

**1a.** Latitude lines lie east to west on a map or globe. They measure a location's distance north or south of the Equator.

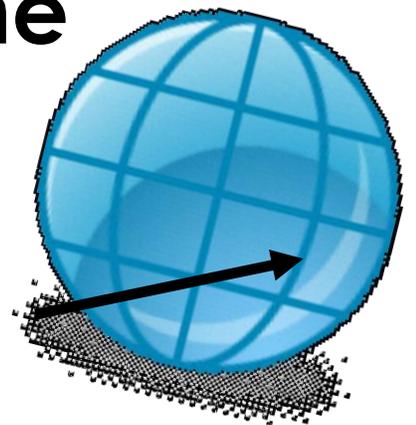
*Example: 74°N*

**W** ← → **E**



**1b.** Longitude lines lie north to south on a map or globe and measure a location's distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

*Example: 124°W*



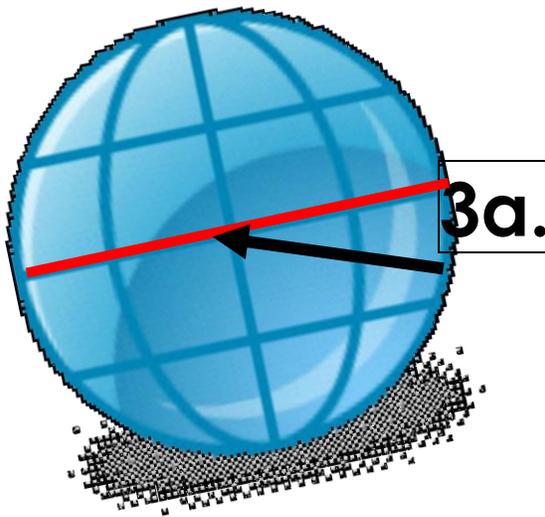
**N**  
↑  
**S**



**2a. Absolute Location** is an **exact location** on a map using **latitude, longitude, or an address.**

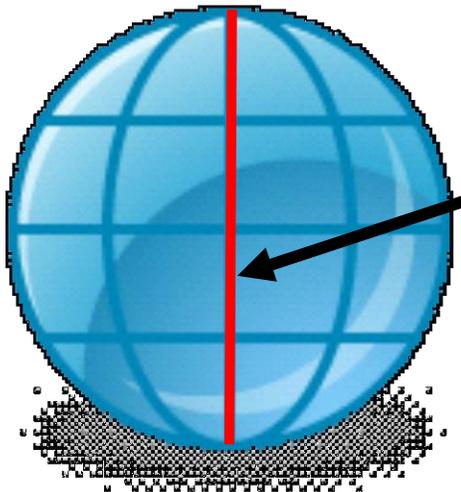
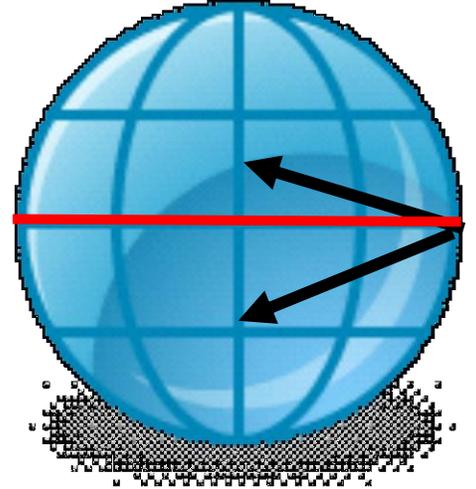
**2b. Relative location** is an **approximate location, like down the hill or around the corner.**

**2c. North America** is in the **Northern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere.**



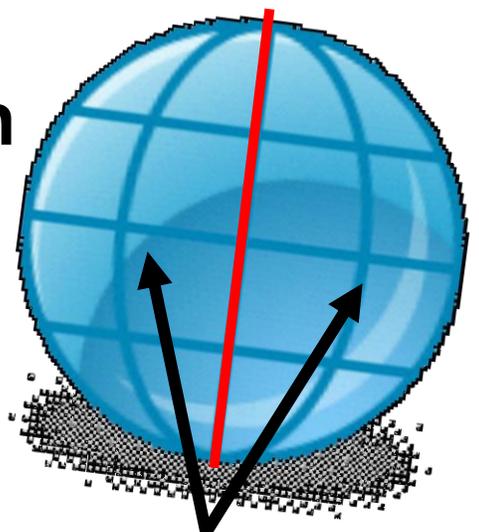
**3a.** The **Equator** measures **0° latitude.**

**3b.** The **Equator divides** the world into the **Northern and Southern Hemispheres.**

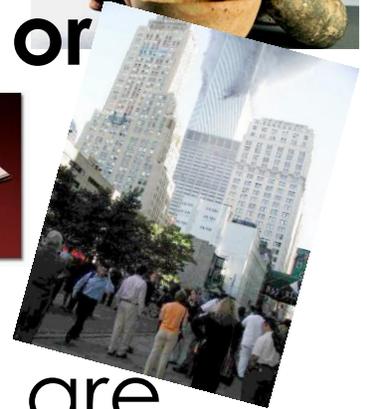
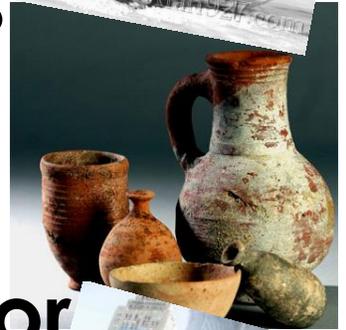


**3c.** The **Prime Meridian** measures **0° longitude.**

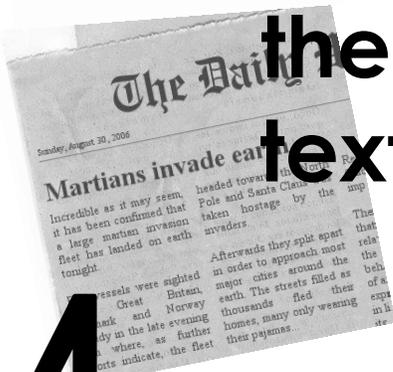
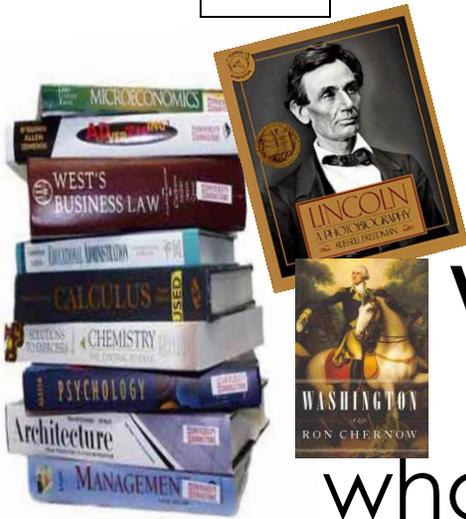
**3d.** The **Prime Meridian divides** the world into the **Eastern and Western Hemispheres.**



**4a. Primary Sources** are the **original records** of an **event** like **diaries, eyewitness reports, photographs, artifacts, or journals.**



**4b. Secondary Sources** are the **later summaries** of **historians and writers** after an **event** happens by people who **did not experience** them **first-hand** like **school textbooks, biographies, or articles in newspapers.**



**5a.** The **United States Constitution** is our **country's plan of government** and was **written in 1787**.

**5b.** The **first part of the Constitution** is called the **Preamble** and **tells what the government's responsibilities are to its citizens**.

**5c.** The **main purpose of government** is to **create rules and laws that protect the people** and to **establish and maintain order**.

**6a.** **Democracy** is a form of government that is run for and by the people.

**6b.** The number one principle of democracy is individual freedom.

**6c.** **Federalism** is the sharing of power between the states and national government.

**6d.** The three branches of government are the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch.

7

a

b

c

<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>	<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>
<b>MAKES AND PASSES LAWS</b>	<b>CARRIES OUT OR EXECUTES LAWS</b>	<b>INTERPRETS OR TELLS THE FAIRNESS OF LAWS</b>
<b>NATIONAL LEVEL</b>	<b>NATIONAL LEVEL</b>	<b>NATIONAL LEVEL</b>
Congress	President	Supreme Court
<b>STATE LEVEL</b>	<b>STATE LEVEL</b>	<b>STATE LEVEL</b>
KY Legislature	Governor	KY Supreme Court
<b>LOCAL LEVEL</b>	<b>LOCAL LEVEL</b>	<b>LOCAL LEVEL</b>
City Council	Mayor	District and Circuit Courts

7

**8a.** The **Bill of Rights** is the **first ten amendments** to the **Constitution** of the **United States.**

**8b.** The **First Amendment** to the **Bill of Rights** contains **four parts** and guarantees each **individual's personal freedoms.**

**8c.** The **First Amendment** is considered to be the **most important.**

# 9. The First Amendment of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution includes:

Freedom of Speech,



Freedom of the Press,



Freedom of Religion



Freedom of Petition and Assembly.



**10a.** **Suffrage** is the right to **vote**.

**10b.** **Women** were given the **right to vote** in **1920**.

**10c.** A famous **suffragist** was **Susan B. Anthony**.

**10d.** The **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment** guarantees **women** the right to **vote** and was **passed** in **1920**.

**10e.** The **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment** **ended slavery**.

**11a. Representative government** is a system in which **voters elect representatives** to make **laws for them.**

**11b. Separation of Powers** is a system in which each **branch of government** has its **own powers.**

**11c. Checks and Balances** means each **branch** of government has **power** to **check, or control,** the **others.**



**12a.** Each **state** has **2** **senators**.

**12b.** The **number of representatives** in the **House of Representatives** is based on the **size** of the **state's population**.

**12c.** **Teachers, police officers, and firefighters** are examples of **government workers**.

**12d.** **Government workers** are **paid** using **tax dollars**.

**13a.** Schools, roads, parks, and the military are paid for by taxes.

**13b.** Both federal and state governments can tax citizens.

**13c.** Responsibilities of citizens are to vote, pay taxes, and serve on a jury.

**13d.** The capital of Kentucky is Frankfort.

**13e.** The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.

**14a.** **Culture** is the way of life shared by a group of people.

**14b.** Some **elements of culture** are **art, music, and religion.**

**14c.** The **Statue of Liberty** was a **gift** from **France** and **represents freedom.**

**14d.** **Francis Scott Key** wrote our national anthem, "**The Star Spangled Banner**", during the **War of 1812.**

**15a.** The **Vikings** were the **first Europeans** in **North America**.

**15b.** **Jamestown** was the first **permanent English settlement** in **1607**.

**15c.** The **Mayflower Compact** was signed in **1620** by the **Pilgrims** and is the **first example** of English **colonists** to **rule themselves**.

**15d.** In **1776**, the **Declaration of Independence** declared the **colonies' independence** from **Great Britain**.

**16a.** **Unalienable Rights** are rights that cannot be **given up** or **taken away**. **Life, liberty** and the **pursuit of happiness** are **unalienable rights**.

**16b.** The **first shots** of the **American Revolution** were fired at **Lexington, Massachusetts** in **1775**.

**16c.** The **American Revolution** ended in **Yorktown, Virginia** in **1783**.

**17a.** The **Louisiana Purchase** more than **doubled the size** of the United States in **1803**.

**17b.** **Manifest Destiny** is the belief that the **United States** should own all of the land between the **Atlantic and Pacific Oceans**.

**17c.** The **Industrial Revolution** was the **change** from **household industries** to **factory production** using **powered machinery**.

**18a.** **Samuel Slater** brought the first **spinning machine** to the United States from **Great Britain**.

**18b.** The **steamboat** was invented by **Robert Fulton** and greatly improved **transportation** and **trade**.

**18c.** The **Erie Canal** was a man-made **waterway** that connected the **Hudson River** with **Lake Erie**. It **transported people** and **goods**.

**19a.** The **Cotton Gin** was invented by **Eli Whitney**. It **speeded** the **cleaning** of **cotton** and **increased** the **need for slaves**.

**19b.** **Samuel Morse** invented the **telegraph**. It made **transcontinental communication possible**.

**19c.** In the 1800s, many **people** moved west in the **U.S. to obtain “free” land**.

**20a.** **Pioneers** who traveled **westward** in search of **gold** in **1849** were called **49ers** and led to the **Westward Expansion** of the **United States**.

**20b.** **Harriet Tubman** was an escaped **slave** who became part of the **Underground Railroad**.

**20c.** The **first shots** of the **Civil War** were fired at **Fort Sumter, South Carolina** in **1861**.

**21a.** Abraham Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** in **1863**, setting all **slaves free**.

**21b.** The **Gettysburg Address** was a **speech** given by **Abraham Lincoln** to dedicate a **cemetery** for **soldiers** who died at the **Battle of Gettysburg**.

**21c.** The **Transcontinental Railroad** was the **first** means of **transportation** that **connected** the **east** to the **west**.

**22a.** Labor Unions fought for **safer working conditions, shorter hours, an end to child labor, and higher pay** for people working in **factories** in the **late 1800s**.

**22b.** Immigrants came to the **U.S. from Europe** during the **17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries** to **practice their religion** and **find political freedom**.

**22c.** Ellis Island was a **stopping point** for **immigrants** from **Europe entering** the **U.S.**

**23a.** Most **immigrants** settled in **large cities** and **worked in factories**.

**23b.** **Martin Luther King, Jr.** led the **Civil Rights Movement** in the **1960s**.

**23c.** **Martin Luther King, Jr.** gave a **speech** called "**I Have A Dream**" about **equal rights for all people**.

**23d.** One part of the **speech** was about how **Dr. King** hoped his **children** would one day be **judged** by the **content of their character** instead of **the color of their skin**.

**24a.** **Segregation** was a practice that required **separate public places** for different races during the **Civil Rights Era**.

**24b.** Some of those **separate places** included **water fountains, restrooms, and schools**.

**24c.** The **Civil Rights Act** ended **Segregation**.

**24d.** The **Civil Rights Act** was proposed by **President John F. Kennedy**.

**25a.** Consumers are people who **buy and use goods or services.**

**25b.** Goods are materials that are **produced** for people to **buy**-they can be **seen and touched.**

**25c.** Services are **jobs** that people **do** for other people **for pay.**

**25d.** Producers are people who **make goods** or **provide services.**

**26a.** An **entrepreneur** is a **business owner**.

**26b.** **Opportunity Cost** is what you **give up** when making an **economic choice**.

**26c.** **Supply and Demand** is how **much goods and services** are **available**, that people **want** and **are able and willing to buy** at a **given price**.

**27a.** **Scarcity** is when there are **not enough goods and services** to **satisfy** the **wants** and **needs** of people.

**27b.** **Profit** is the **amount of money** that a **company** makes after **all the costs** of **running the business** have been **paid**.

**27c.** **Natural Resources** are things in **nature** for which **people** have found **use**.

**28a.** **Capital resources** are items such as **land, buildings, tools, or money** used in the **production** of other **goods**.

**28b.** **Human Resources** are **people** with **skills** who do a **job**.

**28c.** **Specialization** is when people **do the jobs** that they **do best**, like **house builders** or **doctors**.

**29c.** The **Midwest Region** of the **U.S.** is called the **Corn Belt**.

**29b.** A **physical map** shows the **natural features** and **landforms of a place** like **rivers, mountains, deserts,** and **oceans**.

**29c.** An **elevation map** is used to show the **height and depth of physical features** on the **Earth**.

**29d.** A **physical feature** that **limited early settlement** of the **U.S.** was the **Appalachian Mountain range**.

**30a.** The **cardinal directions** are **north, south, east, and west.**

**30b.** The **intermediate directions** are **northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest.**