

1
history

the study of the past



Example: When you study history you study about people and events of the past.

(SS050201)

2
historian

a person who studies the past

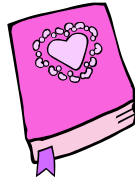


Example: A historian studies clues from the past.

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3
primary sources

records made by people who saw or took place in an event



Example: Photographs, diaries, newspaper articles and letters are primary sources.

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4
secondary sources

records written by someone who was not there at the time of the event

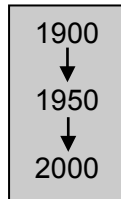


Example: Textbooks are secondary sources

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5
chronological order

time sequence

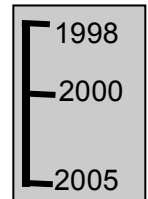


Example: He put the events in Michigan history in chronological order.

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6
timeline

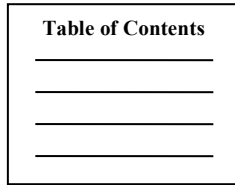
a diagram that shows the order in which events happened



Example: You can make a timeline of important events in your life.

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11
organizational
features



things that can help a reader make effective use of a textbook

Example: Organizational features include a table of contents, an index, and a glossary.

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12
graphic features

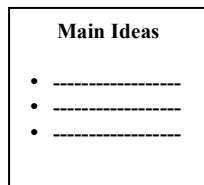


visuals that enhance the text of a textbook

Example: Graphic features include photographs, timelines, and diagrams.

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13
text features



things that can help a reader understand what they read

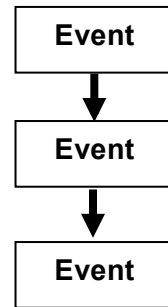
Example: Text features include highlighted text, headings, and bulleted text.

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14
text structures

ways in which text is organized

Example: A common text structure in history books is sequence.



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**15
geography**



the study of the Earth and the way people interact with the Earth

Example: When you study geography you learn about different places.

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**16
the five themes of geography**

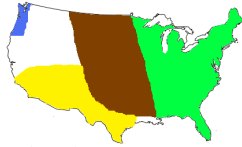


five big ideas that help people understand geography

Example: Location is one of the five themes of geography.

(SS050203)

**17
region**



an area that has one or more features in common

Example: The Southwest and the Pacific Northwest are two examples of American Indian regions.

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**18
culture**



the way of life for a group of people

Example: The culture of the American Indians of the Southwest included eating corn, having ceremonies in hopes of a good harvest, and arts such as pottery and weaving.

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**19
human/environment interaction**



ways in which people use, adapt to, or modify their environment.

Example: When people of the Pacific Northwest used trees for houses and other things in their culture, they were interacting with their environment.

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**20
adapting to the natural environment**



when people make changes in order to fit their environment

Example: People in the Southwest adapted to their environment by building houses of adobe.

(SS050203)

21
modifying the natural environment



when people change the environment to fit them

Example: People in the Pacific Northwest modified their environment when they cut down trees for houses.

(SS050203)

22
confederation



a group of leaders who work together for the benefit of their members

Example: The Haudenosaunee League was a confederation made up of five nations.

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23
empire

a group of kingdoms or nations taken over and ruled by one leader

Example: Ghana, Mali, and Songhay were West African empires.

(SS050205)

24
vegetation region



a region characterized by the kind of plants that grow there.

Example: Deserts, savannas, and tropical rainforests are examples of vegetation regions.

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**25
savanna**

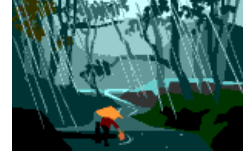


a region with tall grass and a few scattered trees.

Example: Savannas are like the prairies of North America.

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**26
tropical rainforest**



an evergreen forest in a tropical area with lots of rain and very hot weather

Example: There is a region of tropical rainforest south of the savanna in West Africa.

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**27
Islam**



one of the major religions of the world

Example: Islam was introduced into West Africa over one thousand years ago.

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**28
Muslim**



someone who belongs to the religion of Islam

Example: Muslim traders were part of the West African trade networks.

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**29
archaeology**



a special branch of history in which people study objects from the past

Example: Archaeologists study artifacts such as bones, tools, and old building sites.

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**30
artifacts**



things from the past that are left for us to study

Example: Old tools, dishes, and sculptures are examples of artifacts

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31
oral history

history that is passed along by speaking and not written down

Example: Griots of West Africa were in charge of oral history.

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32
griot

an historian and storyteller responsible for keeping the oral history of an area



Example: Griots have always been an important part of West African cultures.

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33
Vikings

a group of explorers from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden that sailed to North America over 1000 years ago

Example: The Vikings started a small settlement in what is now Canada.



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34
exploration

to travel in order to discover something

Example: People from Europe began exploration of the Americas.



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35
political

having to do with government

Example: Political changes like the rise of separate countries was one reason European sea exploration increased.



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36
merchant

a person who makes a living by buying and selling goods

Example: For a long time, Italian merchants controlled much of the trade in Europe.



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**37
profit**



the money that is left after you subtract the costs of running a business

Example: All the traders and merchants involved in the spice trade wanted to make a profit.

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**38
technology**



the use of knowledge, skills, and tools

Example: Technological improvements such as better maps helped make sea exploration possible

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**39
navigation**



the science of determining a ship's location and direction

Example: One reason European sea exploration increased, was improved methods of navigation.

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**40
astrolabe**

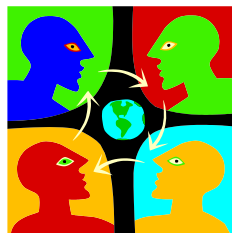


an early scientific tool used to determine how far north or south of the equator a ship was

Example: The astrolabe improved navigation for sailors.

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**41
encounter**

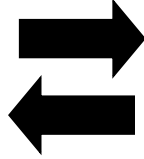


a meeting between two people or two groups

Example: There were encounters between Native Americans and European explorers.

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42
exchange



trading of objects or ideas

Example: There were exchanges of trade goods, diseases, and ideas between Native Americans and European explorers.

(SS050208)

43
slavery



a system that forced people to work and treated enslaved people as property

Example: Africans were forced into slavery in Spanish Colonies in the New World.

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44
The Columbian Exchange

The exchange of plants, animals, diseases and ideas between the “New World” and the “Old World”

Example: The Columbian Exchange had a huge impact on world history.

(SS050208)