

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT Glossary

The purpose of this glossary is to help the user better understand and implement the Social Studies Standard. It is not intended to be a study guide for students and is not a comprehensive list of all social studies terms.

abolitionist	one who wants to abolish or end slavery
alliance	an agreement nations make to achieve a common goal
amendment (Constitutional)	changes in, or additions to, the U.S. Constitution. Proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or by a convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the state legislatures. Ratified by approval of three-fourths of the states
anarchy	no government
alpha numeric grids	intersecting lines that are identified with alphabetical and numeric labels (usually found on roadmaps)
anti-federalist	one who did not advocate a strong central government or support the adoption of the U.S. Constitution
arms race	contest between the United States and the Soviet Union to acquire nuclear dominance
Articles of Confederation	the first constitution of the United States (1781). Created a weak national government; replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States
B.C.E. and C.E.	terms which divide human history into two basic periods; Before the Common Era (formerly known as B.C.) and Common Era (formerly known as A.D.)
balance of payments	a record of all economic transactions between the residents of a country and those of foreign countries for a one-year period. This includes the movement of goods (exports and imports), and also the flow of services and capital (e.g., purchases of tourists, investment income, gifts, pensions, and foreign aid)
balance of trade	the difference between the total amount of exports and imports for a country in one year
bicameral	a type of legislative body composed of two houses
Bill of Rights	the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Ratified in 1791, these amendments limit governmental power and protect basic rights and liberties of individuals
bonds	an agreement between a borrower (a business or a government) and a lender whereby the borrower pays back the principal with interest after a specified period of time
budget	a financial planning tool that can be used by governments, businesses, and individuals listing all income and all expenses. (A budget deficit exists when expenses are greater than income. A budget surplus exists when income is greater than expenses.)

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

bureaucracy	administrative organizations that implement government policies
business cycle	the periods of recession and expansion that an economy goes through because production does not increase continuously over time
cabinet	secretaries, or chief administrators, of the major departments of the federal government. Cabinet secretaries are appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate
capital	seat of government; manufactured resources such as tools, machinery, and buildings that are used in the production of other goods and services (e.g., school buildings, books, tables, and chairs are some examples of capital used to produce education). This is sometimes called real capital
capitalism	an economic system in which people and businesses control production of goods and services
cardinal directions	the four main points of the compass (north, east, south, and west)
case study	the in-depth examination of an issue
checks and balances	the Constitutional mechanisms that authorize each branch of government to share powers with the other branches and thereby checks their activities. For example, the president may veto legislation passed by Congress; the Senate must confirm major executive appointments; and the courts may declare acts of Congress unconstitutional
circular flow model	a diagram showing how households, firms, and the government are interdependent. Circular flow of income diagrams are used to illustrate that there are several ways to measure national income flows
civil rights	the protections and privileges of personal liberty given to all U.S. citizens by the Constitution and Bill of Rights
command economy	a type of economic system where the resources are state owned and their allocation and use is determined by the centralized decisions of a planning authority (e.g., the former Soviet Union)
common or public good	the benefit, or in the interest, of a politically organized society as a whole
communism	an economic system in which there is collective control of production of goods and services
comparative advantage	the idea that countries gain when they produce those items that they are most efficient at producing
compass rose	a symbol on a map indicating direction (e.g., north, southwest)
competition	rivalry between two or more businesses striving for the same customers or market
competitive behavior	when a business or individual acts in a self-interested way intending to increase wealth
concurrent powers	powers that may be exercised by both the federal and state governments (e.g., levying taxes,

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

	borrowing money and spending for the general welfare)
confederacy	an alliance of persons, parties, or states
congressional districts	divisions within a state that determine representation in the House of Representatives
constitutional democracy	a written plan for government in which the people make political decisions by voting and majority rules
consumer sovereignty	the power consumers have in directing market economies because goods and services are produced and exchanged mostly to satisfy consumer wants
containment	an attempt to limit the spread of communism (e.g., Berlin and Korean War)
contour map	a representation of the Earth's surface using lines to show changes in elevation
credit	the opportunity to borrow money or to receive goods or services in return for a promise to pay later, often with interest
criminal justice	the branch of law that deals with disputes or actions involving criminal penalties, regulating the conduct of individuals, defines crimes, and provides punishment for criminal acts
Crusades	any of the Christian military expeditions (11 th through 13 th centuries) to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims
cultural characteristics	an aspect of a place or area that derives from humans (e.g., bridges, places of worship, language)
cultural diffusion	the adoption of an aspect (or aspects) of another group's culture, such as the spread of the English language
cultural landscape	the visual outcome of humans living in a place
cultural norm	generally accepted patterns of behavior within a particular culture
cultural symbol	a natural or manmade feature readily identified with a particular culture (e.g., Mt.Sinai, mosques, flags)
culture	the learned behavior of people, such as belief systems and languages, social relations, institutions, organizations, and material goods such as food, clothing, buildings, technology
deflation	a general lowering of prices, the opposite of inflation
delegated powers	powers granted to the national government under the Constitution, as enumerated in Articles I, II and III
demand	how much a consumer is willing and able to buy at each possible price
democracy	government exercised either directly by the people or by elected representatives; the practice of the principle of equality of rights, opportunity, and treatment

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT Glossary

demographics	the statistical data of a population (e.g., average age, income, education)
demographic structure	the number of people within an age group, the birth and death rates, literacy rates, and other ways to analyze a population
desertification	the spread of desert due to climatic changes and increasing human pressures
developed nation	a country with high levels of well-being, as measured by economic, social, and technological sophistication
developing nation	a country with low levels of well-being, as measured by economic, social, and technological sophistication
dictatorship	government where a ruler or small group has total power/control over its people
diffusion	the spread of people, ideas, technology and products among places
doubling time	the number of years needed to double a population, given a constant rate of natural increase
due process of law	the right of every citizen to be protected against arbitrary action by government
e.g.	(abbreviation for <i>for example</i>) precedes a non-exhaustive list of examples provided as options; other examples may be appropriate but not included (compare to i.e.); e.g. examples <i>may</i> be used in a testing situation
economic growth	an increase in an economy's ability to produce goods and services which brings about a rise in standards of living
economic system	a set of rules/laws that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services in society
ecosystem	all the organisms in a given area and the abiotic (nonliving) factors with which they interact
Elastic Clause	the "necessary and proper" clause in the Constitution that allows Congress to expand its powers
electoral college	system established in the Constitution to elect the President and Vice President of the United States
emigration	people leaving a country (or other political unit)
English Bill of Rights	an act passed by Parliament in 1689 which limited the power of the monarch. This document established Parliament as the most powerful branch of the English government
Enlightenment	a period in history in which accepted social, political, and religious doctrines were challenged by a new, rational view of the universe
entrepreneur	a person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

environment	sum of all external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism, including the biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) elements
equal protection clause	the Fourteenth Amendment provision that prohibits states from denying equal protection of the laws to all people - that is, discriminating against individuals in an arbitrary manner, such as on the basis of race
equal protection of the law	the idea that no individual or group may receive special privileges from, nor be unjustly discriminated by, the law
erosion	group of natural processes, including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, corrosion, and transportation, by which material is worn away from the Earth's surface
exports	goods and services produced in one nation and sold to people in other nations
ex post facto law	law that makes criminal an act that was legal when it was committed (Latin: "after the fact")
exchange rate	the price of one currency in terms of another (e.g., pesos per dollar)
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the U.S. agency that insures bank deposits in all federal reserve system banks
Federal Reserve System	a system of 12 district banks and a Board of Governors that regulates the activities of financial institutions and controls the money supply within the United States
federal supremacy	Article VI of the Constitution providing that the Constitution and all federal laws and treaties shall be the "supreme Law of the Land." Therefore, all federal laws take precedence over state and local laws
federalism	a form of political organization in which governmental power is divided between a central government and territorial subdivisions--in the United States, among the national and state, governments
Federalist Papers	a series of essays written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison that were published to support the adoption of the proposed United States Constitution
Federalists	advocates of a strong federal government and supporters of the adoption of the U.S. Constitution
feudalism	political and economic system in Medieval Europe in which a king or queen shared power with the nobility, who required services from the common people in return for allowing them to use the noble's land
financial institution	an intermediary that accepts deposits from savers and make loans to borrowers
fiscal policy	how the government uses taxes and/or government expenditures to change the level of output, employment, or prices

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

fixed expense	a financial cost that does not change regardless of income or output
founders	people who played important roles in the development of the national government of the United States
framers	delegates to the Philadelphia Convention held in 1787 and those who wrote and ratified the Bill of Rights
free enterprise	the freedom of a market economy to operate competitively, for profit, and without government controls
genocide	planned annihilation of a racial, political or cultural group
Geographic Information System (GIS)	a computer database that displays information like a map, but can do much more than just show patterns. A GIS database consists of "layers" of information about places (e.g., topography, vegetation, roads, buildings, sewers) that can be combined with a geographical perspective to solve societal problems
geographic tool	a device used to compile, organize, manipulate, store, report, or display geographic information
globalization	the increasing economic and cultural interdependence of world regions
grandfather clause	used in the South to prevent former slaves from voting
Great Compromise	an agreement made at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that balanced the interest of the small and large states, resulting in the United States Senate being made up of two Senators from each state and a House of Representatives based on population
gross national product (GNP)	a measure of how much an economy produces each year, stated in the dollar value of final goods and services; the market value of all goods and services produced in a nation in a year
Holocaust	the killing of six million Jews by the Nazis during World War II
human capital	the knowledge and skills that enable workers to be productive
human characteristics (geography)	the pattern that people make on the surface of the Earth, such as cities, roads, canals, farms, and other ways people change the Earth
human environment interaction	the effect that humans have on the environment and the adaptations that humans make to environmental factors
human resources	the resources available to a society that may be used to further the goals of that society include the size and the abilities of its population.
humanism	literary and intellectual movement of the European Renaissance which included a new appreciation for Greek and Roman classics as well as opposition to restrictive authority
hydrology	the study of the water cycle

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

i.e.	(abbreviation for <i>that is</i>) precedes a specific list of items in which all of the items should be used (compare to e.g.); i.e. examples <i>will</i> be used in a testing situation
immigration	people moving to a country (or other political unit)
impeachment	the act of accusing a public official of misconduct in office by presenting formal charges against him or her by the lower house, with a trial to be held before the upper house
imperialism	the policy of extending a nation's authority by acquiring territory
imports	purchases of goods and services produced in another nation and used domestically
inalienable rights	fundamental rights of the people that may not be taken away. A phrase used in the Declaration of Independence
incentive	a benefit offered to encourage people to act in certain ways
income	money, etc., received in a given period, as wages, rent, interest, etc.
Index (geography)	alphabetical list of the places on a map, usually found on roadmaps
individualism	the leading of one's life in one's own way
industrialization	the move from an agrarian to an industrial economy
inflation	a general rise in the level of prices
infrastructure	the internal foundation that provides support for a society or government; the manmade features that support a society (e.g., utilities, roads, emergency services)
initiative	a form of direct democracy in which the voters of a state can propose a law by gathering signatures and having the proposition placed on the ballot
interdependence	reliance on other people for information, resources, goods, and services
interest (economics)	the price of credit
intermediate directions	the points of the compass that fall between cardinal directions (e.g., northeast, southwest)
investment	a possession or property acquired for future income or benefit
Invisible hand	a term used by Adam Smith to describe his belief that individuals seeking their economic self-interest actually benefit society more than they would if they tried to benefit society directly
Isolationism	the belief that the United States should not be involved in world affairs and should avoid involvement in foreign wars
judicial review	established in the 1803 case of <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> ; permits the federal courts to declare unconstitutional, and thus null and void, acts of the Congress, the executive, and the states
labor union	an organization of workers that tries to improve pay and working conditions for its members

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT Glossary

laissez-faire	the idea that government does not regulate economic affairs
landform	a description of the Earth's shape at a place (e.g., mountain range, plateau, flood plain)
latitude	the angular distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees along a line of longitude
legend (geography)	the map key that explains the meaning of map symbols
legislative districts	divisions within a state that determine representation in the state legislature
legislature	a group of people with the power to make and change laws
liquidity	the ease and speed with which something can be turned into cash (e.g., one can more quickly sell a common stock than a house; therefore, the stock is a more liquid asset than a house)
longitude	angular distance east or west, almost always measured with respect to the prime meridian that runs north and south through Greenwich, England
loyal opposition	the idea that opposition to a government is legitimate. Organized opponents to the government of the day
macroeconomics	the branch of economics which considers the overall aspects and workings of a national economy such as national output, price levels, employment rates, and economic growth
Magna Carta	document signed by King John of England in 1215 A.D. that limited the king's power and guaranteed certain basic rights. Considered the beginning of constitutional government in England
Manifest Destiny	the belief that the United States should spread across the entire North American continent, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
marginal analysis	making decisions based on the impact of the next dollar spent or the change one more unit would bring about; for example, when a person doesn't make an all-or-nothing decision to eat a bag of potato chips but decides, instead, chip-by-chip, or at the margin, whether to eat another one
market	any setting in which exchange occurs between buyers and sellers
market economic system	a system in which most resources are owned by individuals and the interaction between buyers and sellers determines what is made, how it is made, and how much of it is made
market price	the price at which the quantity of goods and services demanded by consumers and the quantity supplied by producers are the same; sometimes called the equilibrium price
Mayflower Compact	the document drawn up by the Pilgrims in 1620, while on the Mayflower, before landing at Plymouth Rock. The Compact provided a legal basis for self-government
McCarthyism	the extreme opposition to communism shown by Senator Joseph McCarthy in the 1950s
mercantilism	an economic and political policy in which the government regulates the industries, trade, and commerce with the national aim of obtaining a favorable balance of trade

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

microeconomics	the branch of economics concerned with the decisions made by individuals, households, and firms and how these decisions interact to form the prices of goods and services and the factors of production
migration	the act or process of people moving from one place to another with the intent of staying at the destination permanently or for a relatively long period of time
mixed economic system	an economic system that combine features of capitalism with socialism
monarchy	a type of government in which political power is exercised by a single ruler under the claim of divine or hereditary right
monetary policy	management of the money supply and interest rates to influence economic activity
monoculture	the practice of growing a cash crop for export to one or more countries; a plantation economy
monopoly	the exclusive control of a service or product by one individual or company
monotheism	the doctrine or belief that there is only one god
mutual fund	a fund of securities owned jointly by investors who have purchased shares of it
national security	condition of a nation's safety from threats, especially threats from external sources
nationalism	the strong belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization; a military defense organization of nations established in 1949
natural boundaries	a border that is created by a physical feature such as a river or mountain range
natural hazard	a process taking place in the natural environment that destroys human life, property, or both (e.g., hurricane, flooding)
natural resources	factors of production not created (though harnessed) by effort
oligarchy	A type of government ruled by a few
opportunity cost	the value of the next best alternative that must be given up when a choice is made (e.g., the opportunity cost of studying on a Saturday night is the fun you are missing by not going to the dance)
orientation	relationship of a map to the cardinal directions
outsourcing	to transfer (manufacturing tasks, etc.) to outside contractors, especially in order to reduce operating costs
physical capital	the durable and long-lasting inputs to the production process, such as machinery, buildings, and tools
physical feature	an aspect of a place or area that derives from the physical environment (e.g., mountains, deserts, bays)

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT Glossary

physical map	a map that shows mountains, rivers, valleys and oceans and other natural features
physical process	a course or method of operation that produces, maintains, or alters Earth's physical systems, such as glacial processes eroding and depositing landforms
place	location having distinctive characteristics which gives it meaning and character and distinguishes it from other locations
political feature	an aspect of a place or area that derives from manmade boundaries (e.g., countries, cities, borders, capitals)
political map	map designed primarily to show countries, states, cities and towns and man-made boundaries
poll tax	a tax voters paid to secure voting privileges; used in the South to prevent slaves from voting
polytheism	a belief in or worship of more than one god
popular sovereignty	the idea that people make decisions for themselves
population distribution	the arrangement of people over an area
population pyramid	a bar graph showing the distribution by gender and age of a country's population
price ceilings	government policy which prevents the price of a good or service from exceeding a particular level (e.g., rent control or the price of gasoline during the 1970's)
price floors	the least permissible price; a minimum price for something, for example, one set by a government
primary source	first-hand or eye-witness accounts or materials created at the time of an event (e.g., autobiographies, diaries, letters, interviews, photographs, sketches, maps, newspaper stories, census records, research data, artifacts)
principal	a sum of money owed as a debt
principle	a basic rule that guides or influences thought or action
private property	a legal right of a person, partnership, or corporation to own and control an economic good within the limits imposed by law
producers	people who change resources into an output that tends to be more desirable than the resources were in their previous form (e.g., when people produce French fries, consumers are more inclined to buy them than the oil, salt, and potatoes individually)
production possibilities curve	the different combinations of various goods that a producer can turn out over a given period, given the available resources and existing technology
profit	financial gain; the sum remaining after deducting costs
progressive tax	a tax structure where, as people earn more, they pay a larger percentage of their income in taxes

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

	(e.g., the federal income tax)
projection	a mathematical formula by which a geographic grid (and the shapes of land and water bodies) can be transferred from a sphere to a flat surface (e.g., a map or geographic information system)
property rights	the rights of an individual to own property and keep the income earned from it
proportional tax	a tax structure where all people pay about the same percentage of their incomes in taxes (e.g., a flat rate tax)
proposition	a proposed idea or plan for legislative consideration
protectionism	the practice of protecting domestic industries from foreign competition by imposing import duties or quotas
pull factors	the social, political, economic, and environmental attractions of new areas that draw people away from their previous location (e.g., higher pay, employment, climate, cheap land)
push factors	the social, political, economic, and environmental forces that drive people away from their previous location to search for new ones (e.g., loss of employment, political upheaval, natural disasters)
quota (economics)	a limit on how much of a good can be imported. The limit is set either by quantity or by the dollar value
ratify	to confirm by expressing consent, approval, or formal sanction
rational self interest	the means by which people choose the options that give them the greatest amount of satisfaction
recall	an attempt to remove an elected official
referendum	a form of direct democracy in which signatures are gathered to require direct popular vote on an issue of public policy
Reformation	the 16 th century religious movement that resulted in establishing the Protestant churches
region	a larger-sized territory that includes many smaller places, all or most of which share similar attributes, such as climate, landforms, plants, soils, language, religion, economy, government or other natural or cultural attributes; an area with one or more common characteristics or features, which give it a measure of homogeneity and make it different from surrounding areas
regressive tax	a tax structure where people who earn more pay a smaller percentage of their income in taxes (e.g., sales taxes)
relative location	the location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions (e.g., northwest or downstream)
relief maps	maps primarily designed to represent elevation
Renaissance	the great revival of art and learning in Europe in the 14 th , 15 th and 16 th centuries
representative democracy	a form of government in which power is held by the people and exercised indirectly through elected

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

	representatives who make decisions
republican government	a system of government whose head of state is not a monarch
resources (geography)	a part of the natural environment that people value and use to meet a need for fuel, food, industrial product or something else of value
resources (economics)	land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship used in the production of goods and services. A part of the natural environment that people value, such as soil, oil, iron or water
return (economics)	how well you do by investing in one asset as opposed to another (e.g., if you buy a house in an up-and-coming neighborhood, you expect a better return when you sell it than if you buy a house next to where a new freeway is going to be built)
risk	how much uncertainty accompanies your choice of investment (e.g., if you lend money to someone who has just escaped from prison, you are taking more of a risk than if you lend money to your mother)
rule of law	the principle that every member of a society, even a ruler, must follow the law
scale	the relationship between a distance on the ground and the distance on the map. For example, the scale 1:100,000 means that one unit of distance (e.g., an inch or millimeter) on the map equals 100,000 of these units on the Earth's surface
scarcity	an inadequate supply
secondary source	a source that contains information others have gathered and interpreted; indirect or second-hand information (e.g., encyclopedia articles, websites, documentaries, biographies, textbooks, journal articles)
sectionalism	loyalty to one part of the country
separation of powers	the division of governmental power among several institutions that must cooperate in decision making
services	work done for others
settlement pattern	the spatial distribution and arrangement of human habitations, including rural and urban centers
social reform	any attempt to change society to remedy inequities
socialism	a system where the ownership and distribution of goods are controlled by society rather than an individual
sovereignty	the ultimate, supreme power in a state (e.g., in the United States, sovereignty rests with the people)
spatial	pertaining to distribution, distance, direction, areas and other aspects of space on the Earth's surface

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

specialization	when a business focuses on producing a limited number of goods and leaves the production of other goods to other businesses. Specialization also describes how each person working to produce a good might work on one part of the production instead of producing the whole good (e.g., in a shoe factory one person cuts the leather, another person sews it, another glues it to the sole)
standard of living	the overall quality of life that people enjoy
stocks	a certificate for a share or shares of corporate ownership
subsidy	financial assistance from a government to a private enterprise
suffrage	the right to vote
Sunbelt	the region of the United States which has relatively warm winters
supply	the quantity of a product or service a producer is willing and able to offer for sale at each possible price
surplus	a quantity over and above what is needed or used; excess
tariff	a tax on an imported good
temperance movement	the attempt to abolish the use of alcohol in the United States
thematic map	a map showing the distribution (or statistical properties) of cultural or natural features, such as a thematic map of unemployment or a thematic map of rainfall
theocracy	any government in which the leaders of the government are also the leaders of the religion and they rule as representatives of the deity
totalitarianism	a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life
trade-off	an exchange in which one benefit is given up for another considered more desirable
triangular trade	a trade network that exchanged imports and exports among three locations (e.g., slaves, sugar, and rum)
trust busting	Theodore Roosevelt's attempt to break up monopolies
unitary government	a government system in which all governmental authority is vested in a central government from which regional and local governments derive their powers (e.g., Great Britain and France, as well as the American states)
United Nations	an international organization comprising most of the nations of the world, formed in 1945, to promote peace, security, and economic development
urbanization	the process whereby more people live and work in cities

Arizona Department of Education

SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD ARTICULATION BY GRADE LEVEL PROJECT

Glossary

urban sprawl	the growth of cities to incorporate formerly rural areas
variable expense	an expense that is subject to change
voluntary exchange	trade between people when each one feels he or she is better off after the trade (e.g., if you sell your old exercise bike for cash, you gain because you would rather have the cash than the bike, but the other person gains because he or she would rather have the bike than the cash)
Warsaw Pact	an agreement among Eastern Block countries...
watershed	the entire area drained by a river and its tributaries