6th Grade Social Studies
Unit 1/Culture, Geography, Economy, Government
Vocabulary Terms

Geography
1. Location Tells you where it is.
   - Absolute Location—Where is the place (longitude, latitude, continent, hemispheres)?
   - Relative Location—How far away? What countries are neighbors?

2. Place What is it like when you get there?
   - Describe the place (size, shape)
   - What is the climate like (temperature, rainfall)?
   - What kinds of physical features are there (mountains, rivers, deserts)?
   - Describe the people who live there (nationalities, occupations, traditions)

3. Human-Environment Interactions
   What do the people do to the environment?
   What does the environment do for the people?
   - How do people use the land (ranching, growing crops, building factories)?
   - In what ways have people changed the land?
   - Where do most of the people in this location live (near a river or mountain)?
   - Why did people settle in this location (water, defense, view)?

4. Movement People and Ideas get around.
   - How might you get to this place
   - Do goods from this place get sold to other locations?
   - Do the people here import goods from other places?
   - Why might people decide to leave (war, jobs, climate)?

5. Region What do locations have in common?
   Climate, Religion, Language, Education
   States, Territories, Borders of the Nation
   - What language(s) do people speak?
   - How does government divide this location into smaller areas (states, counties, provinces)?
   - How is this location similar to any of its neighbors (traditions, language, beliefs)?

6. Compass Rose a diagram on a map that shows directions such as north, south, east, and west.

7. Continent one of the seven largest areas of land on Earth.

8. Equator 0° latitude and divides the globe into the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.

9. Hemisphere one half of a sphere. Earth can be divided into eastern and western hemispheres or into northern and southern hemispheres. Used as the starting point to measure degrees of north and south latitude.
10. **Map Legend/Key**
   - box or other display on a map that explains the meaning of the symbols used on the map.

11. **Scale**
    - an element of a map that shows how a unit of distance on the map (such as an inch) relates to actual distance on the surface of Earth.

12. **Longitude**
    - location east or west of the Prime Meridian, measured by imaginary lines (meridians) numbered in degrees east or west. The lines on a map that run north to south.

13. **Latitude**
    - location north or south of the Equator, measured by imaginary lines (parallels) numbered in degrees north or south. The lines on a map that run east to west.

14. **Prime Meridian**
    - $0^\circ$ longitude, from which all other degrees of longitude are measured. Line of the global grid running from the North Pole to the South Pole.

15. **Political Map**
    - a representation of a country's territories, boundaries, and capital(s) on paper or other material.

16. **Physical Map**
    - a representation of the physical features (deserts, mountains, oceans, rivers, etc.) on paper or other material.

17. **Geography**
    - a science that deals with the location of living and nonliving things on earth and the way they affect one another. A study of the earth in all its variety – land, water, plants, and animals.

18. **Oceans**
    - one of the four major bodies of salt water that surround the continents

19. **Grid**
    - a network of horizontal and perpendicular lines (as for locating points on a map by means of coordinates)

20. **Tropic of Cancer**
    - the parallel of latitude that is 23 1/2 degrees north of the equator and is the northern most latitude reached by the overhead sun

21. **Tropic of Capricorn**
    - the parallel of latitude that is 23 1/2 degrees south of the equator and is the southern most latitude reached by the overhead sun

22. **Arctic Circle**
    - the parallel of latitude that is 66 1/2 degrees north of the equator
Economy

23. Economy
the management of the resources of a community, country, etc., especially with a view to its productivity. The way an economic system of a country is arranged

24. Command Economy
an economic system in which the government makes decisions about what to produce

25. Mixed Economy
an economic system in which both the government and individuals play important roles about what to produce

26. Free Enterprise System
an economic system that operates on free competition, in which people start and own businesses with limited government intervention. Market Economy - economy driven by forces including competition, supply, and demand.

27. Traditional Economy
people do the same job that their parents did. Many people are simple farmers who grow just enough food to feed their families and most communities make what they need locally. (The terms subsistence farming and cottage industry are often used when referring to a traditional economy)

28. National Debt
Money owed by a nation's government

29. Globalization
development of a world culture and interdependent world economy

30. Service Industries
industry that provides services like banking, education, and tourism to people rather than producing goods

Government

31. Limited Government
type of government where, through law, some control is placed on leadership’s powers.

32. Unlimited Government
government in which leaders rule without any restrictions.

Culture

33. Culture
way of life of a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs.

34. Oppression
cruel or unjust use of authority or power

35. Citizen Rights
the personal rights of the individual citizen, in most countries upheld by law, as in the US

36. Citizens Responsibilities
the responsibilities of a citizen. Civic means, "of, relating to, or belonging to a city, a citizen, or citizenship, municipal or civil society" (ibid.). Responsibility refers to "the state or quality of being responsible or something for which one is responsible such as a duty, obligation or burden" (ibid.)

37. Cultural Diffusion
process of spreading new knowledge and skills to other cultures.
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<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>Cultural Borrowing</td>
<td>when a group of people adopts another’s cultural traits.</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Ethnocentrism</td>
<td>attitude that one’s own ethnic group is superior.</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Ethnic Group</td>
<td>people who share a common culture, language, or history.</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>the act of coming into a foreign country to live</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Culture Traits</td>
<td>any trait of human activity acquired in social life and transmitted by communication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>the act of moving from one country, place, or locality to another</td>
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