

6th Grade Social Studies - Unit 1

1. All of the inherited ideas, beliefs, values, and knowledge, people share as a group. A. Region
2. An area defined by one or more natural or cultural characteristics that set it apart from other areas B. Push Factors
3. A map that shows a particular theme, or topic. C. Pull Factors
4. A map that shows political features such as cities, states, countries, or provinces with clear border lines. D. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
5. A map that shows physical features such as mountains, lakes, rivers, deserts, and elevations. E. Relative Location
6. The meridian of longitude labeled 0 degrees, from which all other degrees of longitude are measures. The Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich, England F. GDP per capita
7. The parallel of latitude labeled 0 degrees, from which all other degrees of latitude are measured. G. Thematic Maps
8. An imaginary line around the Earth that runs parallel to the equator. Measures the distance north or south of the Equator. Also known as parallels H. Longitude
9. An imaginary line between the North and South Poles that crosses the equator at right angles. Measures the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Also known as meridians I. Absolute Location
10. A mapping tool used to find the exact location of a place using latitude and longitude coordinates. J. Equator
11. A mapping tool used to find the general direction of a place in relationship to some other place. (Oklahoma is north of Texas) K. Hemisphere
12. Half of a sphere. There are 4 hemispheres in the world; Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western L. Federal System
13. To make changes in human behavior or make changes with the use of the natural environment. M. Immigration
14. To make major or fundamental changes in the physical environment to create a new purpose for the land area. N. Physical Maps

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| 15. The study of features on Earth's surface including landforms, bodies of water, climate, plants, animals, and people | O. Political Maps |
| 16. The bills and coins used as money in a particular country or a group of countries. In order to exchange money from one country to another, you would use a currency exchange. | P. Latitude |
| 17. To build settlements and develop trade in lands that a country controls | Q. Culture |
| 18. A system of government with a strong central (national) government and local (states) government units | R. Currency |
| 19. The total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year. | S. Region |
| 20. The average income of a person living in the country. The total value of goods and services produced in a country divided by the total population. Most important when determining a country's economic level of development. | T. Prime Meridian |
| 21. a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators - it is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development | U. Modify |
| 22. The permanent movement of a person to another country | V. Human Development Index |
| 23. Closeness | W. Adapt |
| 24. Negative reasons that influence people to migrate or leave a place | X. Colonize |
| 25. Positive reasons that encourage a person to come to a place | Y. Proximity |
| 26. A group of places with common traits | Z. Geography |