

North Carolina K-12 Social Studies Standard Course of Study Glossary of Instructional Terms

The Social Studies Glossary of Instructional Terms is designed to be a tool that provides educators with words and phrases that represent the big, overarching concepts and ideas that teachers need to know and understand in order to effectively teach the revised Social Studies Standards. The Glossary will allow district leaders and teachers to build curriculum and lessons around a common understanding of vocabulary and language, promoting consistency across disciplines. The Glossary provides definitions of terms contained in the standards that might be difficult to teach due to multiple interpretations or ambiguity. The Glossary also supplies more clarifying language with regards to terms that lend themselves to multiple definitions and interpretations. Each word or phrase has been defined in the context appropriate to the course in which it appears.

In short, the glossary is a resource that social studies educators can access to better understand the intent of language used in the objectives, in the appropriate context to the disciplines of social studies upon which these courses have been created.

Inquiry Terms and Phrases

K-2 Band	
Category	Definition
Compelling Questions	<p>Compelling Questions “address problems and issues found in and across the academic disciplines that make up social studies. They require students to apply disciplinary concepts and to construct arguments and interpretations. Compelling questions often emerge from the interests of students and their curiosity about how things work, but they are also grounded in curriculum and content with which students might have little experience” (College, Career, and Civic Life 103).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Informed Action	<p>“Social studies is the ideal staging ground for taking Informed Action because of its unique role in preparing students for civic life. In social studies, Informed Action is when students use disciplinary knowledge, skills, and perspectives to inquire about problems involved in public issues; deliberate with other people about how to define and address issues; take constructive, independent, and collaborative action; reflect on their actions; and create and sustain groups” (College, Career, and Civic Life 62).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 10 June 2021.</p>
Inquiry-Based Learning	<p>Inquiry-Based Learning is “an approach to solving problems and involves the application of several [problem-solving] skills. Inquiry-based learning emphasizes active</p>

	<p>participation and learner's responsibility for discovering knowledge that is new to the learner" (Pedaste, et al.).</p> <p>Pedaste, Margus, et al. "Phases of Inquiry-Based Learning: Definitions and the Inquiry Cycle." <i>Educational Research Review</i>, vol. 14, no. 2015, pp. 47–61, www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1747938X15000068. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Source	<p>A source is "someone or something that supplies information" (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Source").</p> <p>"Source." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/source. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Supporting Questions	<p>Supporting questions are "intended to contribute knowledge and insights to the inquiry behind a compelling question. Supporting questions focus on descriptions, definitions, and processes about which there is general agreement within the social studies disciplines, which will assist students to construct explanations that advance claims of understanding in response" (College, Career, and Civic Life 111).</p> <p>"College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards." <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>

3-5 Band	
Category	Definition
Academic Words	Academic Words , also known as Tier 2 words, are "words that characterize written and especially academic text—but are not so common in everyday conversation" (Beck,

	<p>McKeown, and Kucan 10). Words like “structure” and “measure” are considered Tier 2 words. Different from Tier 1 words, which are words used in everyday speech (e.g., boy, cat, run, etc.), academic words appear in a variety of academic texts. These words are often important to comprehending the text, reappear across grades and texts, and are often part of a word family or semantic network (Beck, McKeown, and Kucan 10).</p> <p>Beck, Isabel L. et al. <i>Bringing Words to Life: Robust Vocabulary Instruction</i>. New York, Guilford Press, 2008.</p>
Authority (Authoritative Source)	<p>“An authoritative source is a work known to be reliable because its authority or authenticity is widely recognized by experts in the field” (qtd. in Arrendale Library at Piedmont University).</p> <p>Gibbs, Davy. “What is an Authoritative Source?” <i>Arrendale Library at Piedmont University</i>, 10 June 2020, piedmont.libanswers.com/faq/135714. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Claim	<p>To make a claim is “to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Claim”).</p> <p>“Claim.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/claim. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Context	<p>Context is “the situation within which something exists or happens, and that can help explain it” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Context”). Examples of context may include, but are not limited to: social context, historical context, local context, etc.</p> <p>“Context.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/context. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Compelling Questions	<p>Compelling Questions “address problems and issues found in and across the academic disciplines that make up social studies. They require students to apply disciplinary concepts and to construct arguments and interpretations. Compelling questions often emerge from the interests of students and their curiosity about how things work, but they</p>

	<p>are also grounded in curriculum and content with which students might have little experience” (College, Career, and Civic Life 103).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic (C3) Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Credibility	<p>Credibility is “the degree to which a source can be trusted or believed to represent what it purports to represent. The concept of credibility does not necessarily correspond to that of truth; a source can be credible and contain factual inaccuracies” (College, Career, and Civic Life 104).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Domain-Specific Words	<p>Domain-Specific Words, also known as Tier 3 words, are much more common in informational texts than in literary texts. These words are specific to a domain or field of study (e.g., oligarchy, geopolitical, macroeconomics, Neolithic, etc.) and key to understanding a new concept (Beck, McKeown, and Kucan 10).</p> <p>Beck, Isabel L, Margaret G. McKeown, and Linda Kucan. <i>Bringing Words to Life: Robust Vocabulary Instruction</i>. New York, Guilford Press, 2008.</p>
Informed Action	<p>“Social studies is the ideal staging ground for taking Informed Action because of its unique role in preparing students for civic life. In social studies, Informed Action is when students use disciplinary knowledge, skills, and perspectives to inquire about problems involved in public issues; deliberate with other people about how to define and address issues; take constructive, independent, and collaborative action; reflect on their actions; and create and sustain groups” (College, Career, and Civic Life 62).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/</p>

	files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 10 June 2021.
Inquiry-Based Learning	<p>Inquiry-Based Learning is “an approach to solving problems and involves the application of several problem solving skills. Inquiry-based learning emphasizes active participation and learner’s responsibility for discovering knowledge that is new to the learner” (Pedaste, et al. 48).</p> <p>Pedaste, Margus, et al. “Phases of Inquiry-Based Learning: Definitions and the Inquiry Cycle.” <i>Educational Research Review</i>, vol. 14, no. 2015, pp. 47–61, www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1747938X15000068. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Reliability	<p>Reliability is “the quality or state of being reliable” or “the extent to which an experiment, test, or measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Reliability”).</p> <p>“Reliability.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reliability. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Source	<p>A source is “someone or something that supplies information” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Source”).</p> <p>“Source.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/source. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Supporting Questions	<p>Supporting questions are “intended to contribute knowledge and insights to the inquiry behind a compelling question. Supporting questions focus on descriptions, definitions, and processes about which there is general agreement within the social studies disciplines, which will assist students to construct explanations that advance claims of understanding in response” (College, Career, and Civic Life 111).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards.”</p>

	<p><i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Structure	<p>Structure is defined as “the way in which the parts of a system or object are arranged or organized” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Structure”). This applies to texts, government, arguments, etc.</p> <p>“Structure.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/structure. Accessed 10 June 2021.</p>

6-8 Band	
Category	Definition
Argument	<p>An argument is a “stance, claim, or... your contribution to the current conversation on your topic and provides your readers with a position, perspective, and/or point of view on your topic... based on research, what we often call ‘evidence-based.’ This means you must support your argument with findings from sources you read” (Walden University).</p> <p>“Writing a Paper: Academic Arguments.” <i>Walden University</i>, academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/writingprocess/arguments. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Authority (Authoritative Source)	<p>“An authoritative source is a work known to be reliable because its authority or authenticity is widely recognized by experts in the field” (qtd. in Arrendale Library at Piedmont University).</p> <p>Gibbs, Davy. “What is an Authoritative Source?” <i>Arrendale Library at Piedmont University</i>, 10 June 2020, piedmont.libanswers.com/faq/135714. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Claim	To make a claim is “to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove

	<p>it and other people might not believe it" (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Claim").</p> <p>"Claim." Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/claim. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Compelling Questions	<p>Compelling Questions "address problems and issues found in and across the academic disciplines that make up social studies. They require students to apply disciplinary concepts and to construct arguments and interpretations. Compelling questions often emerge from the interests of students and their curiosity about how things work, but they are also grounded in curriculum and content with which students might have little experience" (College, Career, and Civic Life 103).</p> <p>"College, Career, and Civic (C3) Framework for Social Studies State Standards." <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Context	<p>Context is "the situation within which something exists or happens, and that can help explain it" (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Context"). Examples of context may include, but are not limited to: social context, historical context, local context, etc.</p> <p>"Context." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/context. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Counterclaims	<p>Counterclaims are "statements that challenge or respond to claims, using evidence that contradicts a claim" (College, Career, and Civic Life 103).</p> <p>"College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards." <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 10 June 2021.</p>
Credibility	<p>Credibility is "the degree to which a source can be trusted or believed to represent what</p>

	<p>it purports to represent. The concept of credibility does not necessarily correspond to that of truth; a source can be credible and contain factual inaccuracies” (College, Career, and Civic Life 104).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Disciplinary	<p>Disciplinary refers to “of or relating to a particular field of study” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Disciplinary”).</p> <p>“Disciplinary.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2019, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/disciplinary. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Global Issues	<p>Global issues are identified by the United Nations as the issues that are of foremost importance to global citizens and “transcend national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone.” (UN.org).</p> <p>“Global Issues.” <i>UN.org</i>, www.un.org/en/global-issues. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Inference	<p>An inference is “an opinion that you form based on the information that you have” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Inference”).</p> <p>“Inference.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/inference. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Informed Action	<p>“Social studies is the ideal staging ground for taking Informed Action because of its unique role in preparing students for civic life. In social studies, Informed Action is when students use disciplinary knowledge, skills, and perspectives to inquire about problems involved in public issues; deliberate with other people about how to define and address issues; take constructive, independent, and collaborative action; reflect on their actions; and create and sustain groups” (College, Career, and Civic Life 62).</p>

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Source	<p>A source is “someone or something that supplies information” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Source”).</p> <p>“Source.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/source. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
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9-12 Band	
Category	Definition
Argument	<p>An argument is a “stance, claim, or... your contribution to the current conversation on your topic and provides your readers with a position, perspective, and/or point of view on your topic... based on research, what we often call ‘evidence-based.’ This means you must support your argument with findings from sources you read” (Walden University).</p> <p>“Writing a Paper: Academic Arguments.” <i>Walden University</i>, academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/writingprocess/arguments. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
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	<p>are also grounded in curriculum and content with which students might have little experience” (College, Career, and Civic Life 103).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic (C3) Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Context	<p>Context is “the situation within which something exists or happens, and that can help explain it” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Context”). Examples of context may include, but are not limited to: social context, historical context, local context, etc.</p> <p>“Context.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org,dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/context. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
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<p>Informed Action</p>	<p>“Social studies is the ideal staging ground for taking Informed Action because of its unique role in preparing students for civic life. In social studies, Informed Action is when students use disciplinary knowledge, skills, and perspectives to inquire about problems involved in public issues; deliberate with other people about how to define and address issues; take constructive, independent, and collaborative action; reflect on their actions; and create and sustain groups” (College, Career, and Civic Life 62).</p> <p>“College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards.” <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 10 June 2021.</p>
<p>Inquiry-Based Learning</p>	<p>Inquiry-Based Learning is “an approach to solving problems and involves the application of several [problem-solving] skills. Inquiry-based learning emphasizes active participation and learner’s responsibility for discovering knowledge that is new to the learner” (Pedaste, et al. 48).</p> <p>Pedaste, Margus, et al. “Phases of Inquiry-Based Learning: Definitions and the Inquiry Cycle.” <i>Educational Research Review</i>, vol. 14, no. 2015, pp. 47–61, www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1747938X15000068. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
<p>Multiple Viewpoints</p>	<p>Multiple is defined as “consisting of, including, or involving more than one” (Merriam-Webster.org, “Multiple”) and viewpoints is defined as “a position or perspective from which something is considered or evaluated” (Merriam-Webster.org, “Viewpoints”). Therefore multiple viewpoints could be defined as considering or evaluating something from more than one position or perspective.</p> <p>“Multiple.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/multiple. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p> <p>“Viewpoints.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2019, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/viewpoint. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
<p>Source</p>	<p>A source is “someone or something that supplies information”</p>

	<p>(CambridgeDictionary.org, "Source").</p> <p>"Source." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. <i>CambridgeDictionary.org</i>, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/source. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Supporting Questions	<p>Supporting questions are "intended to contribute knowledge and insights to the inquiry behind a compelling question. Supporting questions focus on descriptions, definitions, and processes about which there is general agreement within the social studies disciplines, which will assist students to construct explanations that advance claims of understanding in response" (College, Career, and Civic Life 111).</p> <p>"College, Career, and Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards." <i>National Council for the Social Studies</i>, www.socialstudies.org/sites/default/files/2017/Jun/c3-framework-for-social-studies-rev0617.pdf. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>

Terms and Phrases Appearing in the Standards and Objectives

Term/Phrase from the Standard	Definition with Source
Absolute Location	<p>Absolute Location is the specific location on Earth as identified by the latitude and longitude (e.g., North Carolina State Capitol is located at 35.7804° N, 78.6391° W) (NationalGeographic.org, "Location").</p> <p>"Location." <i>Encyclopedic Entry</i>, Resource Library, 2012. <i>NationalGeographic.org</i>, www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/location/. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Adversarial	<p>Adversarial is "involving opposition or disagreement" (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Adversarial").</p>

	<p>"Adversarial." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/adversarial. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
American Exceptionalism	<p>American Exceptionalism is the belief that America is different, perhaps better, than other countries (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Exceptionalism").</p> <p>"Exceptionalism." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/exceptionalism. Accessed 5 June 2021.</p>
American Identity	<p>American Identity refers to the many ways in which individuals living in the United States of America define themselves through "artistic expression, ethnic traditions, work and play, and home and community life" (National Museum of American History). To clearly define American Identity is a complex undertaking because "there are no definitive answers when it comes to identity"; however, lessons involving the concept of American Identity "[should] include topics like American founding principles, our governing institutions and how they work – examining their successes and failures, the duties of citizenship, and the struggles for liberty at home and abroad" (Walsh).</p> <p>"American Identity." <i>National Museum of American History</i>, americanhistory.si.edu/treasures/american-identity. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>Walsh, Christopher. "Creating a Common Narrative in a Diverse Democracy." <i>George W. Bush Presidential Center</i>, www.bushcenter.org/publications/articles/2021/02/Democracy-talks-creating-a-common-narrative-in-a-diverse-democracy.html. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Artistic Expression	<p>Artistic Expression describes ways in which artists convey emotions through "pictorial, literary and other representational works of art" (Davies).</p> <p>Davies, Stephen. "Artistic Expression." <i>Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy</i>, www.rep.routledge.com/articles/thematic/artistic-expression/v-1. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>

Bias	<p>Bias is “any tendency which prevents unprejudiced consideration of a question. In research, bias occurs when systematic error [is] introduced into sampling or testing by selecting or encouraging one outcome or answer over others” (qtd. In National Institute of Health). Bias is “the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Bias”).</p> <p>“Bias.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/bias. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p> <p>Pannucci, Christopher J. and Wilkins, Edwin G. “Identifying and Avoiding Bias in Research.” <i>National Institute of Health</i>, 2011, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2917255/. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Civic Participation	<p>Civic Participation refers to “a wide range of formal and informal activities, which may include voting, volunteering, participating in group activities, and community gardening” (Abbott; Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion);</p> <p>Abbott, Stephen. “Social Capital and Health: The Role of Participation.” <i>Social Theory & Health</i>, vol. 8, 2010, link.springer.com/article/10.1057/sth.2009.19. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p> <p>“Civic Participation.” <i>Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion</i>, www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/civic-participation#1. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Command Economy	<p>Command Economy refers to “an economic system where the government owns the resources and decides what goods and services are produced. The government also decides on price” (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis).</p> <p>“Economics and Personal Finance Glossary.” <i>Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis</i>, www.stlouisfed.org/education/glossary. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Community	<p>Community means the people or various things living in an area together and/or a</p>

	<p>group of people who have similar interests and/or goals to accomplish together (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Community").</p> <p>"Community." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/community. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Competing Narratives	<p>Competing Narratives are the "representations or understandings of a situation or series of events that reflect and promote a particular point of view or set of values" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Narrative"). Competing narratives often "strive against" or contradict one another (Lexico.com, "Competing").</p> <p>"Competing." <i>Lexico.com</i>, 2020, www.lexico.com/en/definition/competing. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>"Narrative." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/narrative. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Creditworthiness	<p>Creditworthiness refers to being financially stable enough to qualify for credit (Merriam-Webster.com, "Creditworthy").</p> <p>"Creditworthy." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/creditworthy. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Cultural Diffusion	<p>Cultural Diffusion is "A social process resulting in the transfer of beliefs, values, and social activities (e.g., games or sports) from one society to another" (OxfordReference.com, "Cultural Diffusion"). Given that "[c]ulture is a complex, multifaceted concept encompassing social structures, languages, belief systems, institutions, technology, art, architecture, dress, foods, and traditions of groups of humans" (NationalGeographic.org, "Geography Standard 10"), the social process of cultural diffusion may result in overlapping cultural landscapes that "[form] elaborate mosaics of peoples, places, and environments that can exist at various spatial scales" (NationalGeographic.org, "Geography Standard 10").</p>

	<p>"Cultural Diffusion." <i>Cultural Diffusion</i>, The Oxford Dictionary of Sports Science & Medicine, 2007. <i>OxfordReference.com</i>, www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095652819. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>"Geography Standard 10." <i>NationalGeographic.org</i>, www.nationalgeographic.org/standards/national-geography-standards/10/. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Cultural Practices	<p>Cultural Practices are defined as "shared perceptions of how people routinely behave in a culture (similar terms used are intersubjective perceptions or descriptive norms) and values are shared ideals of a culture (similar terms are injunctive norms)" (Frese 327).</p> <p>Frese, Michael. "Cultural Practices, Norms, and Values." <i>Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology</i>, 2015, pp. 327-330, www.researchgate.net/publication/283895506_Cultural_Practices_Norms_and_Values. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Cultural Value	<p>With culture meaning "the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Culture") and value meaning relative worth, utility, or importance (Merriam-Webster.com, "Value"), a cultural value, thus, could be defined as the relative worth, utility, or importance to the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group.</p> <p>"Culture." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/culture. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p> <p>"Value." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/value. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Democracy	<p>Democracy is "a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Democracy").</p> <p>"Democracy." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/democracy. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>

	<p>The Principles of Democracy is based on popular sovereignty and means that the people of a nation are the ultimate source of authority for their government (Center for Civic Education 14).</p> <p><i>Elements of Democracy</i>. E-book, Center for Civic Education, 2007. civiced.org/pdfs/books/ElementsOfDemocracy/Elements_Subsection4.pdf. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Democratic Republic	<p>A Democratic Republic is “a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote for officers and representatives responsible to them” (CIA.gov).</p> <p>“Field Listing – Government Type.” <i>CIA.gov</i>, www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/government-type/. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Demographic Shift	<p>Demographic Shift refers to population change as a result of different factors (e.g., youth bulges, life expectancy, migration, and urbanization) (UN.org, “Shifting Demographics”)</p> <p>“Shifting Demographics.” <i>United Nations</i>, www.un.org/en/un75/shifting-demographics. Accessed 11 June 2021.</p>
Discrimination	<p>Discrimination is defined as “the act, practice, or instance of discriminating categorically rather than individually” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Discrimination”).</p> <p>“Discrimination.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/discrimination. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Discriminatory Practices	<p>Discriminatory Practices are those that are acts, practices, or instances of discriminating (see Discrimination). Such discriminatory practices might include the following: age discrimination, disability discrimination, sexual orientation, status as a parent, religious discrimination, national origin, pregnancy, sexual harassment, race, color, sex, and reprisal/retaliation (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). “The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin” (Department of Labor).</p>

	<p>"Legal Highlight: The Civil Rights Act of 1964." <i>U.S. Department of Labor</i>, www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/civil-rights-center/statutes/civil-rights-act-of-1964. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p> <p>"Types of Discrimination." <i>Center for Disease Control and Prevention</i>, www.cdc.gov/eeo/faqs/discrimination.htm. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Disenfranchisement	<p>Disenfranchisement is the act of depriving an individual of a legal right (including the right to vote), a privilege, or immunity (Merriam-Webster.com, "Disenfranchisement").</p> <p>"Disenfranchisement." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2019 www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/disenfranchise. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Diverse	<p>Diverse is defined as "including many different types of people or things" (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Diverse").</p> <p>"Diverse." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/diverse. Accessed 11 June 2021.</p>
Economic Decision	<p>Economic is defined as "of, relating to, or based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Economic"). Decision-Making is defined as "the act or process of deciding something especially with a group of people" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Decision-Making"). Therefore, Economic Decision-Making could be defined as the act or process of deciding something related to, or based on, the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.</p> <p>"Decision-Making." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/decision-making. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p> <p>"Economic." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/economic. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Economic Decline	<p>Economic Decline is a slowdown in output and employment (OxfordReference.com, "Recession").</p>

	<p>"Recession." <i>OxfordReference.com</i>, 2021, www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100407826. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Economic Growth (Economic Expansion)	<p>Economic Growth, also known as Economic Expansion, is an increase in the production of economic goods and services, compared from one period of time to another" (Investopedia, "Economic Growth").</p> <p>"Economic Growth," <i>Investopedia</i>, 2021, www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economicgrowth.asp#:~:text=Economic%20growth%20is%20an%20increase,period%20of%20time%20to%20another.&text=Traditionally%2C%20aggregate%20economic%20growth%20is,alternative%20metrics%20are%20sometimes%20used. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Economic Mobility	<p>Economic Mobility is a measure of the movement from a lower socio-economic status to a higher socio-economic status over the lifetime of an individual (US Department of Housing and Urban Development).</p> <p>"Economic Mobility: Measuring the American Dream." <i>US Department of Housing and Urban Development</i>, www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_071414.html. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Economic Network	<p>An economic network is a "combination of individuals, groups or countries who pool resources and competitive advantages to benefit each other. Common types of economic networks are joint ventures between two or more companies or partnerships between corporations" (Halron).</p> <p>Halron, Clay. "What is an Economic Network?" <i>Investopedia</i>, 2021, www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic-network.asp. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Economic Retraction (Economic Recession)	<p>An economic recession is a "significant decline in general economic activity in a designated region... typically recognized as two consecutive quarters of economic decline, as reflected by GDP in conjunction with monthly indicators such as a rise in unemployment" (Investopedia, "What is a Recession?"). Retract is defined as "to pull</p>

	<p>back or in" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Retract"). Therefore, Economic Retraction could be defined as a pull back (shrinking) of the economy based on economic decline and indicators such as unemployment.</p> <p>"Retract" <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/retract. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p> <p>"What is a Recession?" <i>Investopedia</i>, 2021, www.investopedia.com/terms/r/recession.asp. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Economic Systems	<p>There are three basic forms of economic systems. These include a system based on the principle of tradition, a system that is centrally planned and organized according to command, or a system that is a market. Economic systems direct "activities that range from providing subsistence foods in hunting and gathering societies to administrative or financial tasks in modern industrial systems" (Heilbroner).</p> <p>Heilbroner, Robert L.. "Economic System." <i>Britannica.com</i>, 2019, www.britannica.com/topic/economic-system. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Equality	<p>Equality "(or 'equal') signifies correspondence between a group of different objects, persons, processes, or circumstances that have the same qualities in at least one respect, but not all respects, (i.e., regarding one specific feature, with differences in other features). 'Equality' must then be distinguished from 'identity', which refers to one and the same object corresponding to itself in all its features" (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, "Equality").</p> <p>"Equality." <i>Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy</i>, 2021, plato.stanford.edu/entries/equality/. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Equilibrium Pricing	<p>Equilibrium Pricing is the price where the quality demanded is equal to the quantity supplied (Tabarrok).</p> <p>Tabarrok, Alex. "The Equilibrium Price and Quantity," <i>YouTube</i>, uploaded by George Mason University, 3 Jan. 2015, mru.org/courses/principles-economics-microeconomics/equilibrium-price-supply-demand-example. Accessed 7 June</p>

	2021.
Equity	<p>Equity is justice according to natural law or right, specifically freedom from bias or favoritism. Equity can also be the money value of a property or of an interest in a property in excess of claims or liens against it, the common stock of a corporation, or a risk interest or ownership right in property (Merriam-Webster.com, "Equity").</p> <p>"Equity." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/equity. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Ethnocentrism	<p>Ethnocentrism is the "attitude that one's own group, ethnicity, or nationality is superior to others" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Ethnocentrism").</p> <p>"Ethnocentrism." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ethnocentrism. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Federalism	<p>Federalism is the theory advocating that powers should be divided between member units (e.g., states) and common institutions (e.g., the United States) (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, "Federalism").</p> <p>"Federalism." <i>Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy</i>, 2018, plato.stanford.edu/entries/federalism/. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Fiscal Policy	<p>Fiscal Policy refers to the "use of government spending and tax policies to influence economic conditions, especially macroeconomic conditions, including aggregate demand for goods and services, employment, inflation, and economic growth" (Hayes).</p> <p>Hayes, Adam. "What is Fiscal Policy?" <i>Investopedia</i>, 2021 www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fiscalpolicy.asp. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Forced Migration	<p>Forced Migration, also referred to as forced displacement or involuntary migration, is "[a] migratory movement which--although the drivers can be diverse, involves force--compulsion, or coercion" (Glossary on Migration, "Forced Migration"). Drivers for involuntary migration and voluntary migration might include the following: "[A] positive desire for change, entrepreneurship, skills transfer, family reunification, cultural</p>

	<p>expectations, and filling [labor] demands abroad, and/or include responding to sudden shocks, slow onset pressures, or chronic hardships, such as those associated with underdevelopment, poverty, food insecurity, poor governance, disasters, climate change, environmental degradation, cultural factors, inequalities, persecution, human rights violations, armed conflicts, violence or serious disturbances of public order” (Glossary on Migration, “Drivers of Migration”).</p> <p>“Drivers of Migration.” <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, International Organization for Migration, 2019. <i>IOM.int</i>, publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>“Forced Migration.” <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, International Organization for Migration, 2019. <i>OM.int</i>, publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
<p>Founding Principles of Government</p>	<p>The seven Founding Principles of Government outlined in the US Constitution are: popular sovereignty, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review, republicanism, and federalism (Washington et al.).</p> <p>Washington, George et al. “The Constitution of the United States: A Transcription.” 1787. <i>National Archives.gov</i>, The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, 2020, www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript. Accessed June 7 2021.</p>
<p>Genocide</p>	<p>Genocide is “any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Killing members of the group; 2. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; 3. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; 4. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; 5. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group” (United Nations Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes of Genocide).

	<p>"Genocide." <i>United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect</i>, www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/genocide.shtml. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Geographic Tools	<p>Geographic Tools are tools used "during an inquiry to acquire, process, and communicate geographical information" (NSW Government Education Standards Authority). Common tools might include maps, globes, atlases, aerial photographs, satellite photographs, information graphics, and GIS computer-based tools. "A geographic information system (GIS) is a framework for gathering, managing, and analyzing data. Rooted in the science of geography, GIS integrates many types of data. It analyzes spatial location and organizes layers of information into visualizations using maps and 3D scenes. With this unique capability, GIS reveals deeper insights into data, such as patterns, relationships, and situations—helping users make smarter decisions" (ESRI).</p> <p>"Geographical Tools." <i>NSW Government Education Standards Authority</i>, educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/k-10/learning-areas/hsie/geography-k-10/geographical-tools. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>"What Is GIS?" <i>ESRI</i>, www.esri.com/en-us/what-is-gis/overview. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Geopolitics	<p>Geopolitics involves the "analysis of the geographic influences on power relationships in international relations." Geopolitics is often used synonymously with the term international politics (Britannica.com, "Geopolitics").</p> <p>"Geopolitics." <i>Britannica.com</i>, 2019, www.britannica.com/topic/geopolitics. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Global Issue	<p>A Global Issue is one "that transcend[s] national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone" (UN.org). Examples include ageing, AIDS, atomic energy, big data for sustainable development, children, climate change, decolonization, democracy, poverty, food, gender equality, health, human rights, international law and justice, migration, oceans and the Law of the Sea, peace and security, population, refugees, water, and youth (UN.org).</p>

	<p>"Global Issues." <i>UN.org</i>, https://www.un.org/en/global-issues. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Globalization	<p>Globalization is "a term variously employed, even by experts within a single discipline. There is substantial debate, not only about its definition, but also about its significance, and how it shapes our world. Most agree that globalization rests upon, or simply is, the growth in international exchange of goods, services, and capital, and the increasing levels of integration that characterize economic activity. In this sense, globalization is only another word for internationalization" (Library of Congress). In its basic definition, globalization means "the development of an increasingly integrated global economy marked especially by free trade, free flow of capital, and the tapping of cheaper foreign labor markets" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Globalization").</p> <p>"Defining Globalization." <i>Library of Congress</i>, guides.loc.gov/globalization/definition. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>"Globalization." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/globalization. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Government Regulation	<p>Government Regulation is "a law that controls the way that a business can operate" (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Government Regulation").</p> <p>"Government Regulation." <i>Cambridge Business English Dictionary</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/government-regulation. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Governmental System	<p>Governmental System refers to "the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions and which is usually classified according to the distribution of power within it" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Government").</p> <p>"Government." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021. www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/government. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Historical Narrative	<p>Historical Narrative means an interpretation of events explaining when, where, and why</p>

	<p>an event transpired and often providing the larger significance or context (Fulda).</p> <p>Fulda, Daniel. "Historiographic Narration." <i>The Living Handbook of Narratology</i>, 25 March 2015, www.lhn.uni-hamburg.de/node/123.html. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Historical Symbol	<p>Historical is defined as "used in the past and reproduced in historical presentations" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Historical"). Symbol is defined as "a communication element intended to simply represent or stand for a complex of person, object, group, or idea. Symbols may be presented graphically" (Britannica.com, "Symbol"). Therefore, Historical Symbol is a communication element intended to represent, or stand for, a complex of person, object, group, or idea from the past or reproduced in historical presentations.</p> <p>"Historical." Merriam-Webster.com, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Historical. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>"Symbol." Britannica.com, 2013, www.britannica.com/topic/symbol. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Human Characteristic	<p>Human Characteristic refers to traits, qualities, or properties related to a person. Examples of human characteristics include "language, religion, political systems, economic systems, and population distribution" (NationalGeographic.org, "Geography Standard 4").</p> <p>"Geography Standard 4." <i>NationalGeographic.org</i>, www.nationalgeographic.org/standards/national-geography-standards/4/#:~:text=Things%20such%20as%20language%2C%20religion,the%20characteristics%20of%20a%20place. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Human Geography	<p>Human Geography is the "study of the interrelationships between people, place, and environment, and how these vary spatially and temporally across and between locations" (Dartmouth Library).</p> <p>"A Short Definition for Human Geography." <i>Dartmouth Library</i>, researchguides.dartmouth.edu/human_geography. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>

Human Rights	<p>Human rights are “rights we have simply because we exist as human beings - they are not granted by any state. These universal rights are inherent to us all, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. They range from the most fundamental - the right to life - to those that make life worth living, such as the rights to food, education, work, health, and liberty” (United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner).</p> <p>“What are Human Rights?” United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 2021, www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/WhatareHumanRights.aspx. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Identity	<p>Identity is the “distinguishing character of personality of an individual” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Identity”). Identity can further be defined as “an individual’s sense of self defined by (a) a set of physical, psychological, and interpersonal characteristics that is not wholly shared with any other person and (b) a range of affiliations (e.g., ethnicity) and social roles. Identity involves a sense of continuity, or the feeling that one is the same person today that one was yesterday or last year (despite physical or other changes). Such a sense is derived from one’s body sensations; one’s body image; and the feeling that one’s memories, goals, values, expectations, and beliefs belong to the self. Also called personal identity” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, “Identity”).</p> <p>Ethnic Identity is “an individual’s sense of being a person who is defined, in part, by membership in a specific ethnic group. This sense is usually considered to be a complex construct involving shared social, cultural, linguistic, religious, and often racial factors but identical with none of them” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, “Ethnic Identity”).</p> <p>Gender Identity is “one’s self-identification as male or female. Although the dominant approach in psychology for many years had been to regard gender identity as residing in individuals, the important influence of societal structures, cultural expectations, and personal interactions in its development is now recognized as well. Significant evidence now exists to support the conceptualization of gender identity as influenced by both environmental and biological factors” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, “Gender</p>

	<p>Identity”).</p> <p>With Regional defined as “relating to or coming from a particular part of a country,” such as “a regional accent/dialect/newspaper” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Regional”), a Regional Identity could be defined as an individual’s sense of self defined by the individual’s relation to a particular part of a country.</p> <p>With Religious defined as “of, relating to, or involved with religion, or living and worshipping according to the beliefs of a particular religion” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Religious”), Religious Identity could be defined as an individual’s sense of self defined by the individual’s relation to or involvement with religion or beliefs of a particular religion.</p> <p>“Ethnic Identity.” <i>APA Dictionary of Psychology</i>. American Psychological Association, 2020. APA.org, dictionary.apa.org/ethnic-identity. Accessed 14 June 2021.</p> <p>“Gender Identity.” <i>APA Dictionary of Psychology</i>. American Psychological Association, 2020. APA.org, dictionary.apa.org/gender-identity. Accessed 14 June 2021.</p> <p>“Identity.” <i>APA Dictionary of Psychology</i>. American Psychological Association, 2020, APA.org, dictionary.apa.org/identity. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p> <p>“Identity.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/identity. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p> <p>“Regional.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/regional. Accessed 14 June 2021.</p> <p>“Religious.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/religious. Accessed 14 June 2021.</p>
Imperialism	Imperialism is “the policy, practice, or advocacy of extending the power and dominion

	<p>of a nation especially by direct territorial acquisitions or by gaining indirect control over the political or economic life of other areas. <i>Broadly</i>: the extension or imposition of power, authority, or influence" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Imperialism").</p> <p>"Imperialism." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, merriam-webster.com/dictionary/imperialism. Accessed 7 June 2021</p>
Indigenous	<p>Indigenous means "of or relating to the earliest known inhabitants of a place and especially of a place that was colonized by a now-dominant group" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Indigenous").</p> <p>"Indigenous." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/indigenous. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Individual Rights	<p>Individual Rights are the rights protected by law in the <i>Constitution</i> that entitle citizens of the United States to be treated in a certain way (Annenberg Classroom).</p> <p>"Rights or Individual Rights." <i>Annenberg Classroom</i>, 2021, www.annenberghighschool.org/annenbergclassroom.org/glossary_term/rights-or-individual-rights/. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Individualism	<p>Individualism is the concept that "all values, rights, and duties originate in individuals" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Individualism").</p> <p>"Individualism." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/individualism. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Inequity	<p>Inequity is injustice or unfairness (Merriam-Webster.com, "Inequity").</p> <p>"Inequity." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/inequity. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Injustice	<p>Injustice is a "lack of fairness of justice" (Lexico.com, "Injustice").</p> <p>"Injustice." <i>Lexico.com</i>, 2021, www.lexico.com/en/definition/injustice. Accessed 7</p>

	June 2021.
Innovation	Innovation is “a new idea, method, or device” (Merriam-Webster.com , “Innovation”). “Innovation.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i> , 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/innovation. Accessed 7 June 2021.
Interdependence	Interdependence is “the state of being dependent upon one another” (Merriam-Webster.com , “Interdependence”). “Interdependence.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i> , 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/interdependence. Accessed 8 June 2021.
Intergovernmental	Intergovernmental means “existing or occurring between two or more governments or levels of government” (Merriam-Webster.com , “Intergovernmental”). “Intergovernmental.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i> , 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intergovernmental. Accessed 8 June 2021.
Investing	Investing is to commit money with the expectation of earning a financial return that exceeds the initial amount (Merriam-Webster.com , “Invest”). “Invest.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i> , 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/invest. Accessed 7 June 2021.
Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction is “the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law” (Merriam-Webster.com , “Jurisdiction”). “Jurisdiction.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i> , 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/jurisdiction. Accessed 7 June 2021.
Legal System	A Legal System is “the organizations and people in a country or area who work in the area of law” (CambridgeDictionary.org , “Legal System”). “Legal System.” <i>Cambridge Business English Dictionary</i> , Cambridge University Press,

	<p>2021. <i>CambridgeDictionary.org</i>, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/legal-system?q=legal+systems. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Macroeconomic Indicators	<p>Macroeconomic Indicators are economic data used by analysts to interpret current or future investment possibilities and are used to determine the overall health of an economy (Barone).</p> <p>Barone, Adam. "What is Economic Indicator?" <i>Investopedia</i>, 2020. www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economic_indicator.asp. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Macroeconomics	<p>Macroeconomics is "a branch of economics that studies how an overall economy-- the market or other systems that operate on a large scale--behaves" (Investopedia, "What is Macroeconomics?"). These systems may include, but are not limited to: inflation, price-level changes, rate of economic growth, national income, GDP, and unemployment (Investopedia, "What is Macroeconomics?").</p> <p>"What is Macroeconomics?" <i>Investopedia</i>, 2020, www.investopedia.com/terms/m/macroeconomics.asp. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Marginalized	<p>Marginalized is defined as "relegated to a marginal position within a society or group" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Marginalized"); marginal refers to being "excluded from or existing outside the mainstream of society, a group, or a school of thought" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Marginal").</p> <p>"Marginal." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/marginal. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p> <p>"Marginalized." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/marginalized. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Market Economy	<p>"A market economy is an economic system in which economic decisions and the pricing of goods and services are guided by the interactions of a country's individual citizens and businesses." (Investopedia, "What is a Market Economy?")</p>

	<p>"What is a Market Economy?" <i>Investopedia</i>, 2021, www.investopedia.com/terms/m/marketeeconomy.asp, 2021. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Microeconomics	<p>Microeconomics considers the implications of incentives and decisions to determine how they affect utilization and distribution of resources, and articulates why different goods have different values (Investopedia).</p> <p>"What is Microeconomics?" <i>Investopedia</i>, 2020, www.investopedia.com/terms/m/microeconomics.asp. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Mixed Economy	<p>A Mixed Economy is "an economic system where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods and services and decide on price with some government involvement in the economy" (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis).</p> <p>"Economics and Personal Finance Glossary." <i>Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis</i>, www.stlouisfed.org/education/glossary. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Monetary Policy	<p>Monetary Policy "refers to what the Federal Reserve, the nation's central bank, does to influence the amount of money and credit in the U.S. economy. What happens to money and credit affects interest rates (the cost of credit) and the performance of the U.S. economy" (FederalReserveEducation.org).</p> <p>"Monetary Policy Basics." <i>FederalReserveEducation.org</i>, www.federalreserveeducation.org/about-the-fed/structure-and-functions/monetary-policy. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Multiple Causation	<p>Multiple Causation is "the view that events, including behaviors, seldom result from single causes but instead from multiple causes working in complex combinations. Multiple causation contrasts with simple causation and, often, with linear causation" (APA Dictionary of Psychology, "Multiple Causation").</p> <p>"Multiple Causation." <i>APA Dictionary of Psychology</i>. American Psychological Association, 2020, APA.org/dictionary.apa.org/multiple-causation. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>

Naturalization	<p>Naturalization is “the process by which U.S. citizenship is granted to a lawful permanent resident after meeting the requirements established by Congress in the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)” (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services). This differs from Acquisition of citizenship, which “is obtained through U.S. citizenship parents either at birth or after birth, but before the age of 18” (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services).</p> <p>“Citizenship and Naturalization.” <i>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>, 5 July 2020, www.uscis.gov/citizenship/learn-about-citizenship/citizenship-and-Naturalization. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Opportunity Cost	<p>Opportunity Cost is “the added cost of using resources (as for production or speculative investment) that is the difference between the actual value resulting from such use and that of an alternative (such as another use of the same resources or an investment of equal risk but greater return)” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Opportunity Cost”).</p> <p>“Opportunity Cost.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2019, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/opportunity%20cost. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Oppression	<p>Oppression is “a situation in which people are governed in an unfair and cruel way and prevented from having opportunities and freedom” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Oppression”).</p> <p>“Oppression.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/oppression. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Philanthropy	<p>Philanthropy is defined as “an act or gift done or made for humanitarian purposes” or “an organization distributing or supported by funds set aside for humanitarian purposes” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Philanthropy”).</p> <p>“Philanthropy.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2019, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/philanthropy. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>

Population Distribution	<p>Population Distribution is the “arrangement or spread of people or organisms living in a given area” (NationalGeographic.org, “Glossary”).</p> <p>“Glossary.” <i>Nationalgeographic.org</i>, www.nationalgeographic.org/glossary/?term=population+distribution. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Prejudice	<p>Prejudice is “an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Prejudice”).</p> <p>“Prejudice.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. <i>CambridgeDictionary.org</i>, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/prejudice. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Price Level	<p>Price Level is “an average of prices at a particular time relative to that at some other time” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Price Level”).</p> <p>“Price Level.” Merriam-Webster.com, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/price%20level. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Primary Source	<p>Primary Source refers to a “firsthand or eyewitness account of information by an individual close to the topic” (Purdue Online Writing Lab).</p> <p>“Evaluating Sources: Where to Begin.” <i>Purdue Online Writing Lab</i>, 2020, owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/conducting_research/evaluating_sources_of_information/where_to_begin.html. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Privilege	<p>Privilege is a special right or advantage of a person or group (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Privilege”; Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary).</p> <p>“Privilege.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/privilege. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>“Privilege.” <i>Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary</i>, Oxford University Press, 2021,</p>

	<p>www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/us/definition/english/privilege_1. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Push-Pull Factors	<p>Push-Pull Factors “encourage a population to leave its home, pull factors are those that draw a population to another area or place” (OxfordReference.com).</p> <p>“Push-and-Pull Factors.” <i>Dictionary of the Social Sciences</i>, 2021. <i>OxfordReference.com</i>, www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100355608. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Racism	<p>Racism is the “belief that humans may be divided into separate and exclusive biological entities called “races”; that there is a causal link between inherited physical traits and traits of personality, intellect, morality, and other cultural and behavioral features; and that some races are innately superior to others” (Smedly). Racism is also defined as “a belief that race is a fundamental determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Racism”). Structural/Systemic Racism is defined as “a system in which public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations, and other norms work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial group inequity. It identifies dimensions of our history and culture that have allowed privileges associated with ‘whiteness’ and disadvantages associated with ‘color’ to endure and adapt over time. Structural racism is not something that a few people or institutions choose to practice. Instead it has been a feature of the social, economic and political systems in which we all exist” (The Aspen Institute); further, “In many ways ‘systemic racism’ and ‘structural racism’ are synonymous. If there is a difference between the terms, it can be said to exist in the fact that a structural racism analysis pays more attention to the historical, cultural, and social psychological aspects of our currently racialized society” (The Aspen Institute). Individual Racism “can include face-to-face or covert actions toward a person that intentionally express prejudice, hate or bias based on race” (The Aspen Institute).</p> <p>“Glossary for Understanding the Dismantling Structural Racism/Promoting Racial Equity Analysis.” <i>The Aspen Institute</i>, www.aspeninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf.</p>

	<p>Accessed 14 June 2021.</p> <p>“Racism.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2019, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/racism. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p> <p>Smedly, Audrey. “Racism.” <i>Britannica.com</i>, 2021, www.britannica.com/topic/racism. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Reconcentration	<p>Reconcentration “implies the movement back to city [centers] after dispersal. It is primarily driven by the failure of the enterprise and social conditions of the dispersed settlement systems, through economic change, environmental change, political change or civil conflict or war” (Douglas).</p> <p>Douglas, Ian. “Reconcentration.” <i>Companion Encyclopedia of Geography</i>, 2nd Edition. 31 Oct. 2018, pp. 487-516, www.taylorfrancis.com/books/edit/10.4324/9780203461778/companion-encyclopedia-geography-ian-douglas-richard-huggett-chris-perkins?refId=d05529f5-9914-44b1-96a0-29314ff8e2a3. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Reform	<p>Reform means “to put or change into an improved form or condition” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Reform”).</p> <p>“Reform.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reform. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Resistance	<p>Resistance is “group opposition to the political, economic, or social actions and policies of a government or society” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, “Social Resistance”).</p> <p>“Resistance. <i>APA Dictionary of Psychology</i>. American Psychological Association, 2020, APA.org/dictionary.apa.org/social-resistance. Accessed 10 June 2021.</p>
Secondary Source	<p>Secondary Source refers to a source “that is more removed from an event, usually written after the event has happened” (Purdue Online Writing Lab).</p>

	<p>"Evaluating Sources: Where to Begin." <i>Purdue Online Writing Lab</i>, 2020, owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/conducting_research/evaluating_sources_of_information/where_to_begin.html. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Segregation	<p>Segregation is the "separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area" (Merriam-Webster.com, "Segregation") and "treating them differently" (CambridgeDictionary.org, "Segregation").</p> <p>"Segregation." <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/Segregation. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>"Segregation." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Segregation. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Settlement Pattern	<p>A settlement pattern describes the distribution of human activities and populations across the landscape and identifies the spatial relationships between these activities and the identified populations (The Oxford Companion to Archaeology).</p> <p>"Settlement Pattern Analysis." <i>The Oxford Companion to Archaeology (1 ed.)</i>, 1996. <i>OxfordReference.com</i>, www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780195076189.001.0001/acref-9780195076189-e-0392, 1996. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Slavery	<p>Slavery is a condition when a person is held in forced servitude (Merriam-Webster.com, "Slavery"), specifically in which one human being is owned by another. Slaves were considered by law as property and were denied rights held by free people (Hellie).</p> <p>Hellie, Richard. "Slavery." <i>Britannica.com</i>, 2020 www.britannica.com/topic/slavery-sociology. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>"Slavery." <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/slavery. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>

Social Justice	<p>Social Justice is a subcategory of justice that focuses on the common good and the obligation of individuals to contribute to society, “while acknowledging the role of the state and civil society to remove barriers” that inhibit some members of our society (Weigert).</p> <p>Weigert, Kathleen. “Social Justice: Historical and Theoretical Considerations.” <i>International Encyclopedia of Social & Behavioral Science (Second Edition)</i>, 2015, www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/social-justice, 2015. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Social Movement	<p>A social movement is a campaign that supports a social goal. The aim of the campaign is normally either to implement or prevent a change in “society’s structure or values” (Turner).</p> <p>Turner, Ralph. “Social Movement.” <i>Britannica.com</i>, 2020, www.britannica.com/topic/social-movement. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
Social Structure	<p>Social Structure refers to “the internal institutionalized relationships built up by persons living within a group (such as a family or community) especially with regard to the hierarchical organization of status and to the rules and principles regulating behavior” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Social Structure”).</p> <p>“Social Structure.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/social%20structure. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
Sovereignty	<p>Sovereignty is “supreme power,” particularly in reference to political situations (Merriam-Webster.com, “Sovereignty”).</p> <p>“Sovereignty.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sovereignty. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Specialization	<p>Specialization is “a particular area of knowledge or the process of becoming an expert in a particular area” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Specialization”).</p> <p>“Specialization.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge</p>

	University Press, 2021. <i>CambridgeDictionary.org</i> , dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/specialization. Accessed 6 June 2021.
Status	<p>Status varies with social context and is “closely correlated with etiquette and morality and in many societies rises with the liberal use of wealth” (Britannica.com, “Status”). Status is also defined as “an accepted or official position, especially in a social group” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Status”). “Status may be ascribed—that is, assigned to individuals at birth without reference to any innate abilities—or achieved, requiring special qualities and gained through competition and individual effort. Ascribed status is typically based on sex, age, race, family relationships, or birth, while achieved status may be based on education, occupation, marital status, accomplishments, or other factors” (Britannica.com, “Status”).</p> <p>“Social Status.” <i>Britannica.com</i>, 2021, www.britannica.com/topic/social-status. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>“Status.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. <i>CambridgeDictionary.org</i>, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/status. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Stereotype	<p>Stereotype is “a set idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Stereotype”).</p> <p>“Stereotype.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. <i>CambridgeDictionary.org</i>, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/stereotype. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Tradition	<p>A tradition is “an inherited, established, or customary pattern of thought, action, or behavior” or a “belief or story or a body of beliefs or stories relating to the past that are commonly accepted as historical though not verifiable” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Tradition”).</p> <p>“Tradition.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/tradition. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>

<p>Traditional Economy</p>	<p>Traditional is defined as “following or conforming to tradition (see tradition): adhering to past practices or established conventions” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Traditional”), and economy is defined as the structure or conditions of economic life in a country, area, or period (Merriam-Webster.com, “Economy”). Therefore, traditional economy may be defined as a structure of trade in which decisions are made based on customs, beliefs, religion, habits, etc.</p> <p>“Economy.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/economy. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p> <p>“Traditional.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/traditional. Accessed 8 June 2021.</p>
<p>Turning Point</p>	<p>Turning Point is a “point at which a significant change occurs” (Merriam-Webster.com, “Turning Point”). A turning point is the “time at which a situation starts to change in an important way” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Turning Point”).</p> <p>“Turning Point.” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2021. CambridgeDictionary.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/turning-point. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p> <p>“Turning Point.” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/turning%20point. Accessed 7 June 2021.</p>
<p>Two-Party System</p>	<p>Two-Party System is a “political system in which the electorate gives its votes largely to only two major parties and in which one or the other party can win a majority in the legislature. The United States is the classic example of a nation with a two-party system” (Britannica.com, “Two-Party System”). Further information on Two-Party Systems can be found in this online reference (Merriam-Webster.com, “Two-Party”).</p> <p>“Two-Party System.” <i>Britannica.com</i>, 2021, www.britannica.com/topic/two-party-system. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>“Two-Party” <i>Merriam-Webster.com</i>, 2021, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/</p>

	two-party. Accessed 6 June 2021.
Voluntary Migration	<p>Voluntary Migration, as opposed to forced migration or involuntary migration, refers to a migratory movement that does not involve force, compulsion, or coercion. Drivers for both voluntary migration and involuntary migration might include the following: “[A] positive desire for change, entrepreneurship, skills transfer, family reunification, cultural expectations, and filling [labor] demands abroad, and/or include responding to sudden shocks, slow onset pressures, or chronic hardships, such as those associated with underdevelopment, poverty, food insecurity, poor governance, disasters, climate change, environmental degradation, cultural factors, inequalities, persecution, human rights violations, armed conflicts, violence or serious disturbances of public order” (Glossary on Migration, “Drivers of Migration”).</p> <p>“Drivers of Migration.” <i>Glossary on Migration</i>, International Organization for Migration, 2019. <i>IOM.int</i>, publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Voter Suppression	<p>Voter Suppression is “any behavior intended to deter an eligible voter from casting a ballot” (Freeman et al.).</p> <p>Freeman, Brian, et al. “Voter Suppression: New Hampshire’s Response to a National Problem.” <i>Rockefeller Center at Dartmouth College: The Center for Public Policy and the Social Sciences</i>, 2009, rockefeller.dartmouth.edu/sites/Rockefeller.drupalmulti-prod.dartmouth.edu/files/prs_brief_0809-02.pdf, 2009. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p>
Xenophobia	<p>Xenophobia is the “extreme dislike or fear of foreigners, their customs, their religions, etc.” (CambridgeDictionary.org, “Xenophobia”). Xenophobia is characterized by “hostile attitudes or aggressive behavior toward people of other nationalities, ethnic groups, regions, or neighborhoods” (APA Dictionary of Psychology, “Xenophobia”).</p> <p>“Xenophobia” <i>APA Dictionary of Psychology</i>. American Psychological Association, 2020, APA.org, dictionary.apa.org/xenophobia. Accessed 6 June 2021.</p> <p>“Xenophobia” <i>Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus</i>, Cambridge</p>

	University Press, 2021. <i>CambridgeDictionary.org</i> , dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/xenophobia . Accessed 6 June 2021.
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conducting_research/evaluating_sources_of_information/where_to_begin.html. Accessed 7 June 2021.

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