**Social Studies S1 FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE 2019 – 2020**

**Final Exam: Wednesday January 15, 2020 – Thursday January 16, 2020**

**5 Themes of Geography:**

*Key Terms*:

1. island – **landmass surrounded by water**
2. continent – **large landmass that rises above and ocean**
3. geographer – **someone who studies the earth and its people**
4. cartographer – **map maker**
5. delta – **large soil deposit at the mouth of a river**

*Key* *Questions*:

1. List AND define 5 themes of geography – place, location, region, HEI, movement
	1. *Place – area that has unique characteristics*
	2. *Location – tells where a place is (absolute and relative)*
	3. *Region – group of areas that share similar characteristics*
	4. *HEI – human environment interaction*
	5. *Movement – movement of people, animals, ideas*
2. List the 5 themes and give 1 example of each
	1. *Place – carter middle school*
	2. *Location – 87N, 37W (ABSOLUTE); Clio is north of flint, south of Birch Run (RELATIVE)*
	3. *Region – southwest United States*
	4. *HEI – cutting down a tree*
	5. *Movement – birds migrating*
3. Explain the difference between an island and a continent. **Island is a landmass completely surrounded by water, and a continent is a landmass that rises above an ocean**
4. What is the difference between a historian and a geographer? **A historian studies and writes about the human past. A geographer studies the earth and its people**.
5. What is the difference between a physical map and a political map? **A *physical* map shows physical features (bodies of water, deserts, rivers, mountains, etc.) A *political* map shows political boundaries (united states map with all states outlines, countries quiz maps, etc.)**
6. What is the **Prime Meridian**? What does it do? Latitude or longitude line? **LONGITUDE line that divides the earth into the eastern and western hemispheres. ( l )**
7. What is the **equator** it? What does it do? Latitude or longitude line? **LATITUDE line that divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres. (---)**
8. Draw 4 circles and correctly label each circle with longitude lines, latitude lines, the prime meridian, and equator (*1 circle for each*)

Prime Meridian Equator Longitude lines Latitude Lines

**Economy Types: *define, explain, examples***

*Key Terms:*

1. Command Economy - **government decides what, how, and amount of goods and services to be produced and sold. In short, TOTAL government control. Bad. North Korea.**
2. Market Economy - **individuals and business decide what, how amount of goods and services that will be produced and sold. Good.**
3. Mixed Economy - **a mix of government and individuals/businesses decide what, how, amount of goods and services that will be produced. OK. China, United States.**
4. Traditional Economy **- economy based on traditions (fishing, agriculture, hunting) - most African countries, Native American cultures**
5. National Economy - **a single country’s economy (ex. the United States economy)**
6. International Economy – **This is the economy that is based on economies of *ALL* the world's countries.**
7. What is supply? ***The amount of a good***. What is Demand? ***The want of a good or service***.
8. Circular flow model - **a flow chart describes the movement of money and products throughout the economy in a very simplified way**
9. Surplus – **the amount of something that is extra/leftover**

*Key Questions:*

1. How do supply and demand affect each other? ***As demand goes up, price goes up. As demand goes down price goes down.***
2. What does Circular Flow model show? **describes the movement of money and products throughout the economy in a very simplified way**
3. What type of government will you find in a country with a command economy? Give one example country. Dictatorship. Because the government controls everything. North Korea.
4. What type of government will you normally find in a country with a market economy? Give one example country Representative. Because the people/individuals have the power since they are the ones who vote for the government officials. United States

**Government Types, powers, world organizations:**

*Key terms:*

1. political scientist - **People who study the state of government and politics**
2. Theocracy - **government controlled by religious leaders**
3. constitutional monarchy - **government run by a king or queen, but they are limited in their power due to a constitution**
4. anarchy - **A condition of lawlessness or political disorder due to an absence of government**.
5. NATO - **Military alliance of 29 countries, mostly in Europe, but includes Canada, United States, and Turkey. They agree to defend each other if attacked by any group/country outside of the organization**.
6. OPEC - **Group of 14 nations that are major oil producers and support each other to maintain prices of oil around the world (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Ecuador, Nigeria, Gabon, Angola,** **Equatorial Guinea, and Congo.)**
7. G – 7 – **Assembly of some the world’s most economically powerful countries in the world (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United States, and United Kingdom)**
8. European Union - **an economic and political alliance on the continent of Europe of 28 countries**.
9. African Union - **Group made up of all African nations who’s focus is promote unity between all African nations and to work to help rid the continent of Africa of any major problems**.
10. United Nations - **Collection of all the world’s countries (except Kosovo, Taiwan, and Vatican City) that were formed after World War II to: 1. Save future generations from war, 2. Promote Human Rights, and 3. Establish equal rights for all persons**

*Key Questions*:

1. Which of the 6 world organizations does the United States belong to?

**NATO, UNITED NATIONS, G7**

1. In a dictatorship, who holds the power? why? **The dictator/govt. they control everything**
2. In a representative form of government, who holds the power? why? **The PEOPLE because they elect the representatives**
3. What type of economy will you find in a democracy? **Mixed/market**
4. What type of economy will you find in a dictatorship? **Command**
5. During anarchy, who holds the power? why? **The PEOPLE because there is NO GOVERNMENT!**
6. What is the difference between Constitutional Monarchy and a Monarchy? Be specific. Who holds the power in each? **In a constitutional monarchy, the king or queen have no real power, the government must follow a constitution. In a monarchy – the king or queen hold all the power (absolute power)**
7. What is meant by limited powers of government? Unlimited government? **LIMITED means the government powers have limits and they have to follow the law and/or constitution. UNLIMITED means the power of the government has no limits and they can do whatever they want!**

*Identify Government powers being* ***limited*** *or* ***unlimited*** *for the following:*

Monarchy – DICTATORSHIP Theocracy - DICTATORSHIP

Democracy – REPRESENTATIVE Democratic republic – REPRESENTATIVE

Anarchy – NEITHER – **NO GOVT!** Constitutional Monarchy – REPRESENTATIVE

**TIME PERIODS/ERAS:**

*Key terms:*

1. periods/eras - **blocks of time historians break history into**
2. Timeline - **a diagram used by historians that shows the order of dates and events within a period of time**
3. Decade – **10 YEARS**
4. Century – **100 YEARS**
5. Millenia – **1000 YEARS**

*Key Questions:*

1. According to your book, notes, and class discussion, how many time periods are there? ***4***
2. List the time periods in correct chronological order –

 **PreHistory ->Ancient History -> Middle Ages -> Modern History**

1. What time period are we currently in? **MODERN HISTORY**
2. Pre-history: when/time frame, why do they call it that? **It was before writing/written records**
3. According to your book, notes, and class discussion, how many STONE AGES are there? ***2***
4. What are the STONE AGES called? Why? **Old Stone Age – used bone and stone tools. New Stone Age – used METAL tools and weapons**
5. Which of the stone ages is the oldest? **Old Stone Age**
6. What was the Bronze Age? Why did they call it that? **Time after new stone age when Bronze was discovered. Tools and weapons were made of BRONZE.**
7. How long is a decade? **10 years**. Century? **100 years**. Millennia? **1000 years**
8. What does circa mean? Why is it used? **“about” - because even with advances in technology it is still difficult to give an exact date to things**.

*\*\*\* Be able to compute examples using timelines and dates: see examples below \*\*\*\**

1. If you add 2 centuries+2 decades+1 century to 2012 – what year will it be? **2332 AD/CE**
2. If the year is 376BC, using your time machine, you go back 1 century AND 5 decades, what year will you be in? **526 BC**

**History and TIMLELINES: Define or explain. Be able to read / timelines and information from them**

*Key terms:*

1. History – **record of the past**
2. Timeline – **a diagram that shows the order of events within a period of time.**
3. Calendar – **dating system used for measuring time**
4. Historian – **someone who studies and writes about the past**
5. Archaeologist – **someone who studies artifacts and fossils**
6. Circa – means “about”

*Key Questions:*

1. What is BC? BCE? AD? CE? (*what do they stand for)*

**BC = Before Christ**

**BCE = Before Current Era**

**AD = “anno domini” or “in the year of the lord”**

 **CE = Current Era**

1. Which of them is the oldest? (*farthest back*) **BC/BCE**
2. Which of them is the most recent? **AD/CE**
3. What numbers/years do NOT always have letters attached to them? **AD/CE (ex. we are in 2019)**
4. Which way do BC/BCE numbers run on a timeline? **Farther back you go, the *bigger* numbers get**
5. Which way do AD/CE numbers run on a timeline? **Farther forward you go, the bigger the numbers get (think year you were born -> this year)**

*\*\*\* Be able to correctly put numbers in correct chronological order on a timeline: (see example below)*

 100BC 197BC 1987 791AD 1BCE 10AD 1009BC 971CE 719AD 917BCE 2015CE

 1009BC---917BCE---197BC---100BC---1BCE---10AD---719AD---791AD---971CE---1987---2015CE

**Historical Sources:**

*Key terms:*

1. primary source – **first hand account of something – you there**
2. secondary source – **one step removed from actual event**
3. historical maps - **maps that show political events, such as battles, invasions, and boundary changes.**
4. historical atlas - **book containing multiple maps from throughout history.**
5. historical route - **roads or courses that people or goods have traveled along throughout history**

*Key Questions:*

1. Primary source? Give 3 examples: **Firsthand account of something. Examples: Birth certificate, any legal document, report card, journals, diary/blog entries, photos, maps, tools, objects, artifacts**
2. Secondary source? Give 3 examples: **Secondary sources are made at a later time - They include written information by historians or others AFTER an event has taken place.**

**Examples: Textbooks, biographies, histories, newspaper report by someone who was not present**

1. Are sources always reliable? Why?

**No, they may have no credibility or can be made up. (Wikipedia can be altered)**

1. What is credibility? Is it a good thing or bad? Why? **Credibility means something has truthfulness and can be verified. This is a good thing!**
2. What is bias? Is it a good thing or bad? Why? **It is and unreasoned emotional judgement about people and events. it can be bad, because it can influence the thought process or analyzing of artifacts and events**
3. What is cause? What is effect? Can you have one without the other? Why? ***Cause* - what makes an event happen. *Effec*t - event that happens as a result of the cause. No. They go together.**
4. What are the questions you should ask yourself when analyzing a Primary Source? (there are 5) **Who? What? When? Where? What does it reveal about the topic I am studying?**

**Paleolithic and Neolithic Time Periods:**

*Key terms:*

1. technology - **tools and methods to help humans perform tasks**
2. agriculture **– raising of crops and livestock**
3. nomads - **bands of people who moved from place to place for survival; hunter-gatherers**
4. domestication **– taming of plants of animals**
5. trade – **an exchange, with another person or country, of a good or service**
6. revolution - **means “change”**

*Key**Questions:*

1. Paleolithic: Does it have another name? What? Why? Time frame?

**“old stone age” because they used bone and stone tools. circa 2.5 millions years ago - 8000BC**

1. Paleolithic Discoveries/inventions - list 3

**FIRE, Spears, bows, fish hooks, nets, baskets, spoken language, art, clothing**

1. Neolithic: Does it have another name? What? Why? Time frame? **“new stone age” because they used metal tools. circa 8000BC to 4000BC**
2. Neolithic Discoveries/inventions - list 3: **FARMING, pottery, better clothing, sickle, mud-brick homes, better tools, trade**
3. According to your reading, on pg.10 it states fire was used for 5 different things during the Paleolithic time period. List 3 benefits your reading mentions: **Light, heat, cooking food, smoking food for preserving, protection - scares animals**
4. What did hunter gatherers do? **hunted animals, fished, gathered berries, nuts, and fruit**
5. Using the 5 themes of geography - list and explain 2 that they used. **Movement - following the animals/hunting, moving from place to place (nomads) HEI - Hunting, picking fruits, nuts, berries, fishing**
6. What was the Agricultural Revolution? Why was it important? The start of farming and raising of livestock. This created a constant food supply -> people being healthier -> living longer -> population increase -> specialization

**Ancient Mesopotamia: *Be able to identify characteristics of it, locate it on a map, know the region***

*Key terms:*

1. Fertile Crescent - **area of fertile stretching from Persian Gulf to Mediterranean Sea; “cradle of civilization”**
2. ziggurat – **grand temple built for gods in each city-state, means “mountain of god” or “hill of heaven.”**
3. cuneiform – **form of writing from Mesopotamia; first form of writing**
4. polytheism **– belief in more than one god/belief in many gods**
5. city-state – **city and the lands around it controlled by a central government**
6. scribe - **official record keeper; could read and write**
7. civilization - **Complex societies with cities, government, art, religion, class divisions, and writing systems.**
8. artisan – **skilled workers who made metal, wood, cloth, or pottery**
9. Empire – **group of lands, territories, or nations under the control of a single ruler or government**
10. cultural diffusion - **the spread of the beliefs and social activities of one culture to different ethnicities, religions, nationalities, etc.**
11. specialization - **development of different kinds of jobs**

*Key**Questions:*

1. What does “Mesopotamia” mean? ***Land between the rivers***
2. What region is it located in? **Middle East or Southwest Asia**
	1. What 2 rivers border it? **Tigris and Euphrates**
3. What present day country would you find it in? **Iraq**
4. Religion: did they believe in 1 god or many? Also known as polytheism or monotheism?
5. Class system: How many? ***3*** Who belonged in each? (be specific)
	1. *Upper – kings, priests, government officials*
	2. *Middle – artisans, merchants, farmers, fishermen*
	3. *Slaves, prisoners of war, people working of debt*
6. Inventions: List and explain the importance of 3.
	1. *Plow – made planting/farming easier*
	2. *Sailboat – helped with travel and trade*
	3. *Wheel – made things easier to move and still used today!*
7. Writing: What was it called? **Cuneiform**
8. Who was Hammurabi? **King of Babylon**.
	1. Why was he important? **Developed first CODE OF LAWS!**
9. Who was Sargon? **King of the Akkadians**
	1. Why was he important? **Created first empire**
10. What is the difference between Mesopotamia and the Fertile Crescent? **Mesopotamia is a region between Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Fertile Crescent is half-moon shaped stretch of land reaching from Persian Gulf to Mediterranean Sea**

**\**be able to identify/locate the civilization on a map!!!***

*\*\* Be able to know the difference between city-state, civilization and empire \*\**