

2nd 6 Weeks Vocabulary SS 6th Grade 2014 North America
Oct 6-Nov 14 2014

3 North America: Human Migration (10/14/2014-10/20/2014) 5 Days

1. Colonize - to establish a colony in or on.
- **2. constitution - a document that describes the basic beliefs and laws of a nation, state, or framework that establish the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it.
- **3. dictatorship - rule, control, or leadership by one person with total power.
4. Elect - carefully selected.
- **5. government - the body with the power to make and/or enforce laws for a country, land area, people, or organization.
6. History - a written record of important events and their causes; historical - of or concerning history;
7. Limited government - a government in which everyone, including those in authority, must obey the laws - an organized body of persons having the authority to make laws.
- **8. representative - of, based upon, or being a government in which the people are represented by persons chosen from among them usually by election.
9. Settlement - a place or region newly settled or a small village.
10. Unlimited government - a government in which those who govern are free to use their power as they choose, unrestrained by laws or elections - is a government that has one leader (or group) that makes up all the laws, and the citizens have no power over the leader.

4 North America: Human Migration (10/14/2014-10/20/2014) 5 Days

11. Cultural diffusion - is the spreading of ideas or products from one culture to another.
- **12. Economics - the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
13. Migration - to move from one country, place, or locality to another.
14. Population density - the size of the population within a particular unit of space.
15. Rural - relating to the countryside.
16. Urban - relating to the city.
17. Urbanization - to cause to take on an urban way of life. Moving to cities.

5 Humans and Natural Resources/Canada - the Diavik Mine (10/22/2014-10/30/2014) 7 Days

18. Natural resources- resources supplied by nature such as fish, birds, plants, mineral deposits, coal, soil, natural gas, fossil fuels, metals, oxygen, water power etc.
19. Mining- the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth.
20. Modification- making a change in something.
21. Adapt- to change (something) so that it functions better or is better suited for a purpose.
22. Territory- geographic area belonging or under the jurisdiction of a governmental authority.

6 South America: Geography and Economic Factors (10/31/2014-11/07/2014) 6 Days

23. Primary/Land- of first rank, importance, or value. 1st factor/sector of the economy: Industry= Crops, Agriculture (farms), Livestock (animals), Resources (mining, minerals).
24. Secondary/Labor- of second rank, importance, or value. 2nd factor/sector of the economy: Industry= Manufacturing make products in factories.
25. Tertiary - of third rank, importance, or value. 3rd factor/sector of the economy: Industry= Services-"How may I help you?" I want your \$, Cha-ching. Restaurants, Stores, Hospital, Entertainment, Banks, Advertisement, Travel.
26. Quaternary - of fourth, rank, importance, or value. 4rd factor/sector of the economy: Industry= Intellectual Activities (brains)= Educators, Librarians, Government, Scientist, Computer Info.
27. Agriculture (crops) - the science or occupation of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock.
28. Wholesale - the sale of goods in large quantity usually for resale
29. Retail - the sale of products or goods in small quantities to people for their own use.
30. Manufacturing (goods) - the process of making something from raw materials.
31. Service - the work or action performed by one that serves.
32. Vertical economy - based on environmental zones close together in space but different in altitude, rainfall over climate and vegetation. Crops planted on Mountains in South America.
33. Communist- a person who support the elimination of private property and has a strong control over the economic social and political systems of that country.
34. Transportation corridor- lines of transportation like highways, railroads or canals, often to minimize pollution.
35. Non-renewable- resources that cannot be replenished naturally; coal oil and other fossil fuels.
36. Regulations- to control or direct by a law, rule, or other order by authority.
37. Renewable- resources that can be replenished naturally; water, wind, sunlight, geo-thermal energy, kinetic energy etc.

Appalachian Mts.
Rocky Mts.

Atlantic Ocean

Mississippi River

Great Lakes