**Unit 2 Social Studies Vocabulary Words**

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| **1** https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/gdKmylW3i14ZODsKc-xYifMhivPqtprBzvL79rq4hcaBKWjOuNwyGtkgTHlThhnq_2hcUk4E9nSDtyhcaUSDg8UFoMi7Lj8yHDt5M50oheMKDlAMVLM1NpcOagxlYFIkIvXWZJA52VnoliNqrg  **history**  the study of the past    ***Example*:**  When you study history you study about people and events of the past.    (SS050201) | **2**  **historian**  a person who studies the past  https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/nSy0KlqyfK3HkjDd2qEfObSww7Kb549zLuuUhDC7w6J2k0IGQpStj0rG8xyk0OF3QQfpK2ZAusidwYLpmYWH8pEIyXK-TJ7VIXRWznm7nJIa9HnFXsm2FnFzX8LUDJS2MVZbqoPGMqg9BySgwQ  ***Example*:**  A historian studies clues from the past.  (SS050201) |
| **3**  **primary sources**  records made by people who saw or took place in an eventhttps://lh5.googleusercontent.com/8-856z5e6_MRfq_taouVfBjlt2RFSFAf7Iw7DHba6aa7jiZ5HYZgGntJZgOJq0bMrQxIM4n51zvhiN071ctDQfawCKZx3X3-uew0aAawLWy4aG-0DHkNlDSwY77QftyQkRQMrY6jWgsaaW9O8w  ***Example*:**  Photographs, diaries, newspaper articles and letters are primary sources.  (SS050201) | **4**  **secondary**  **sources**  records written by someone who was not there at the time of the eventhttps://lh5.googleusercontent.com/JTIThCBEmlU4BXU74W13rEu1ZaYF1slhD176Uco72v1Rapa5gVB1b5t1Ua8zUHfrBSzDi3tcsHVFxtYSPc_teD4YbmJbpEtc0SHzlpd_meUhxCSJqCZiXGwmA2u0SNVGk2NWoRHIOW17GbNOXA  ***Example*:**  Textbooks are secondary sources  (SS050201) |
| **5**https://docs.google.com/a/dearbornschools.org/drawings/d/s6BKDkOR6VcwLaenFuRvepA/image?w=57&h=97&rev=1&ac=1  **chronological**  **order**  time sequence    ***Example*:**  He put the events in Michigan history in chronological order.  (SS050201) | **6**https://docs.google.com/a/dearbornschools.org/drawings/d/s2ZveiJF-Qo-xKqGW1h4how/image?w=65&h=97&rev=1&ac=1  **timeline**  a diagram that shows the  order in which events happened  ***Example*:**  You can make a timeline of important events in your life.  (SS050201) |

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| **7**  **century**  100 years  ***Example*:**  The timeline showed four centuries.    (SS050201) | **8**  **point of view**  how a person looks at a problem or an eventhttps://lh6.googleusercontent.com/euzzw0buKVl3l3FSm47_FDtfrJaSH1dl-B_F31HNooezuzVgIkfED9aGr4DqBoJPGvIq5DyruGk-IA4gN2k7_H3f8cayvohtMoTEGvG0VUAD7OVBoXueWSHjTnLm3VoaoMfVy-gdCOnxFB6BuAhttps://lh6.googleusercontent.com/eDqSuMjgiHlixAwopUZmZB8c4xa04VeAj9xt7Bd02CJeWW_RxvKV2DjOFAoeIDaV7ugQs1i9J8BqIEHTOzc3QtExtrtFOSo47PnVt2YteJfQOdkf8nksdQ9dYPRPwIdP7qPCCgRP5qpV4rjEAw  ***Example*:**  People can have different points of view because their ages or backgrounds are different.  (SS050201) |
| **9**https://docs.google.com/a/dearbornschools.org/drawings/d/sp3x_NfPy2P0CY4yM6qNXKA/image?w=71&h=131&rev=1&ac=1  **cause**  an action that  makes something else  happen  ***Example*:**  One cause of population growth in Michigan was the opening of the Erie Canal.  (SS050201) | **10**https://docs.google.com/a/dearbornschools.org/drawings/d/sfCr-Au5tLqcQ_j3xdubQnQ/image?w=71&h=131&rev=1&ac=1  **effect**  something that results  from something  else happening  ***Example*:**  One effect of the fur trade in Michigan was that American Indians and the French began to interact.  (SS050201) |