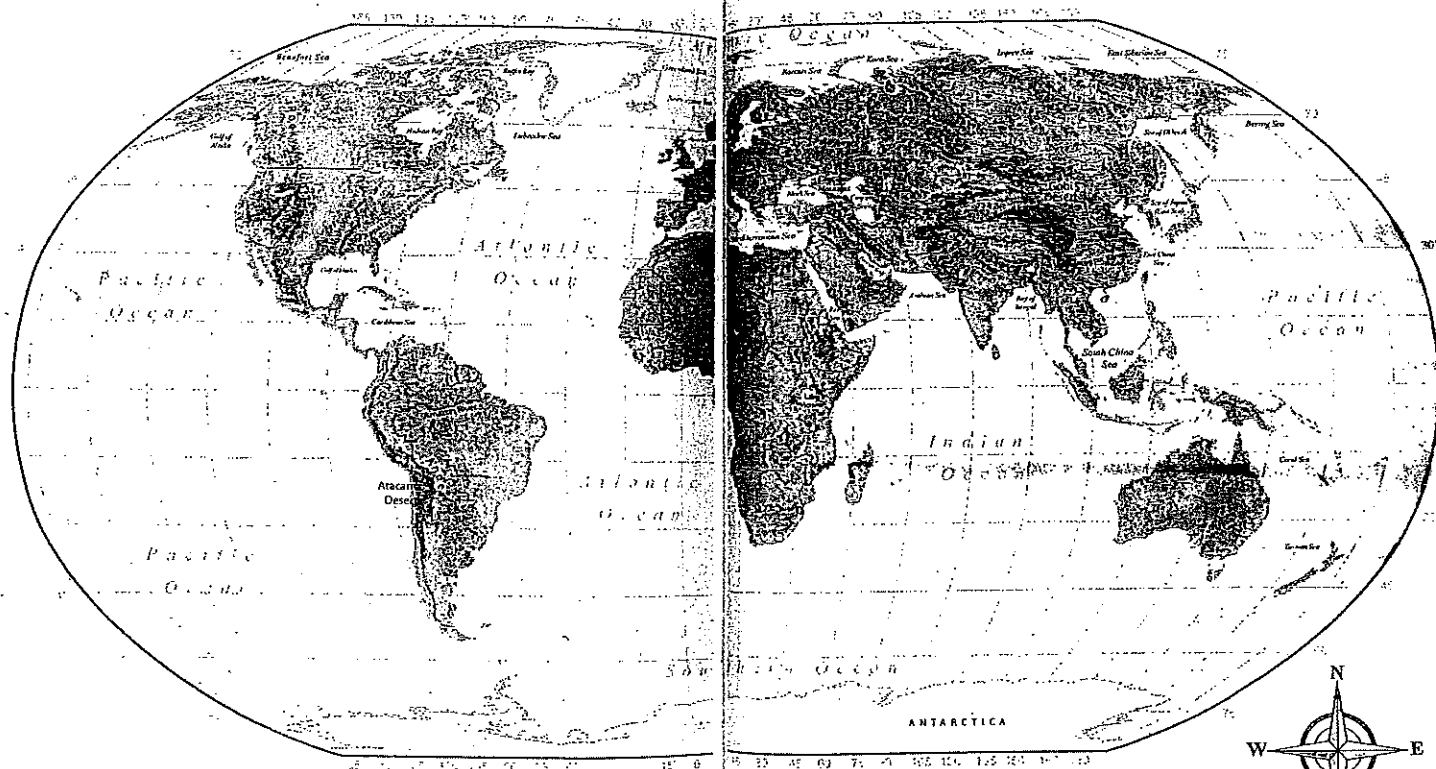
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