

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Refrigerator Card for SOL Home Review



Why are governments necessary? (SS3.1, 3.10, 3.11)

Governments are necessary because they develop the laws and protect the rights and property of individuals.

United States Government:

Executive



people who carry out laws (President)

Legislative



people who make laws (Congress)

Judicial



people who decide if laws are broken (Court)

rules: what people must or must not do

laws: rules people live by

community: a place where people live, work, and play

What are some basic principles commonly held by American citizens?

individual rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are privileges that people are born with and that cannot be taken away. Thomas Jefferson wrote these in the Declaration of Independence.

equality under the law means all people are treated fairly

Ancient Greece and Rome Influence Us (SS.3.1)

- contribution:** the act of giving or doing something

What principles of government from ancient Greece and Rome are part of our government?

Ancient Greece was the birthplace of direct democracy.

- democracy** - government by the people
- direct democracy** - a government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws

Ancient Rome had a republican form of government (representative).

- representative democracy** - a government in which people vote for (elect) a smaller group of citizens to make everyone's rules and laws.

What styles in architecture from ancient Greece and Rome are used today?

- architecture:** the design of buildings

The architects of ancient Greece and Rome used columns and arches in the construction of their buildings. Ancient examples still exist today:



Greek Parthenon (columns)



Roman Colosseum (arches)



Roman aqueducts (arches)



The Arts: Mosaics, sculpture, and paintings are displayed on buildings.

What sporting events today came from ancient Greece?

Olympics: the Olympic games of today are modeled after the games of ancient Greece



What unites the people of the United States? (SS3.12)

The American people come from different ethnic origins and different countries, but are united as Americans by the basic principles of a republican form of government, including individual rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and equality under the law.

What are benefits of diversity? food, clothing, music



ECONOMICS

Why does an economic choice involve giving up something else? (SS3.7)

economic choice: people cannot have all the goods and services they want. They must choose some things and give up others.

opportunity cost: the next best choice that is given up when a decision is made

Economic decision-making requires comparing both the opportunity cost and the monetary cost of choices with benefits.

Economic Choices		
Choices	Choices Made	Choices given up (opportunity cost)
Ice cream or popcorn	Ice cream	Popcorn
Toy or favorite video	Favorite video	Toy
Spend now or save for the future	Spend now	Save for the future

How do producers use natural, human, and capital resources to produce goods and services? (SS3.7)

natural resources: materials that come from nature (water, soil, wood, coal)

human resources: people working to produce goods and services

capital resources: goods made by people and used to produce other goods and services (machines, tools, buildings)

producers: people who use resources to make goods and/or provide services

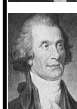
goods: things people make or use to satisfy needs and wants

services: activities that satisfy people's needs and wants

How did American citizens work to defend American principles? (SS3.11)



George Washington: He was the first President of the new nation and worked under the new republican form of government. He helped put basic principles into practice for the new nation.



Thomas Jefferson: He was the third President and born in Virginia. He wrote the Declaration of Independence, which states that people have certain rights. He was a leader who helped develop the country.



Abraham Lincoln: He was the United States President who helped free the slaves. He was a leader when the country was divided over the issue of equality for all people during the Civil War between the North and South.



Rosa Parks: She was an African American woman who refused to give up her seat on a public bus as was required by law. She helped to bring about change in laws so that all people would have equal rights.











Thurgood Marshall: He was a lawyer who defended people at a time when all people were not equal. He was the first African American justice of the United States Supreme Court.



Martin Luther King, Jr.: He was an African American minister who worked for equal rights using peaceful means such as marches and speeches.

The first explorers had different motivations, different sponsors, and met different successes. (SS3.3, 3.5)

Explorer Who were these people seeking new discoveries?	Country Which countries in Europe sponsored the explorers' journeys?	Reasons for Exploring What were the different motivations of these early European explorers?	Successes/Achievements What were the successes of these early European explorers?
Christopher Columbus 	 <u>Spain</u> Locate Spain on a map of Europe.	To find a western sea route to Asia	First European to discover a sea route to America; discovered (New World); landed at San Salvador Locate San Salvador in the Bahamas on a map.
Juan Ponce de Leon 	 <u>Spain</u>	To discover riches and land to conquer	First European to land in Florida (near St. Augustine); gave Spain claim to Florida Locate St. Augustine, Florida on a map.
Jacques Cartier 	 <u>France</u> Locate France on a map of Europe.	To colonize the New World	Explored the St. Lawrence River Valley (near Quebec, Canada) and gave France a North American claim Locate Quebec, Canada on a map.
Christopher Newport 	 <u>England</u> Locate England on a map of Europe.	To discover riches; to find a western sea route to Asia; to colonize Virginia	Arrived at present day Jamestown; made four additional voyages bringing more people to Jamestown; was one of the first men to reach the Fall Line of the James River Locate Jamestown, Virginia on a map.

GEOGRAPHY (SS3.5)

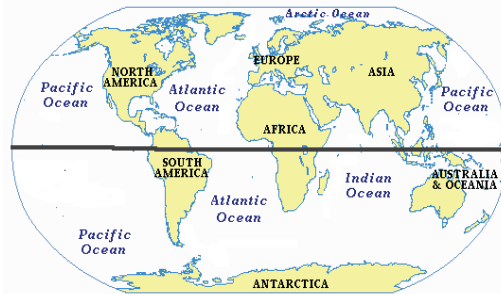


map: a drawing that shows what places look like from above and where they are
compass rose: a symbol that shows direction (north, east, south, and west) on a map

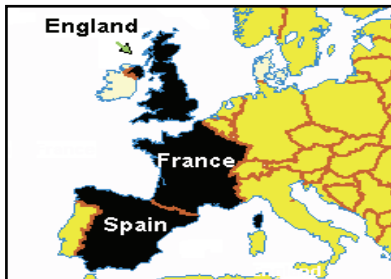
continent: a large body of land on the earth (there are seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America)

ocean: Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean

Can you locate the seven continents and four oceans on a world map?



On which continents are England, Spain, and France located?



Holidays (SS3.11)

Veterans Day

(observed in November)

This is a day for the recognition of Americans who served in the United States military.

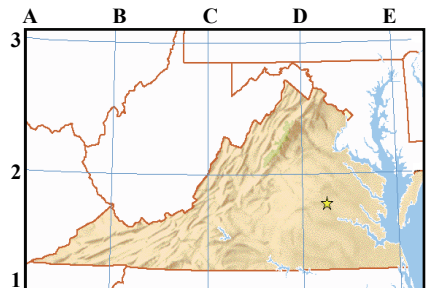
Memorial Day

(observed in May)

This is a day for the recognition of Americans who died in wars while they were serving their country.

How is a simple letter-number grid system used to locate places on maps? (SS3.5)

The letter (top) and the number (left) coordinates of a grid system identify the exact location of a place.



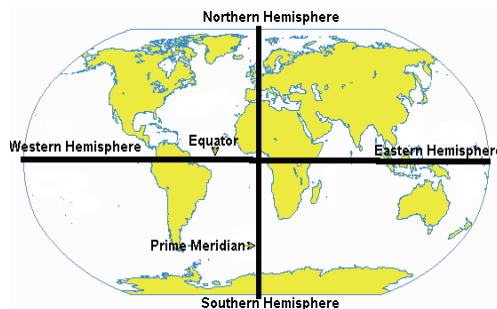
What imaginary lines are used to create the four hemispheres?

equator: an imaginary line around the middle of the earth that divides the globe into the northern and southern hemispheres

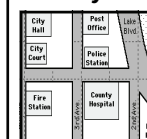
prime meridian: an imaginary line that divides the globe into the eastern and western hemispheres

hemisphere: half of a sphere (globe) created by the prime meridian or the equator

regions: places that have common characteristics



What visual aids are used to gather and classify information? (SS3.6)






Maps, tables, graphs, charts, and pictures are visual aids used to gather and classify information.



Characteristics	Greece	Rome	Mali
Art			
Architecture			
Government			

**Ancient Greece and Rome were located near the Mediterranean Sea.
The empire of Mali was located in the western region of the continent of Africa. (SS3.4)**

CIVILIZATIONS	PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS What were the physical characteristics of ancient Greece, Rome and Mali?	HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS What were the human characteristics of ancient Greece, Rome and Mali?	ENVIRONMENT How did the people of ancient Greece, Rome and Mali adapt to and change their environment to meet their needs?
Ancient Greece 	Ancient Greece was located among mountains and hills, surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea and limited rich soil.	In Ancient Greece, the people were farmers, shipbuilders, and traders.	In Ancient Greece, they farmed on hillsides. Trading took place on the Mediterranean Sea. Small independent communities developed because of the many mountains.
Ancient Rome 	Ancient Rome was located next to a river; city built on many hills; limited rich soil.	In Ancient Rome, the people were farmers, road builders, and traders.	In Ancient Rome, they farmed on hillsides. Trading took place on the Mediterranean Sea.
Empire of Mali 	The Empire of Mali was located in West Africa; near rivers; desert-like conditions; gold mines.	In the Empire of Mali, the people were farmers, miners, and traders.	In the Empire of Mali, salt was an important natural resource for people in the desert. Salt was traded for gold.

Economic Specialization and Interdependence (SS3.8)

What is economic specialization?

Economic specialization occurs when people focus on the production of selected kinds of goods and services.

What is economic interdependence?

Economic interdependence occurs when two or more people depend on each other for goods and services.

How did economic specialization and interdependence exist in Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, and the Empire of Mali?

Specialization

Ancient Greece and Rome both focused on building ships, farming, and making pottery.



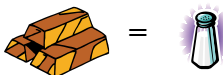
In the Empire of Mali, some people specialized in protecting the empire, while others specialized in growing food for the empire (specialization).

Interdependence

Greeks and Romans traded their goods with Egypt and other nearby communities.



The people of Mali traded (gold for salt) with other people (interdependence). (SS3.8)

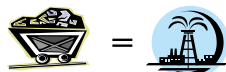


How does economic specialization and interdependence exist in our present day community? (SS3.8)

Virginia is known for its expertise in shipbuilding (specialization).



Virginia sells its coal to other countries but depends on other countries for oil (interdependence).



trade: exchange of goods and services

agriculture: farming

barter: the exchange of goods and services without the use of money

The Empire of Mali was a wealthy trading center before Columbus sailed to America. (SS3.2)

Africa was the home to several great empires. One of the most prosperous was the Empire of Mali.

Why were storytellers so important in the Empire of Mali?

Many storytellers in Mali passed on traditions and stories from one generation to the next.

What do we know about the leaders of the empire of Mali?

The kings of Mali were rich and powerful men who controlled trade in West Africa. Mali became one of the largest and wealthiest empires in the region and was an important trade center.



Why was Mali so wealthy?

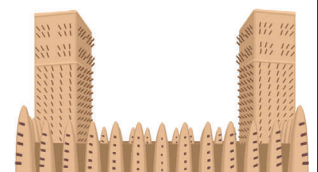
Mali lay across the trade routes between the sources of salt in the Sahara Desert and the gold region/mines of West Africa.



For the people of the desert, salt was a natural resource. People used salt for their health and for preserving foods.

Miners found gold in Western Africa. Therefore, salt was traded for gold.

Timbuktu was an important city in Mali. It had a famous university with a large library containing Greek and Roman books.



Challenging Vocabulary for Grade 3 History and Social Science

History

Standard 3.1

contributions
ancient
Greece
Rome
influenced
architecture
government
representative
democracy
significant
styles
principles
sporting events
direct democracy
rules
laws
elect
citizens
columns
arches
construction
Parthenon
Colosseum
mosaics
sculpture
displayed
non-print sources
classify
interpret
birthplace of
democracy
modeled

Standard 3.2

West African
Mali
oral tradition
storytelling
kings
economic
development
trade
handed down
wealthy
prosperous
traditions
generation
trade routes
Sahara Desert
preserving foods

Timbuktu
university

Standard 3.3

exploration
Americas
accomplishments
motivations
sponsors
successes
Spain
England
France
explorer
seeking
discoveries
European
achievement
conquer
colonize
sea route
New World
San Salvador
Florida
St. Augustine
St. Lawrence River
valley
Quebec
Canada
claim
Jamestown
voyages
Fall Line
James River

Geography

Standard 3.4

map skills
region
continent
adapt
environmental
characteristics
traits
Mediterranean Sea
physical
characteristics
desert-like conditions
gold mines
human
characteristics
farmers

shipbuilders
traders
hillsides
independent
communities
natural resource

Standard 3.5

positioning
labeling
create
equator
prime meridian
Bahamas
grid system
globe
hemisphere
sphere
imaginary line
Northern hemisphere
Southern hemisphere
Eastern hemisphere
Western hemisphere
South America
Asia
Africa
Australia
Antarctica
Arctic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Europe
North America
coordinators

Standard 3.6

classify
visual aids
tables
graphs
charts
geographic
information
bar graphs
pie graphs
construct

Economics

Standard 3.7

producers
water

soil
wood
coal
human resources
capital resources
machines
tools
buildings
goods
services
consumers
influenced
nature
satisfy
needs
wants
conclusion
generalizations

Standard 3.8

economic
specialization
economic
interdependence
exist
present-day
community
focusing
pottery
specialize
expertise

Standard 3.9

economic choice
opportunity cost
alternatives
possibilities
monetary cost
benefits

Civics

Standard 3.10

basic purposes
carry out laws
individuals
rights
property
values
personalities
behaviors
institutions
cause and effect

Standard 3.11

basic principles
foundation
republican form of
government
life
liberty
pursuit of happiness
equality under the law
Veteran's Day
recognition
military
Memorial Day
serving their country
commonly held
privileges
treated fairly
President
Declaration of
Independence
slaves
lawyer
Justice of Supreme
Court
minister
peaceful means
observed

Standard 3.12

diverse
ethnic origins
customs
united
national origins
diversity
differentiate