

CRCT Social Studies Review- 6th Grade

Geography- Physical and Political Locations

Physical Features:

1. Ural Mtns.	The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia. It is located in Russia
2. Pyrenees Mtns.	The mountain range that forms the border between France and Spain.
3. Alps Mtns.	The mountain range located in Italy, France and Switzerland
4. Rocky Mtns.	This mountain range is located in the western region of Canada and extends into the US
5. Sierra Madre Mtns.	These mountain ranges run down the eastern and western coasts of Mexico
6. Andes Mtns.	This mountain range runs along the western coast of South America. It is the longest in the world.
7. Great Dividing Range	This mountain range is in Eastern Australia and keeps rain from getting to the hot Outback
8. Scandinavian Peninsula	Norway and Sweden are part of this peninsula
9. Iberian Peninsula	Spain and Portugal are part of this peninsula
10. Danube River	This river runs from the Black Forest into the Black Sea
11. Amazon River	This river is the longest river in South America and is located in a dense tropical rainforest
12. Rhine River	This river begins in the Alps and flows into the North Sea. It is Germany's longest river
13. St. Lawrence River	This river is part of the St Lawrence Seaway that connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
14. Great Victoria Desert	This desert is located in Southwestern Australia
15. Atacama Desert	This desert located in Chile near the Andes mountains is the driest regions of South America
16. Hudson Bay	This bay is the largest bay in Canada and it is named after the English explorer that explored it
17. Canadian Shield	Rough, rocky region of Canada around Hudson Bay where Canada's mineral resources can be located
18. Great Barrier Reef	This land feature is located in the Coral Sea, and it made from the skeletons of tiny sea animals
19. Great European Plain	This land region is where much of Europe's agricultural work takes place
20. Ayer's Rock	This red rock land feature is in the Outback in central Australia, and is sacred to Aborigines
21. Coral Sea	This sea is located off the northeastern coast of Australia
22. Caribbean Islands	This sea contains many small islands. It is located east of Mexico
23. Mediterranean Sea	This sea is located between Europe and Africa. Countries that border this sea have a nice climate
24. Gulf of Mexico	This body of water is located between Florida and Mexico
25. English Channel	This body of water separates the United Kingdom and France.
26. Panama Canal	This man made waterway connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
27. St. Lawrence Seaway	This man made waterway connects the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean
28. Pacific Ocean	The western coasts on the US, Mexico, Canada and South America border what ocean?
29. Atlantic Ocean	The eastern coasts of the US, Mexico, Canada, and South America border what ocean?
30. Indian Ocean	Australia borders the Pacific and _____ Oceans.
31. Great Lakes	This is a group of five lakes in Canada. Four of these lakes border United States as well.

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Political Features (Name the country):

1. Australia	island nation located in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Tourism is a major industry here. It is also a world producer of wool. Its major trading partners include the US and other Pacific Rim countries in Asia. Most of its people live near the eastern border because most of the country is extremely dry. They speak English.
2. Canada	is bordered by the United States, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Arctic Ocean. Its major environmental problem is keeping the Great Lakes clean. Its major trading partner is the United States. Most of its people live near the US border because the climate is warmer and more jobs exist there. They speak English here.
3. Mexico	is bordered by the United States, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Belize and Guatemala. The major environmental problem here is air pollution in its national capital
4. Brazil	is bordered by ten South American countries. It is the largest country of South America. They speak Portuguese here. The major environment problem here is the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. Most people live in urban areas here near the coast
5. Bolivia	is a landlocked South American country, but it is not Paraguay
6. Panama	connects Central and South America together
7. Venezuela	is bordered by Brazil and Colombia. Its main export is oil. Environmental problems like oil spills.
8. Paraguay	is border by Venezuela, Panama, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru
9. Belgium	is a small European country that is bordered by Netherlands, Germany, Luxemburg, and France
10. Russia	is the largest country in Europe. Part of it is also located in Asia. Most of its people live in the European part because the climate is warmer there
11. Ukraine	used to be part of the Soviet Union. It is where the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant disaster occurred. It is bordered by Russia, Belarus, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Moldova, and Hungary
12. France	This country is bordered by Spain, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg, and Germany
13. Spain	This country is the only large country to share a border with Portugal- the Iberian Peninsula
14. Germany	This large European country shares borders with France, Poland, Denmark, and many other countries. Its major environmental concern includes acid rain that has destroyed much of the Black Forest
15. Poland	When Germany invaded this neighboring country in 1939, World War II began. This country is also bordered by Czech Republic, Slovakia, Belarus, Russia and Ukraine
16. Italy	this boot shaped country is a peninsula that jets outs into the Mediterranean Sea. It borders France, Switzerland, and Austria
17. United Kingdom	This island nation is located in the North Sea in Europe. It is made up of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. Its major environmental concern includes air pollution in its major cities
18. Cuba	This island is located in the Caribbean Sea (the largest island in the sea) People speak Spanish
19. Haiti	This island nation is located in the Caribbean Sea. It shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. They speak French here

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History and Culture

Age of Exploration and Imperialism:

1. Age of Exploration	Period of history when Europe colonized North/South America in the 1500-1600's
2. Age of Imperialism	Period of European history when Europe colonized much of Asia, Africa, Australia
3. Slave Trade	The movement of slaves from Africa to the New World, raw materials from the New World to Europe, and the finished goods from Europe to Africa
4. Columbian Exchange	The exchange of plants, animals, people and diseases from one hemisphere to another
5. Prince Henry	Created a School of Navigation training Portuguese explorers using new tools for exploration. He funded voyages and sent explorers around Africa to find a trade route to Asia
6. Christopher Columbus	Italian explorer that sailed for Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He discovered the New World. The exchange of good between the Old and New World was named after him.
7. Great Britain	This country sent explorers like Cabot and Hudson to the New World. They claimed Canada and the United States. Later, they would colonize Australia during the age of Imperialism.
8. Spain	This country sent conquistadors to the New World and colonized most of Latin America. In fact, most of Latin America speaks this country's
9. Portugal	This country explored and founded Brazil. It's why Brazil speaks Portuguese
10. France	This country claimed the area of Canada called Quebec (also colonized Haiti)
11. Pizarro	This conquistador defeated the Incan empire and its leader Atahualpa
12. Cortes	This conquistador defeated the Aztec empire and its leader Montezuma
13. Aztecs	This indigenous population was conquered by a Spanish conquistador, killed by European diseases, removed from their land, and enslaved. Their empire was located in Mexico
14. Incas	This indigenous population was conquered by a Spanish conquistador, killed by European diseases, removed from their land, and enslaved. Their empire was located in the Andes Mtns.
15. Inuit	This indigenous people have been mistreated by the Canadian government but recently have been granted more rights and their own land called Nunavut
16. Aborigines	This indigenous people were mistreated by the British settlers. They were killed for trespassing. They were killed by European diseases. They were forced into the Outback. Their children were placed in white homes. They did not gain rights as citizens until 1970

Independence Movements:

1. L'Ouverture	Led Haiti to Independence, freed the slaves of Haiti
2. Simon Bolivar	Led many South American countries to independence, became president of Gran Colombia and was called the Liberator
3. Miguel Hidalgo	Led the Cry of Dolores, Mexico's first revolt for independence, was executed, was a Catholic priest known as the Father of Independence

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4. Australia	This country wanted freedom from Great Britain. They are an independent country today but are still part of the Commonwealth of Nation
5. Canada	This country gained independence from Great Britain in 1901, but it is still a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Some people would like for the country to change its government from a parliamentary to a presidential democracy

World Conflict and Other Revolutions:

1. World War I	This war began in 1914 when Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated. Other causes of the war included nationalism, imperialism, and building armies and alliances. The 2 main groups were the Allied Forces and the Central Powers (The Allies won)
2. Russian Revolution	This revolution was caused by food shortages. Other causes included Russia's involvement in WWI, the Czar's poor leadership abilities, and the mistreatment of the poor
3. Treaty of Versailles	This is the Treaty that ended WWI. It blamed Germany for the war and forced Germany to pay for the war. It also gave German land to France and took away Germany's army
4. World War II	This war began in 1938 when Germany invaded Poland. Its causes included Treaty of Versailles, the Depression, and rise of Nazism in Europe. The 2 main groups were the Allies (Great Britain, France, US, and Soviet Union) and the Axis (Germany, Italy, and Japan). Allies won
5. The Cold War	This is the period when the US and Soviet Union threatened each other with nuclear war. During this time the Soviet Union tried to spread communism and the United States tried to stop them. The conflict began after WWII when the Soviet Union refused to give up control of Eastern European countries and East Germany. These countries became communist. The city of Berlin was divided in half as well. Eastern Berlin was communist. The western half was democratic
6. Cuban Revolution	This revolution involved the use of guerilla war tactics. Fidel Castro led the revolution to overthrow the Cuban president Batista. He then made Cuba a communist country
7. Joseph Stalin	The Soviet dictator that was in charge of the Soviet Union during WWII
8. Adolf Hitler	The dictator of Germany that led to WWII and was the leader of the Holocaust
9. Fidel Castro	The communist autocrat of Cuba. He allowed the Soviet Union to place Missiles in Cuba causing the Cuban Missile Crisis
10. Zapatistas	This group in Chiapas, Mexico wants rights and freedom for poor native farmers
11. Quebec	French speakers in this province in Canada want the province to be separate – known as Separatists

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Economic Vocabulary Review

Economic Systems:

1. Mixed	All democratic countries in the world have this type of system. It is when buyers and sellers control some aspects of the economy, but the government controls other aspects of the economy. Sometimes cultures and beliefs may also impact economic decisions in this system as well
2. Command	Communist countries like the former Soviet Union, former East Germany and modern day Cuba are closest to this system on the economic continuum. In this system the government controls what is produced, for whom it is produced, and how it is produced
3. Traditional	Indigenous groups like the Aztecs, Inuit, and Aborigines would have this type of economic system. It is based on customs and beliefs. They do not use money, but instead barter for goods
4. Market	This type of economic system is based on supply and demand. Buyers and sellers control all aspects of this economic system

Economic Factors that Impact Standard of Living:

1. GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	The total goods and services produced in a country. The higher this is the wealthier the nation is. It also indicates how high the standard of living is in a country
2. Literacy Rate	Percentage of people that can read and write. The higher this is, the higher the GDP of a nation is
3. Human Capital	Education and training workers is an example of investment in this. This would also raise the GDP of a nation
4. Physical Capital	Investment in newer technology and better factories and buildings would be an example of this. This would also raise the GDP
5. Entrepreneur	A person who takes a risk by investing in or starting a business
6. Investment	Using money to make more money
7. Credit	Borrowing money you do not have but will have to pay back with interest
8. Scarcity	Not having enough resources
9. Specialization	Producing one part of a whole product

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Economic Vocabulary Review

Trade Barriers:

1. Physical Barriers	Mountains, deserts, rivers, seas
2. Trade Barriers	Tariffs, embargos, quotas, and blockades
3. Quota	Limiting the amount of goods that can be traded
4. Tariff	A tax on imported goods
5. Blockade	Surrounding an area and not allowing goods to enter or leave the area (The Soviet Union tried to do this to West Berlin. The US did this to Cuba)
6. Embargo	Not allowing businesses in one country to trade with another country (The US placed this on Cuba)
7. Exchange	What you have to do if your currency is not the same as the country you are trying to trade with
8. European Union	The name of the economic community in Europe that is a confederation of nations that eliminated tariffs and uses a common currency called the Euro
9. North American Free Trade Agreement	The name of the trade agreement between the US, Canada, and Mexico

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Government Vocabulary Review

Ways to Structure Government:

1. Confederation	Local bodies maintain power. No central governments control these local bodies. Examples would be the European Nation and the Commonwealth of Nations
2. Federal	Countries that have local bodies (usually states, provinces or territories) and allow the states to make some government decisions, but also have a central government. Examples would be Russia, Germany, Mexico, Brazil, Australia and Canada
3. Unitary	Countries that do not have local bodies (states or counties or provinces) where the central government makes all government decisions. An example would be Cuba

Types of Governments:

1. Autocracy	Government with one leader that makes all government decisions. Citizens do not have freedoms or rights. No valid elections are held
2. Oligarchy	A small group of leaders make the decisions for the whole country. The leaders are usually wealthy. Citizens have no rights or freedoms. No valid elections are held.
3. Democracy	Citizens have the responsibility to vote in order to impact government. They choose leaders for the government through this election. Also called a republic
4. Parliamentary Democracy	Type of democracy where citizens elect people to a lawmaking body called the parliament. The parliament then selects a prime minister as head of government based on the political party that has the most members in parliament. It is also called a constitutional monarchy because the head of state is a monarch that has ceremonial duties. Examples include United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia
5. Presidential Democracy	Citizens directly elect a president as their head of government. The president may also have a vice president, prime minister or chancellor that helps him/her with executive duty. Usually the elected president chooses this person. Examples include Russia, Germany, Mexico and Brazil

Branches of Government:

1. Legislature	This branch makes the laws. Examples include the parliament and/ or congress that is made up of different houses (House of Commons, House of Lords, Senate).
2. Executive	This branch executes the laws. It includes the president and prime minister
3. Judicial	This branch interprets the law and decides when a law has been broken