

Social Studies CRCT Review



It's your time to shine!



Historical Figures

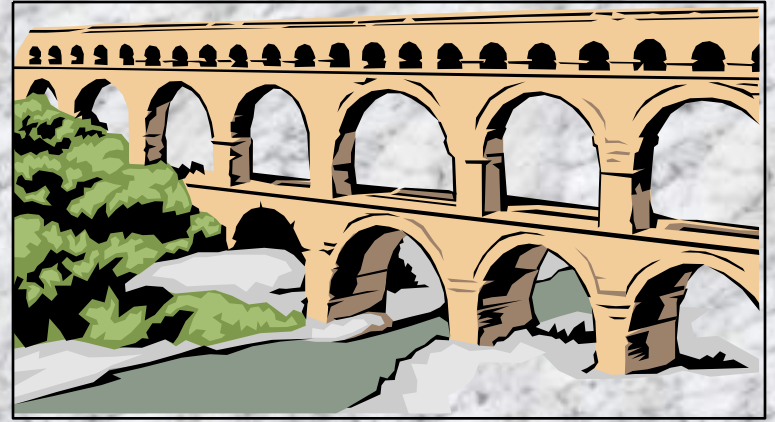
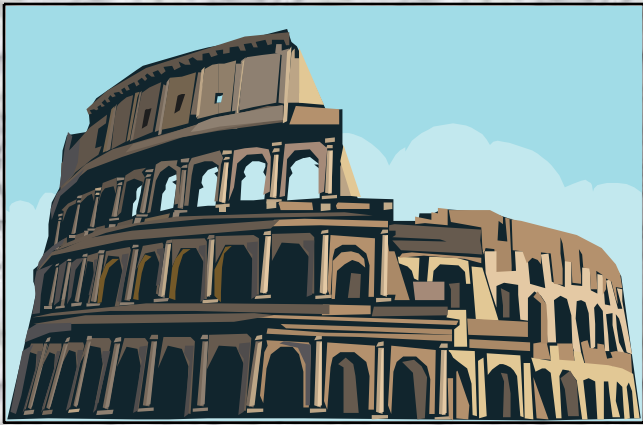


Know what social barriers, restrictions, and obstacles that these historical figures overcame and describe how they overcame them.

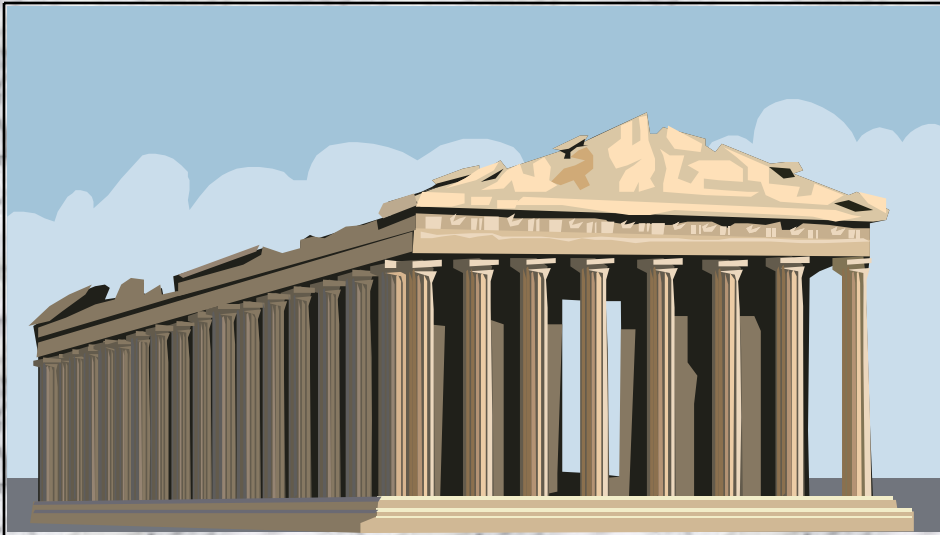
- Paul Revere (independence)
- Frederick Douglass (civil rights)
- Susan B. Anthony (women's rights)
- Mary McLeod Bethune (education)
- Franklin D. Roosevelt (New Deal and World War II),

How did these historical figures adapt to and were influenced by their environment?

- Eleanor Roosevelt (United Nations and human rights)
- Thurgood Marshall (civil rights)
- Lyndon B. Johnson (Great Society and voting rights)
- Cesar Chavez (workers' rights).



Greece



Greece

Democracy

http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/arch/greek_arch.html

A Direct Democracy:
A government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws.

A Representative Democracy: A government in which people vote for representatives.
The representatives make rules and laws that govern themselves and the people.

Four Forms of Government

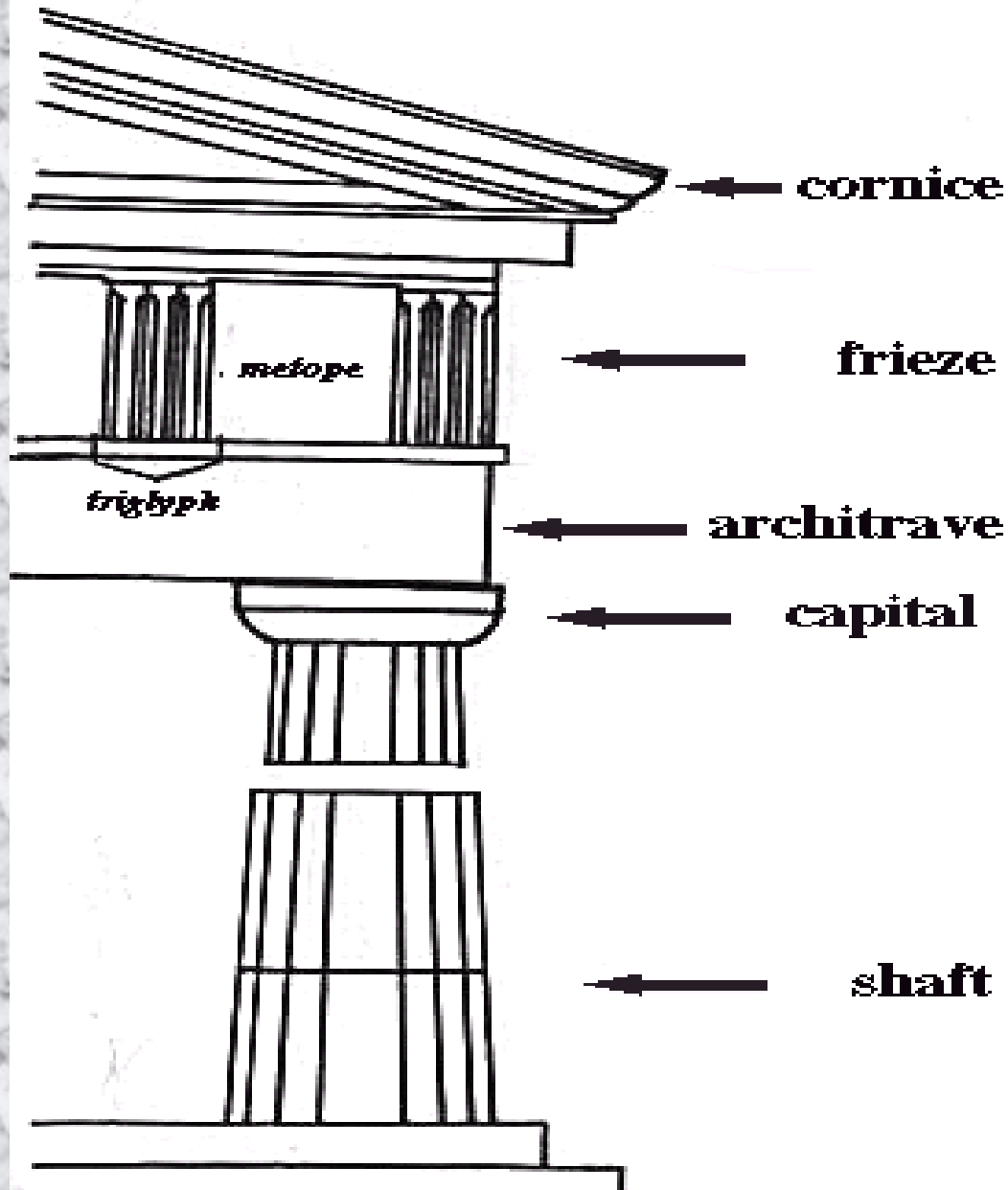
- **Monarchy:** Rule by a king
- **Oligarchy:** Rule by a small group
- **Tyranny:** Rule by a dictator
- **Democracy:** Rule by the citizens, voting in an assembly

The first **Olympics games** are usually given the start year of 776 BC, but they probably began even sooner. The ancient Greeks loved competitions of all sorts, especially sporting competitions. The Olympics were not the only games held in ancient Greece, but they were the most popular.

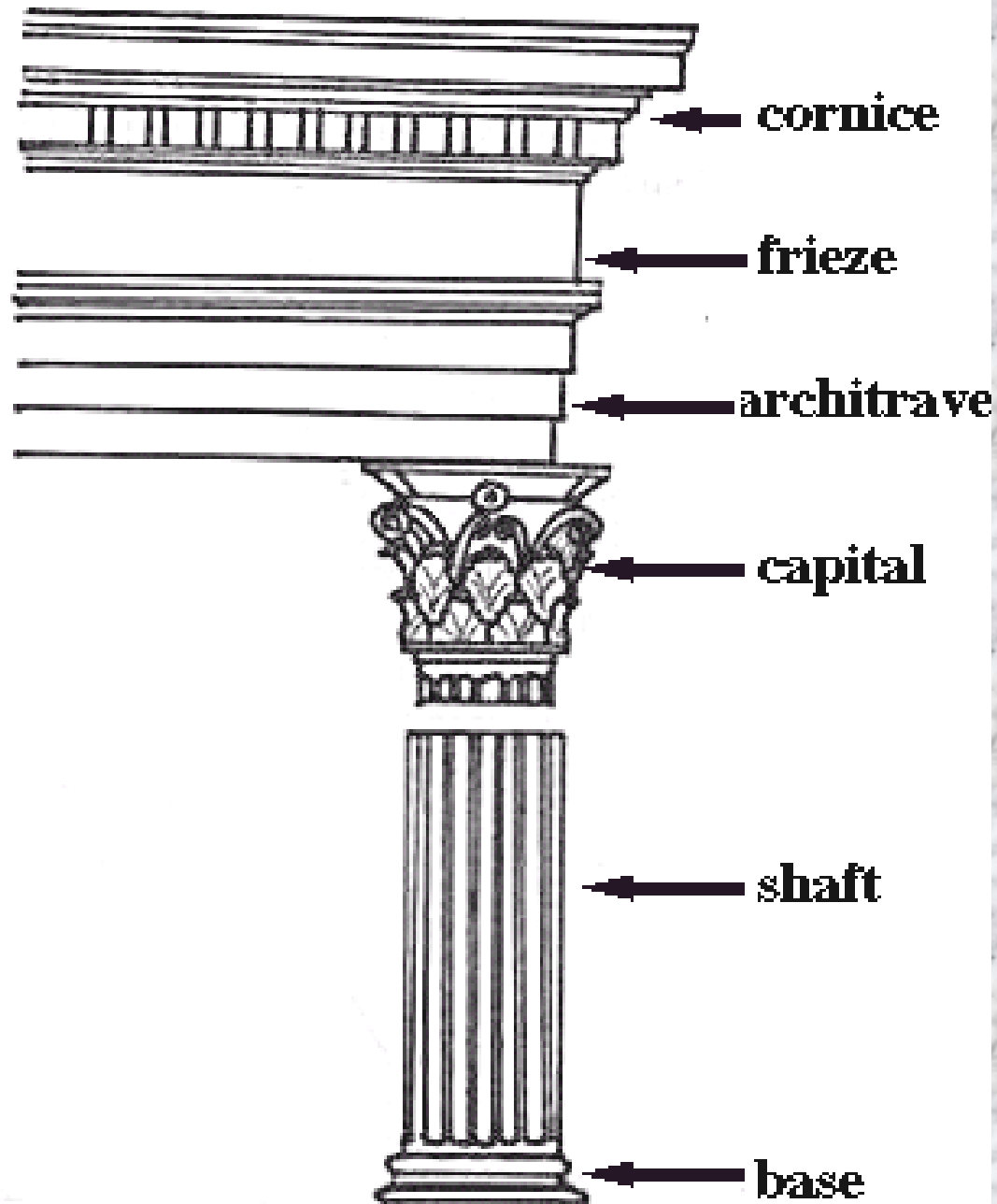
Greek Architecture



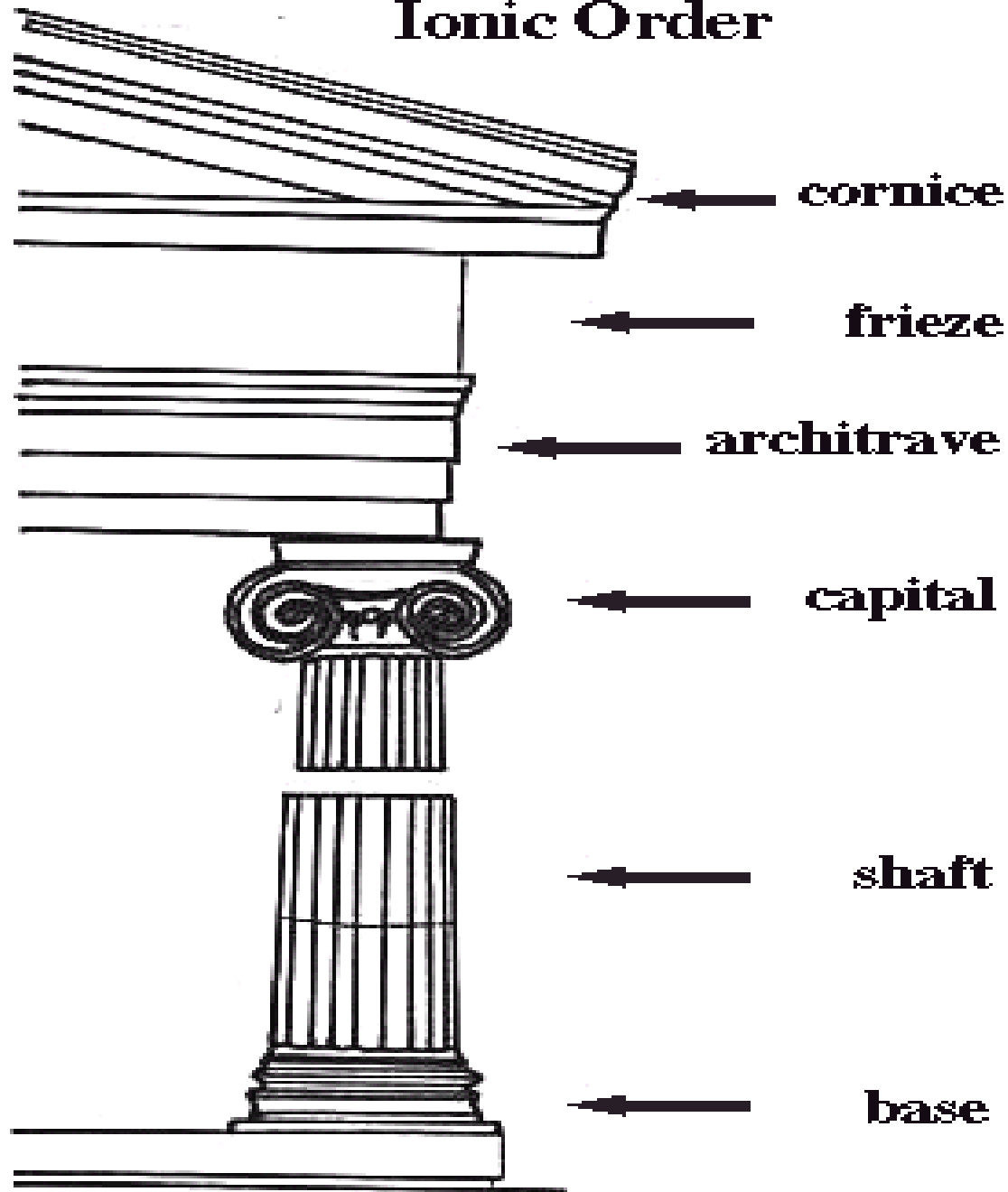
Doric Order



Corinthian Order



Ionic Order



Government



Most Americans live under the national government, a state government, and several local governments.

Local government is divided into five categories:

County

Town and Township

Municipality

Special District

School District

Responsibilities of Citizens

Citizens of the U.S. can participate in their government. This process insures that power will always remain where it belongs - with the people. The most important right citizens have is the right to vote. By voting, the people have a voice in the government. The people decide who will represent them in the government. Before voting in an election, each citizen should be well informed about the issues and candidates. The government may call upon citizens to serve on a jury. The members of the jury need to decide the case in as fair a way as they can. Every person is expected to obey the laws of the community, state and country in which he or she lives. All Americans are expected to respect the rights of others. All persons living in the U.S. are expected to pay the income taxes and other taxes honestly and on time.

Positive Character Traits

cooperation, diligence, liberty, justice, tolerance, freedom of conscience and expression, and respect for and acceptance of authority



Rights of Citizens: The Bill of Rights

When the Constitution was ratified in 1789, many people were concerned that it did not protect certain freedoms. They thought that the Constitution should be changed or amended to protect these freedoms. On December 15, 1791, ten amendments were added to the Constitution. These amendments guarantee certain freedoms and rights, so they are known as the Bill of Rights.

Some of the freedoms and rights protected in
the Bill of Rights include:

- **Freedom of Religion**
- **Freedom of Assembly**
- **To Keep and Bear Arms**
- **Freedom of Speech**
- **Freedom of the Press**
- **Protection for those Accused of
Crimes**

Georgia

Nickname: Goober state/ of the South

Motto: Wisdom, justice, and moderation

Statehood: January 2, 1788 (4th)

Origin of State's Name: Named for King George II of Great Britain.

Name:

Largest Cities: Atlanta, Columbus, Savannah, Macon, Albany

Land Area: 57,919 sq. mi.; 21st largest

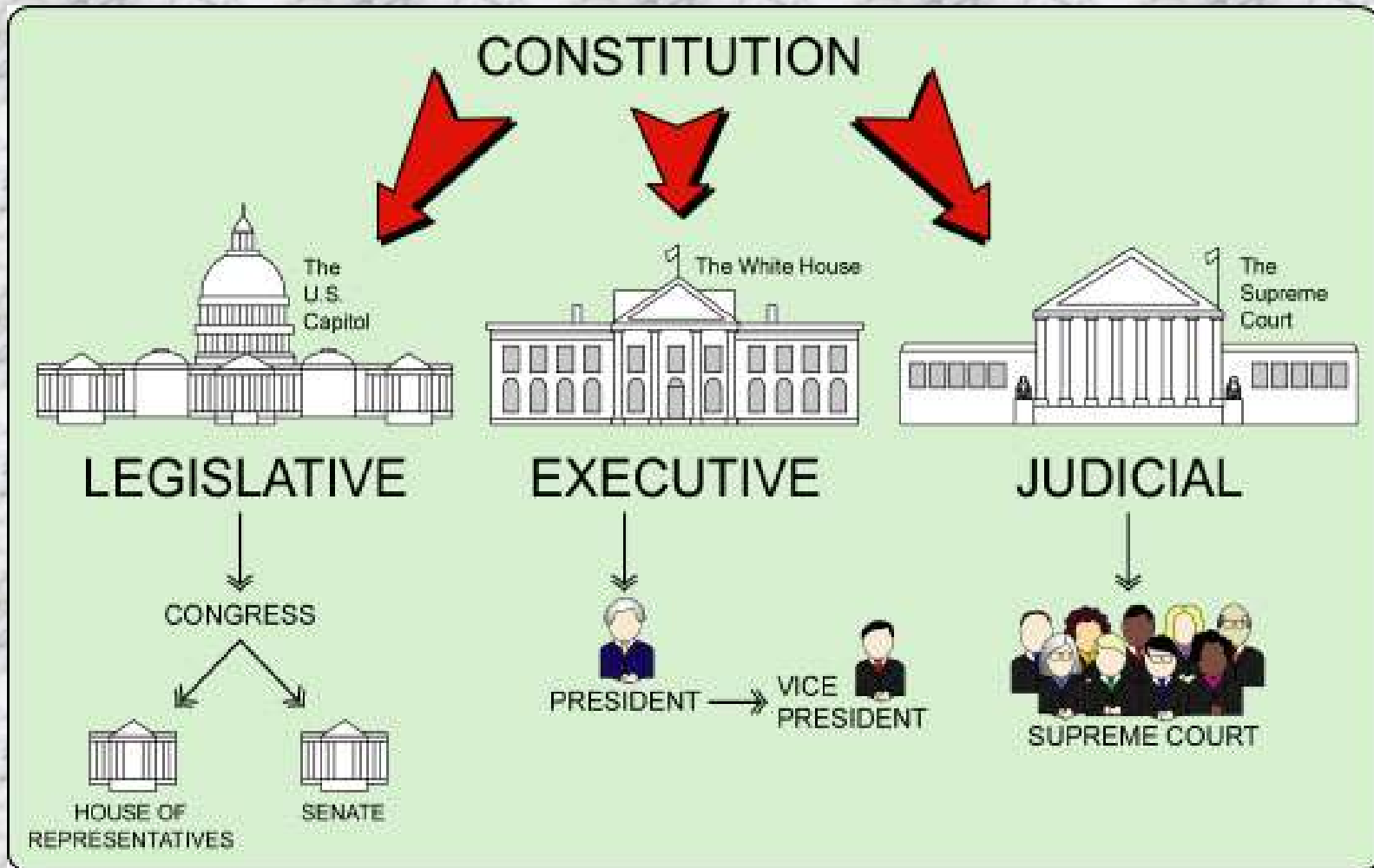
State Bird: Brown Thrasher

State Flower: Cherokee Rose (*Rosa laevigata*)

State Tree: Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*)

State Song: On My Mind

Branches of Government



Legislative Branch

The legislative branch of government is made up of the Congress and government agencies, such as the Government Printing Office and Library of Congress, that provide assistance to and support services for the Congress.

Article I of the Constitution established this branch and gave Congress the power to make laws. Congress has two parts, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The U.S. Congress

The U.S. Congress is made up of two parts, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Congress meets at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. Its primary duty is to write, debate, and pass bills, which are then passed on to the President for approval.

The House of Representatives

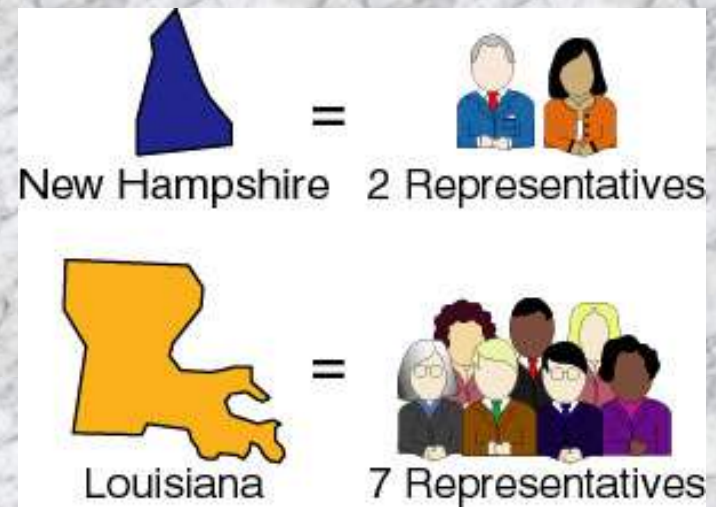
In the House, representation is based on the number of people living in each state. There are a total of 435 representatives in the House. Each member represents an area of the state, known as a congressional district. The number of representatives is based on the number of districts in a state. Therefore, states with larger populations have more representation than states with smaller populations. Each state has at least one congressional district and therefore one representative in the House.

Representatives must:

Be at least 25 years old.

Be a U.S. citizen for the past 7 years.

Live in the state they represent



Executive Branch

The executive branch of Government makes sure that the laws of the United States are obeyed. The President of the United States is the head of the executive branch of government. This branch is very large so the President gets help from the Vice President, department heads (Cabinet members), and heads of independent agencies.

President: Leader of the country and commands the military.

Vice President: President of the Senate and becomes President if the President can no longer do the job.

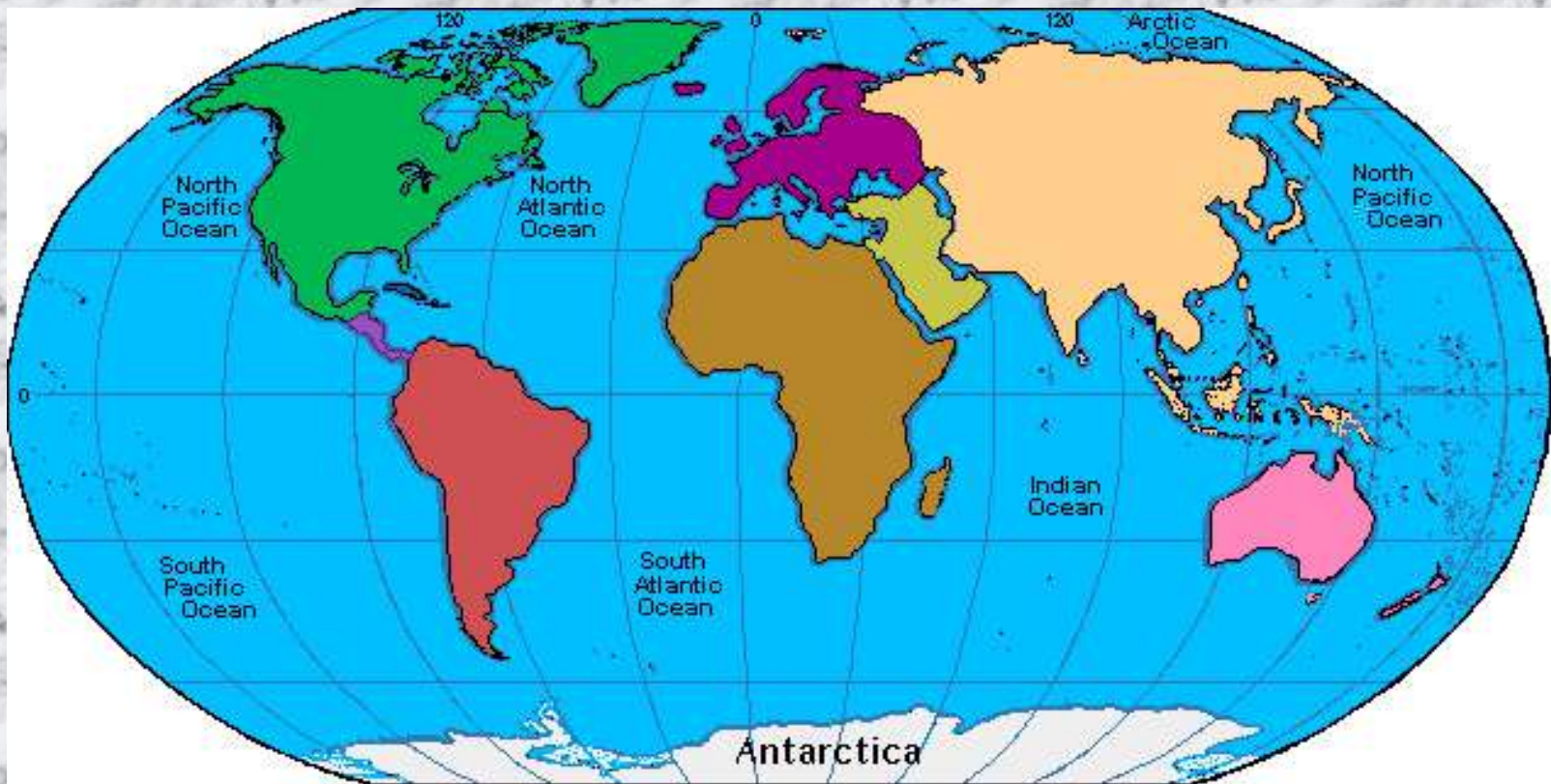
Departments: Department heads advise the President on issues and help carry out policies.

Independent Agencies: Help carry out policy or provide special services.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch of government is made up of the court system. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the land. Article III of the Constitution established this Court and all other Federal courts were created by Congress. Courts decide arguments about the meaning of laws, how they are applied, and whether they break the rules of the Constitution.

Map Skills



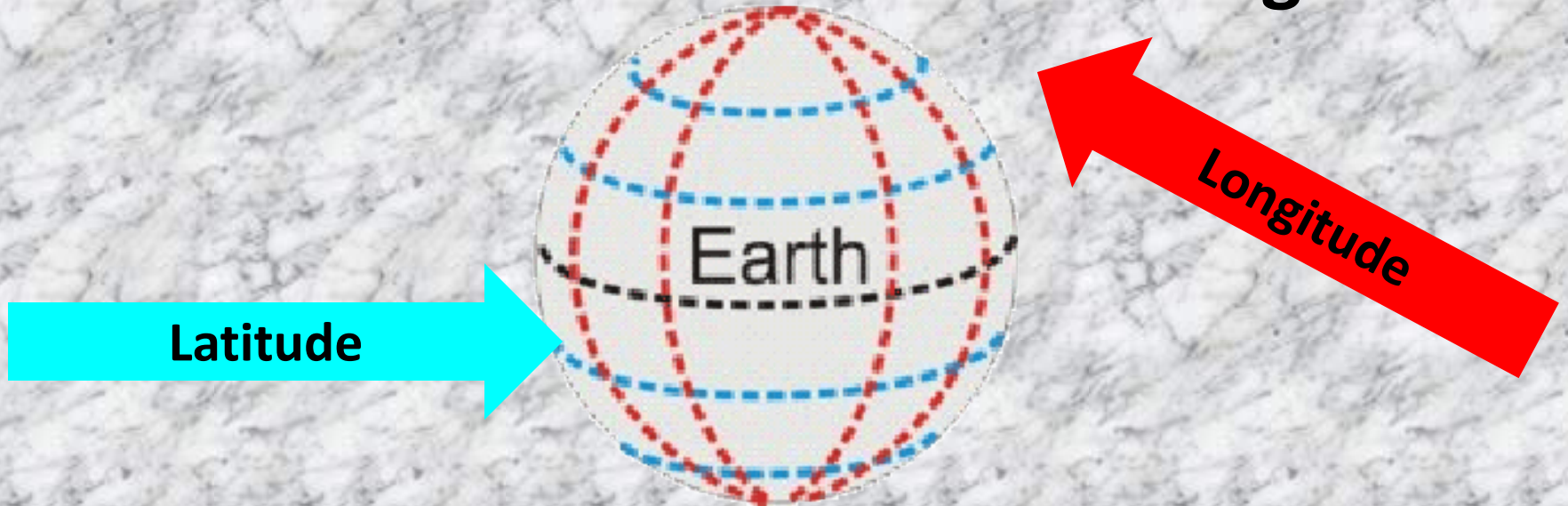
Latitude is measured from the equator, with positive values going north and negative values going south.

Longitude is measured from the **Prime Meridian** (which is the longitude that runs through Greenwich, England), with positive values going east and negative values going west. So, for example, 65 degrees west longitude, 45 degrees north latitude is -65 degrees longitude, +45 degrees latitude.

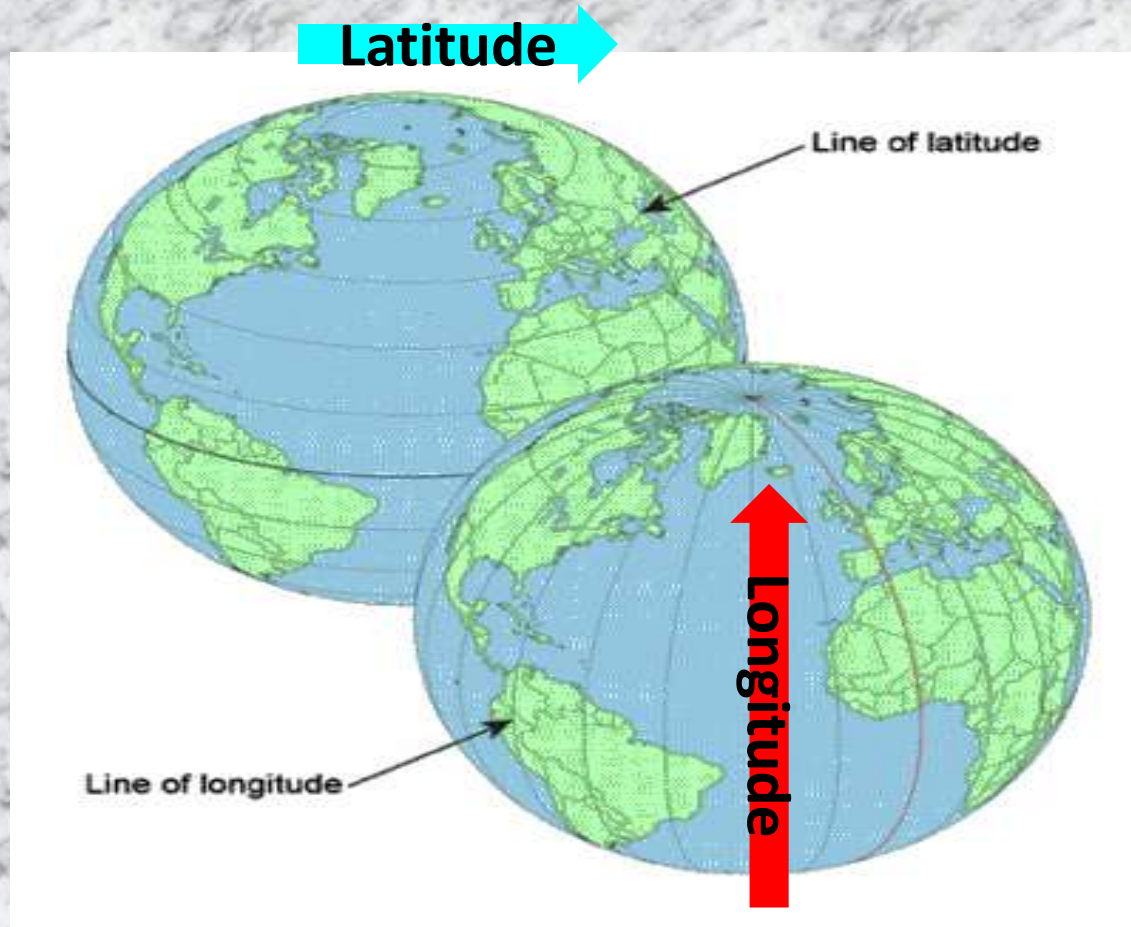
Longitude lines run north and south.

Latitude lines run east and west.

The lines measure distances in degrees.

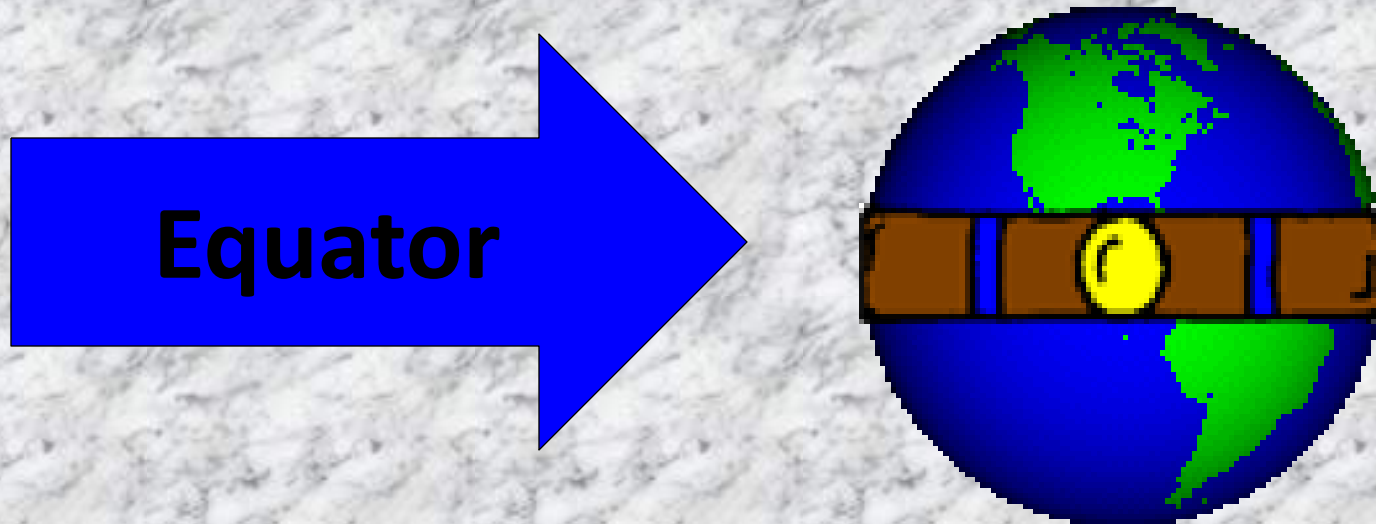


*Latitude lines run east and west.
Longitude lines run north and south.*

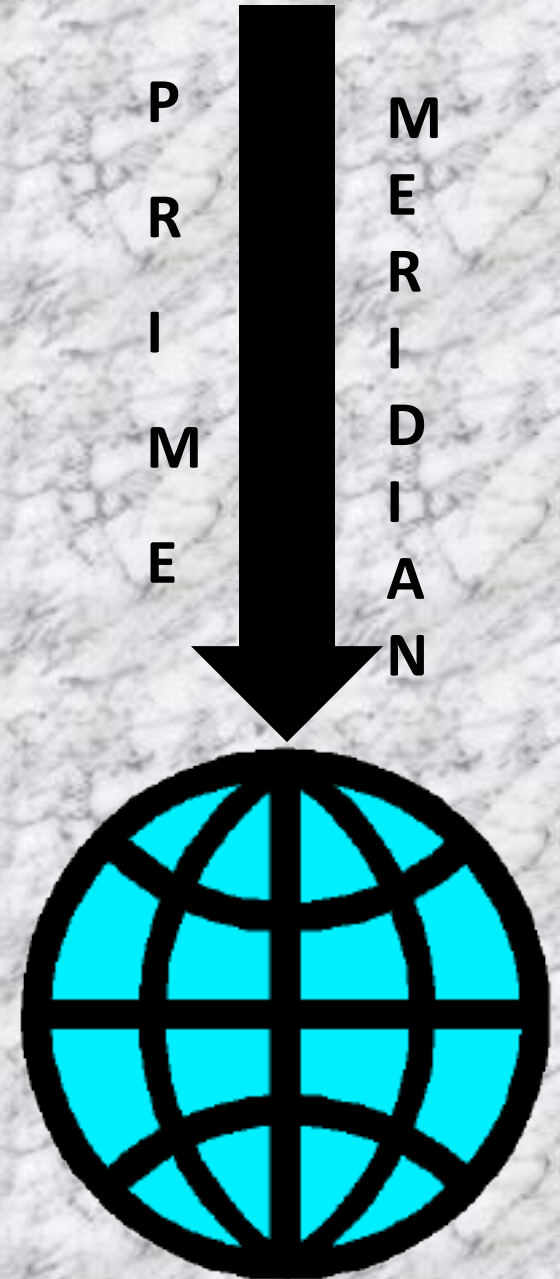


The **equator** is 0 degree latitude.

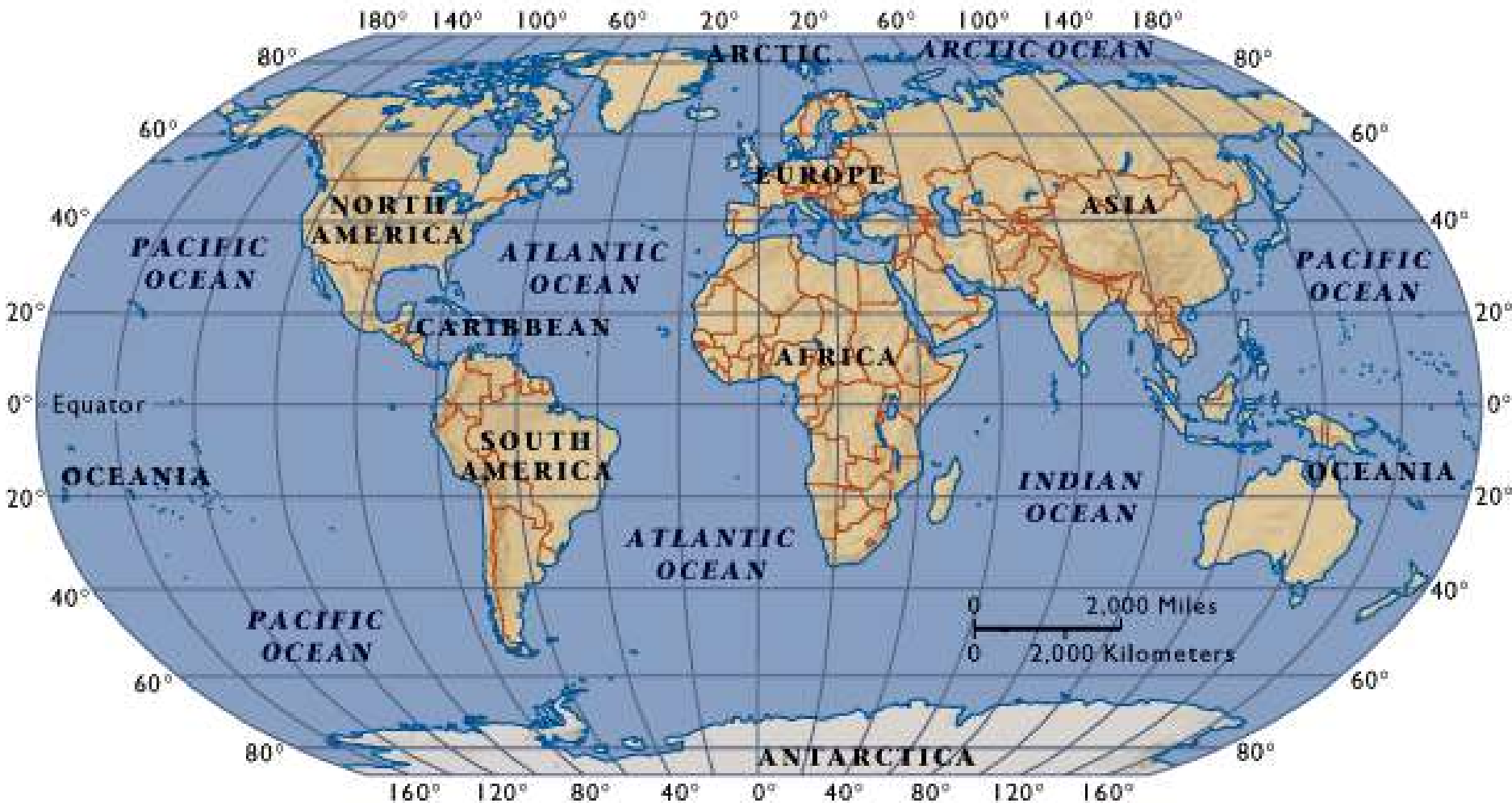
It is an imaginary belt that runs halfway point between the North Pole and the South Pole.



The **prime meridian** is 0 degrees longitude. This imaginary line runs through the United Kingdom, France, Spain, western Africa, and Antarctica.



The World



Physical Maps

Physical maps show the earth's landforms and bodies of water. The maps use lines, shading, tints, spot elevations, and different colors to show elevation and distinguish the mountains from the lowlands. This kind of map often has some road, city and cultural information but mostly functions as a view of the land surface. Often these maps make very attractive framed pieces for the den or office.



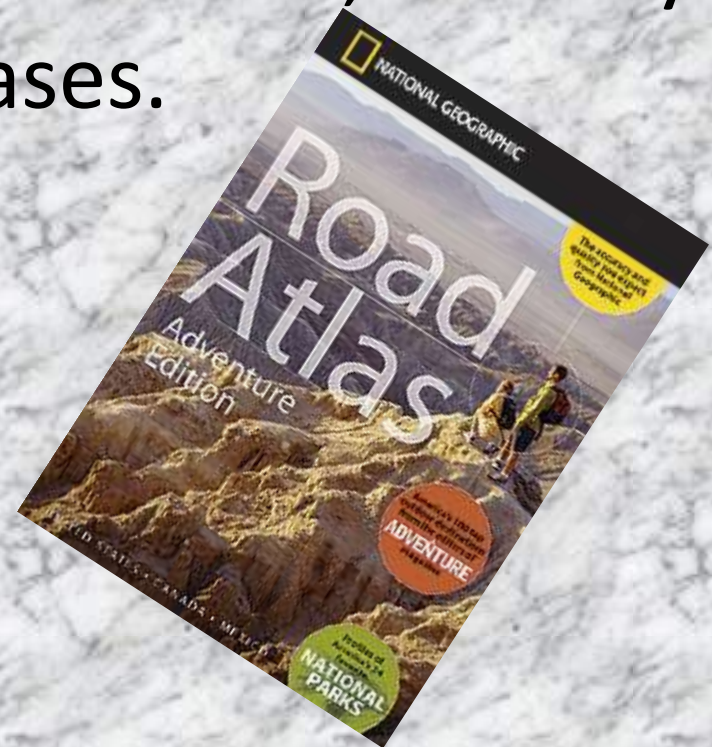
Political maps

Political maps show boundaries that divide one political entity from another, such as townships, counties, cities, and states. Some maps emphasize the boundaries by printing the areas of each political division in different colors, for example world maps usually show each country in a different color. A political map can be made of any area from the local county, municipal levels all the way up to the world level. In general, most maps are political with far fewer being produced as physical maps.



Road Atlas: A road atlas is a book of maps.

They are frequently a good choice for a traveler who is going to be covering a large region. There are two main types of road atlases: state or national atlases, and city street atlases.



cardinal directions

N E S W

compass rose

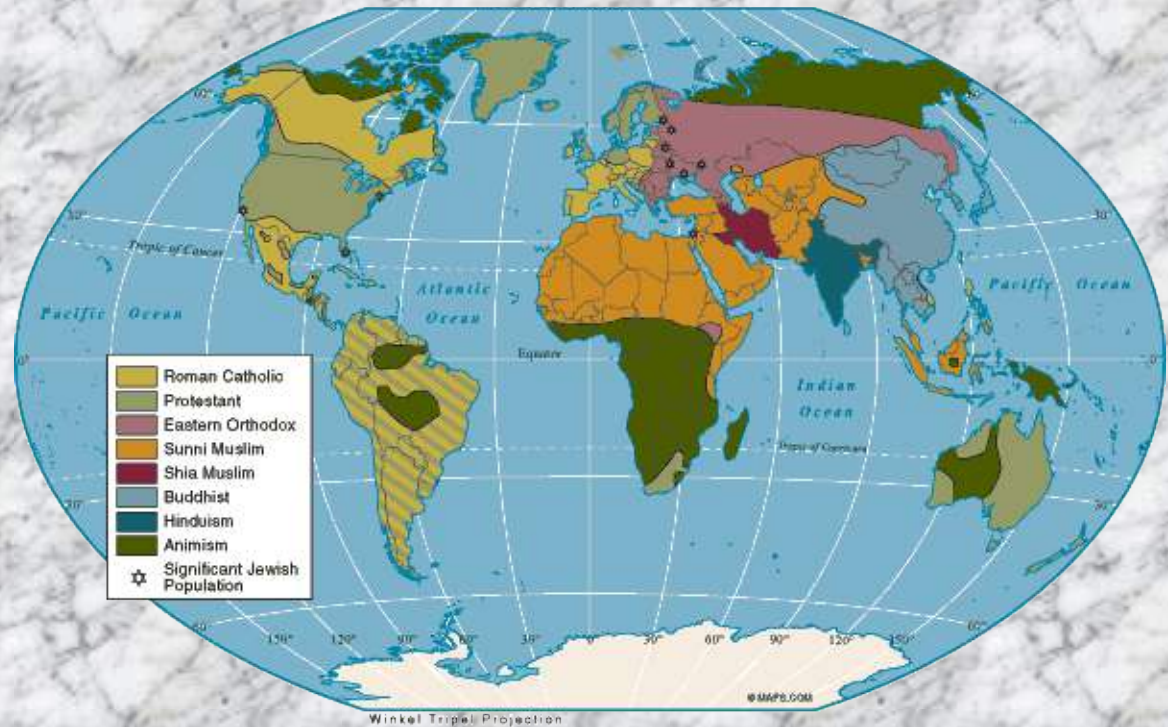
directions

map key

globe

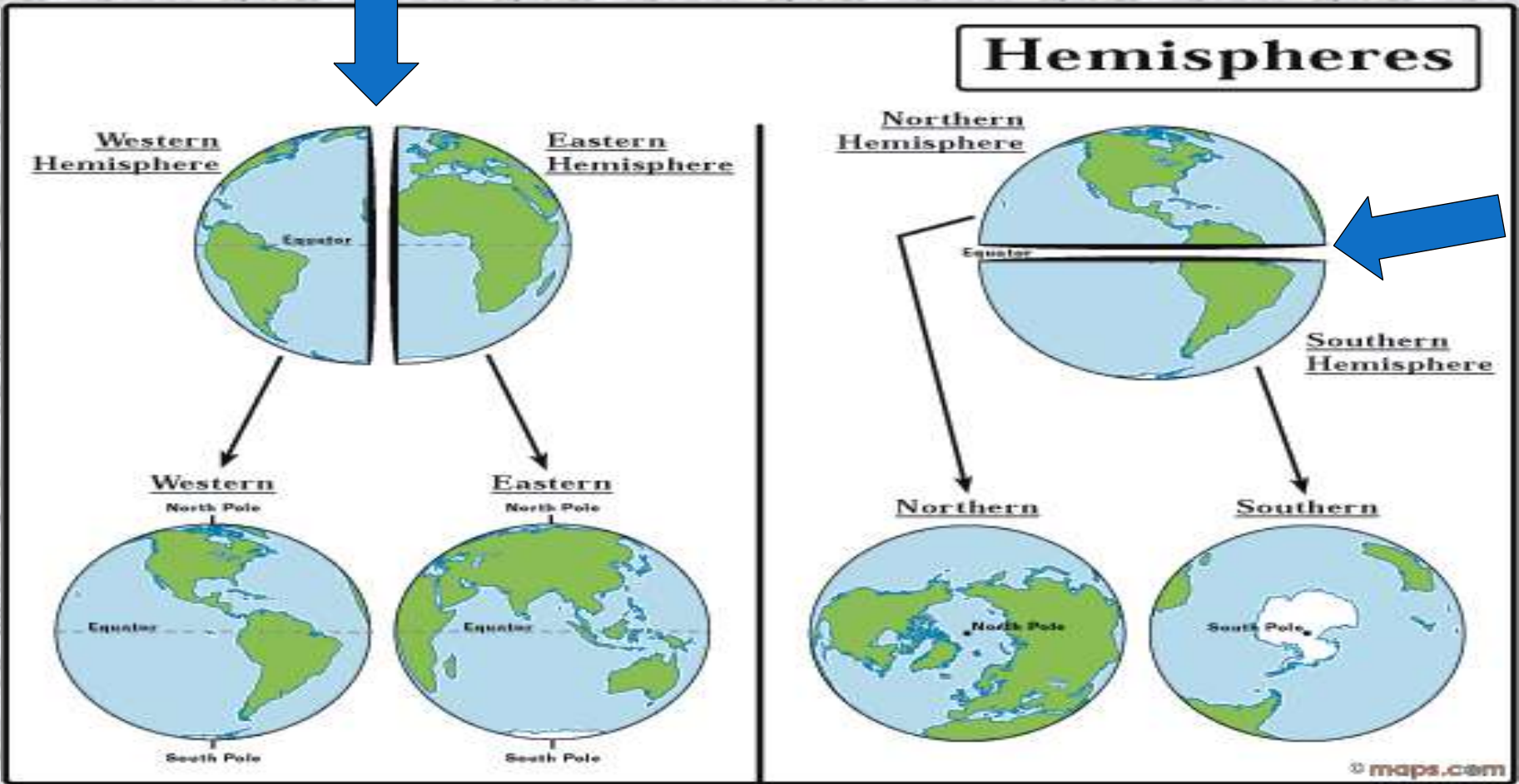
continents

symbols

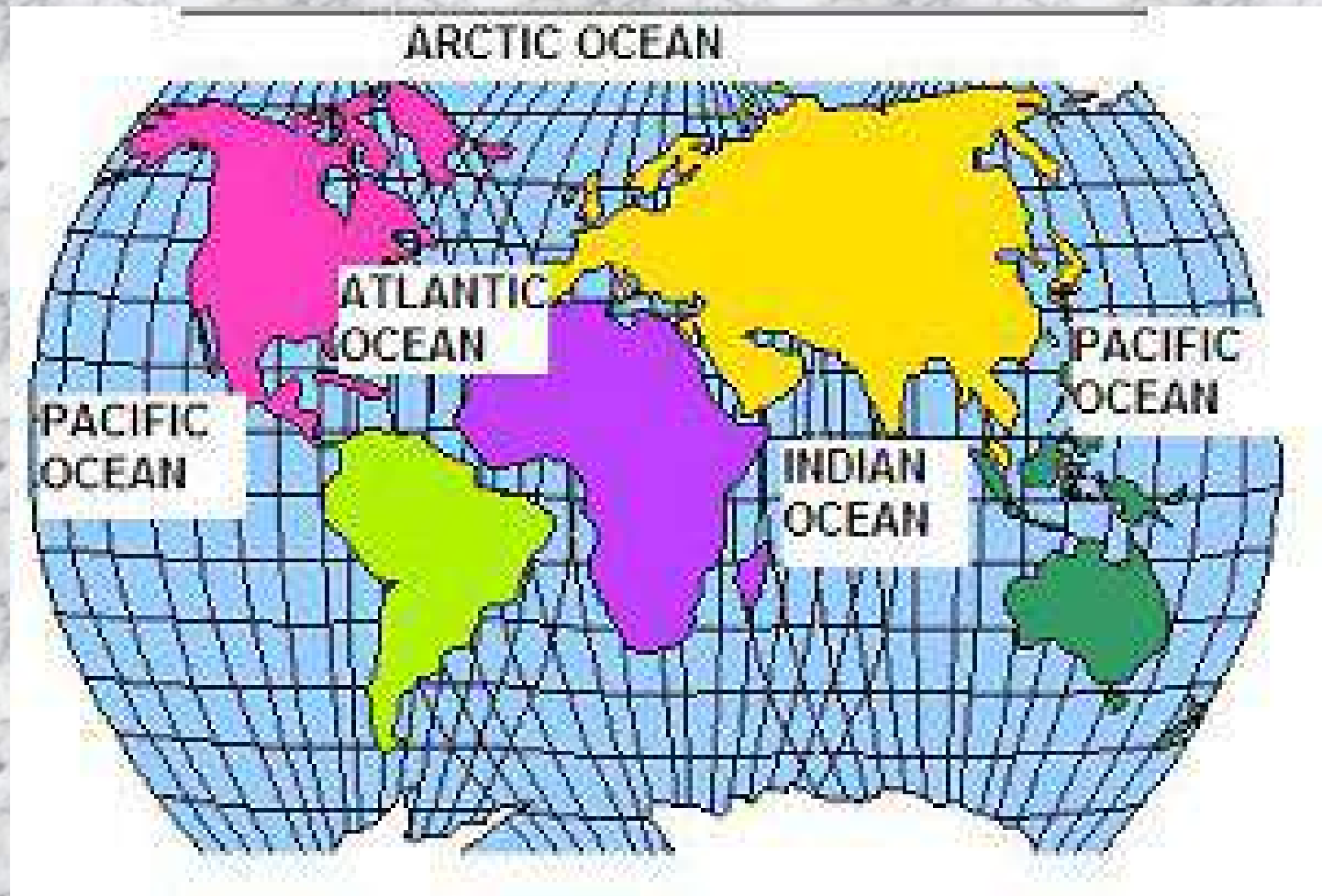


The **PRIME MERIDIAN** divides the Earth into **EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES**

The **EQUATOR**: An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth. It divides the Earth into **NORTHERN and SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES**



The Four Oceans



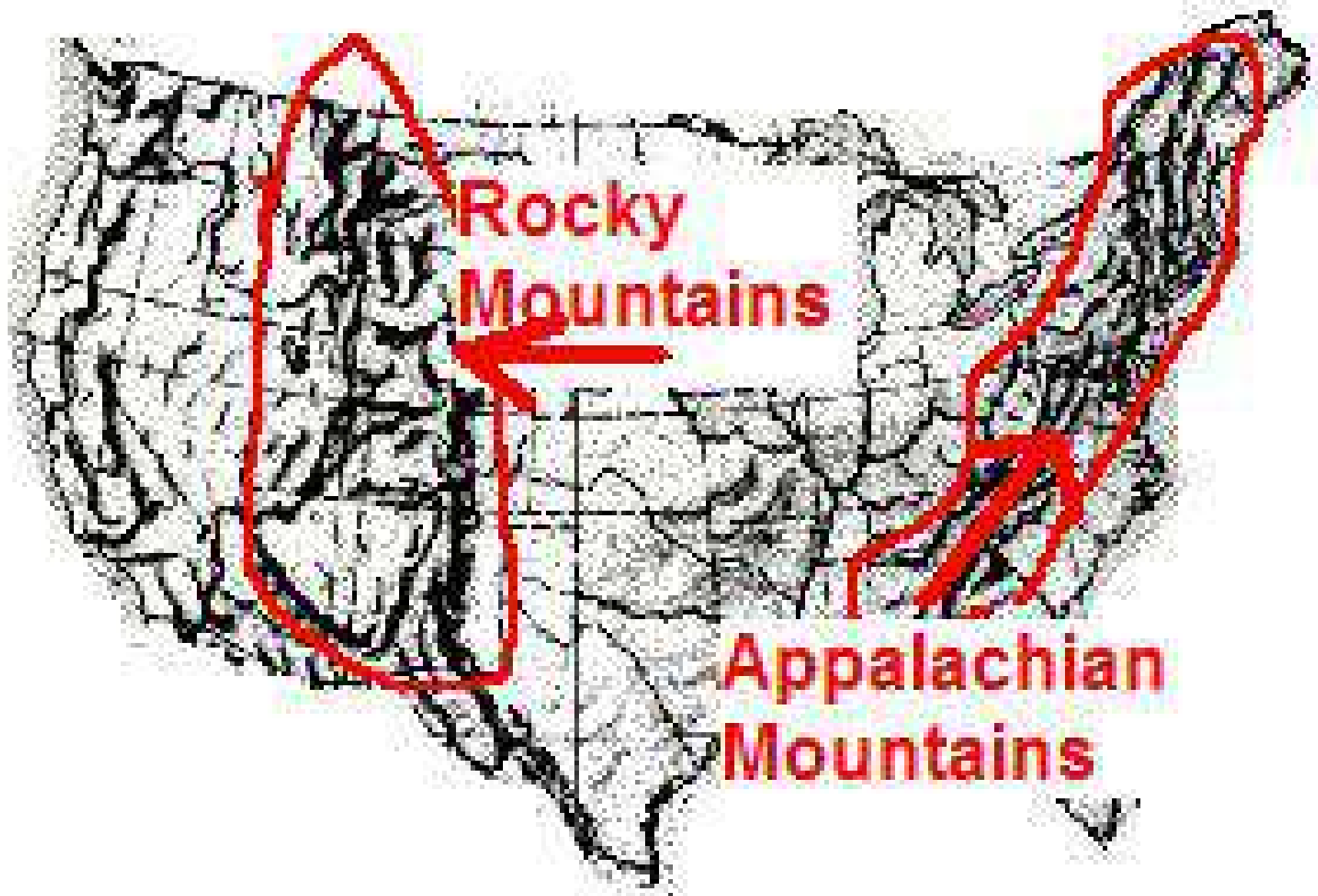
The Appalachian Plateau

The Appalachian Plateau, also known as Lookout and Sand mountain plateaus, is a small region in the northwestern corner of the state. The plateau is made up of two flat-topped mountains that drop into Lookout and Chickamauga valleys.



The **Rocky Mountains**, often called the **Rockies**, are a broad mountain range in western North America. The Rocky Mountains stretch more than 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) from British Columbia, in Canada, to New Mexico, in the United States





**Rocky
Mountains**

**Appalachian
Mountains**

Mississippi: The **Mississippi River**, derived from the old Ojibwe word *misi-zibi* meaning 'great river' (*gichi-zibi* 'big river' at its headwaters), is the longest river in the United States; the second-longest is the Missouri River, which flows into the Mississippi

Ohio: A river formed by the coming together of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in western Pennsylvania and flowing about 1,578 km (981 mi) to the Mississippi ...

Rio Grande: *a North American river; boundary between the United States and Mexico; flows into Gulf of Mexico*

Colorado: A river of the southwest United States rising in the Rocky Mountains and flowing about 2,333 km (1,450 mi) southwest through the Colorado Plateau

Hudson: The **Hudson River**, called *Muh-he-kun-ne-tuk* in Mahican, is a river running mainly through New York State but partly forming the boundary between the states of New York and New Jersey.

Mississippi, Ohio, Colorado, Hudson, Rio Grande

<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/namerica/usstates/artwork/rivers/uslayout.htm>



Colorado

MEXICO

Nevada

Utah

Denver

Colorado

Lake Meade

Lake Powell

Grand Canyon

California

Blythe

Arizona

Yuma



Rio Grande

MEXICO

Colorado

Albuquerque

New Mexico

El Paso

Texas

Houston

Gulf of Mexico

Brownsville



Mississippi

Minnesota

Minneapolis

Wisconsin

Iowa

Moline

Illinois

St. Louis

Missouri

Kentucky

Arkansas

Tennessee

Memphis

MS

LA

New Orleans

Gulf of Mexico





Ohio

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh

Indiana

Ohio

Cincinnati

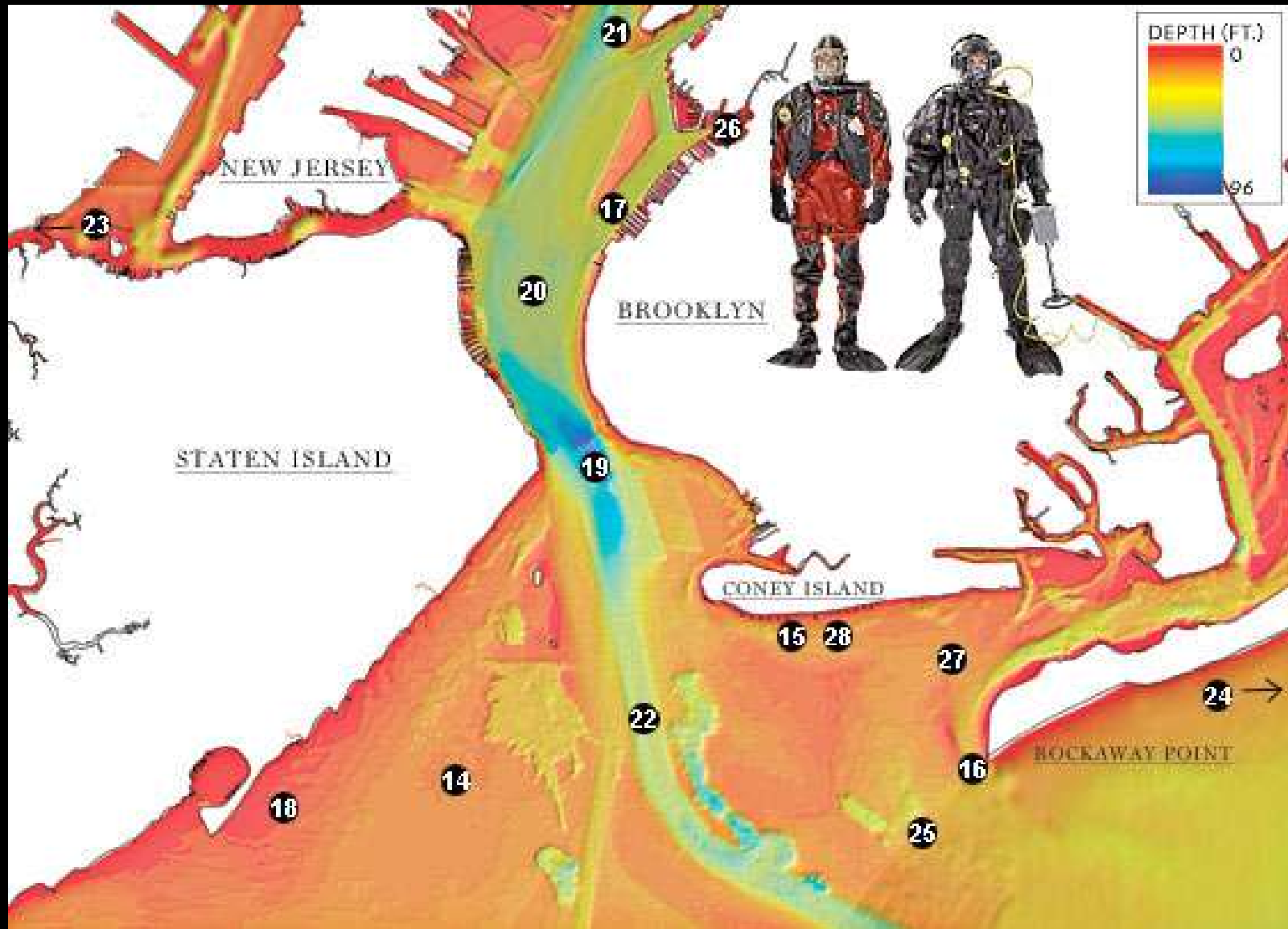
WV

Louisville

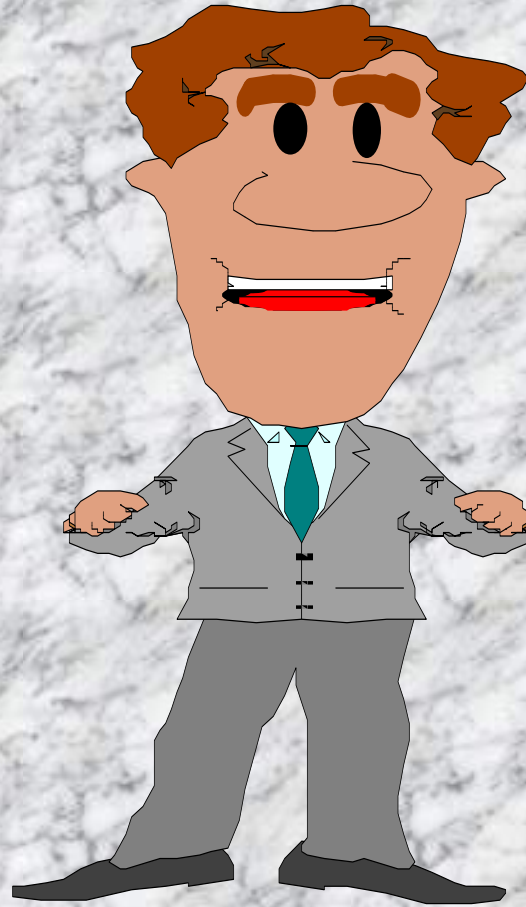
Kentucky

Illinois

Missouri



ECONOMICS



ECONOMICS

Four Types of Productive Resources

- a. Natural (land)
- b. Human (labor)
- c. Capital (capital goods)
- d. Entrepreneurship (used to create *goods* and *services*)



ECONOMICS VOCABULARY

Producer- a person who makes goods or services.

Consumer- a person who buys a good or a service.

Debt- something owed by one person to another.

Wants- goods or services that aren't needed for a person's life.

Capital Resource- man made things that are used to produce other goods and services.

Needs- goods or services that are needed for life.

Goods- a thing that people can touch or hold.

Services- actions that someone does for you.

Interdependence- when people depend on others to provide the goods and services they want.

Opportunity Cost- this is the good or service that you choose not to receive when you are able to make the choice.

Barter- to trade goods or services without the use of money.

Scarcity- not enough of a good or a service.

Taxes- money paid to the government.

Services- actions that someone does for you.

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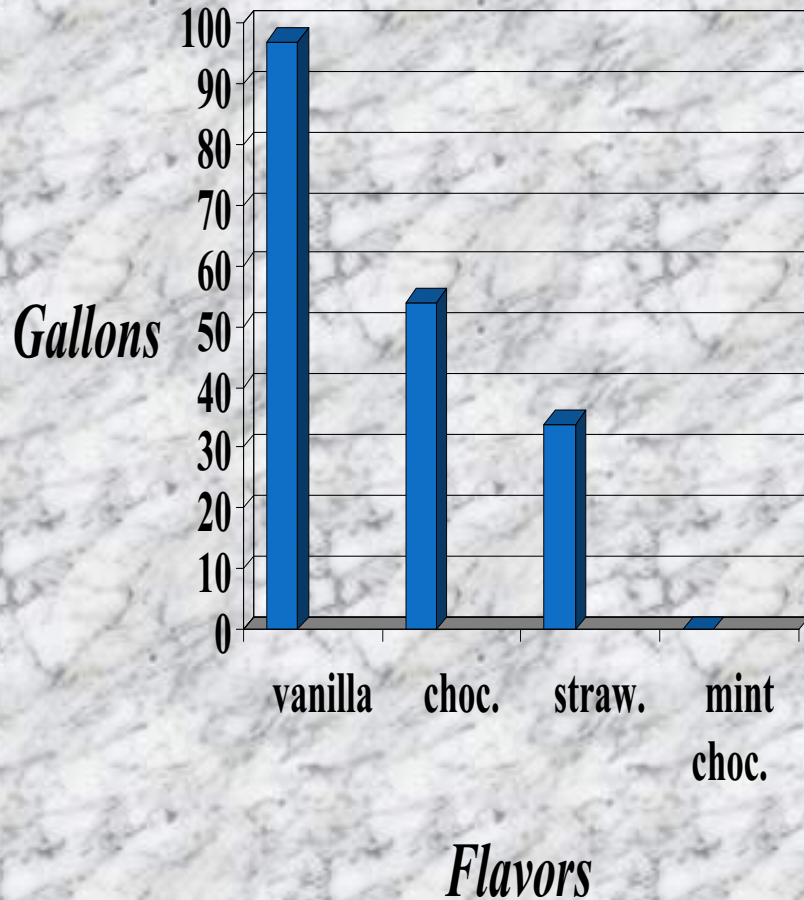
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What is *supply* and *demand*?

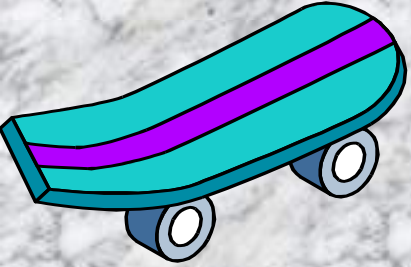


- The *supply* of mint chocolate chip ice cream at “Bubba’s” was gone because it was in high *demand* (wanted) by many customers. Look at the chart on the left to see what flavors are in *supply* at “Bubba’s Ice Cream”.

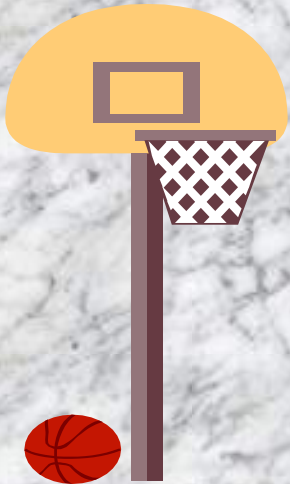
What are *producers* and *consumers*?

- A *consumer* is anyone who buys a good or a service.
- The toy store owner an example of a *producer*. A *producer* is anyone who makes or grows a good or performs a service.

Opportunity Costs



Purchases



- ***Opportunity cost*** is the process of choosing one good or service over another. The item that you don't pick is the ***opportunity cost***. The rabbit is Sara's ***opportunity cost*** and the skateboard is Andy's ***opportunity cost***.

What is an *entrepreneur*?

- Cole is an *entrepreneur*. An *entrepreneur* is a person who comes up with a product or service, or a better way to produce one. He found the resources, the money, and the time to produce a new product.