

social studies

VA SOL STUDY GUIDES

GEOGRAPHY ADAPTATIONS

3.7 People in different world cultures adapted to their environment.

ANCIENT CHINA

The people in ancient China adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Farming in fertile soil found along rivers
- ☐ Fishing in the rivers and seas
- ☐ Mining natural resources



ANCIENT EGYPT

The people in ancient Egypt adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Farming in fertile soil found along the Nile river
- ☐ Creating irrigation systems
- ☐ Trading along the Mediterranean Coast



ANCIENT GREECE

The people in ancient Greece adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Limiting farming due to mountains
- ☐ Trading on the Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Building ships to fish and trade on the Mediterranean Sea



ANCIENT ROME

The people in ancient Rome adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Limiting farming due to mountains
- ☐ Trading on the Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Building roads to connect to land in western Europe and Africa



ANCIENT MALI

The people in ancient Mali adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Mining gold
- ☐ Trading gold for salt from the Sahara Desert
- ☐ Farming and raising animals on the grassland



GREECE

Greece influenced the present world in terms of architecture, government, and geography. It is an island made up of a major sea, mountain range, and culture used different resources to produce goods and services.

Architecture: Greeks used columns in their buildings. A famous example that still exists today is the Parthenon.

Government: Ancient Greece is the birthplace of democracy. Democracy means "government by the people." Greece had a direct democracy which is a system in which people vote to make their own laws.

Art: Greeks used sculptures and paintings. These were used in many ways. Some were used to honor the gods. Some were used to tell stories. Some were used to show the power of the state.

Science: The Greeks were the first to use logic to explain the world. They were the first to use the scientific method. They were the first to use the concept of a hypothesis.



Geography: Greece is a country that is difficult to travel through due to its mountains. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea. It is located on a peninsula that is surrounded by the sea on three sides.

Trade: The Greeks were the first to use the concept of trade. They were the first to use the concept of a market. They were the first to use the concept of a currency.



Europe: The Greeks were the first to use the concept of Europe. They were the first to use the concept of a continent. They were the first to use the concept of a nation.

Asia: The Greeks were the first to use the concept of Asia. They were the first to use the concept of a continent. They were the first to use the concept of a nation.



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3RD GRADE S.S. STANDARDS

SKILLS	<p>3.1 The student will demonstrate skills for historical thinking, geographical analysis, economic decision making, and responsible citizenship by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identifying artifacts and primary and secondary sources to understand events in world cultures; b) using geographic information to support an understanding of world cultures; c) interpreting charts, graphs, and pictures to determine characteristics of people, places, or events in world cultures; d) summarizing points and evidence to answer a question; e) comparing and contrasting ideas and perspectives to better understand people or events in world cultures; f) determining relationships with multiple causes or effects; g) explaining connections across time and place; h) using a decision-making model to make informed decisions; i) practicing good citizenship skills and respect for rules and laws while collaborating, compromising, and participating in classroom activities; and j) accessing a variety of media, including online resources.
HISTORY	<p>3.2 The student will explain how the contributions of ancient China and Egypt have influenced the present world in terms of architecture, inventions, the calendar, and written language.</p> <p>3.3 The student will explain how the contributions of ancient Greece and Rome have influenced the present world in terms of architecture, government (direct and representative democracy), and sports.</p> <p>3.4 The student will describe the oral tradition (storytelling), government (kings), and economic development (trade) of the early West African empire of Mali.</p>
GEOGRAPHY	<p>3.5 The student will develop map skills and an understanding of change over time by locating major ancient world cultures on world maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) at the beginning of their culture; b) during their period of greatest influence; and c) today. <p>3.6 The student will develop map skills by using globes and maps to locate and describe major rivers, mountain ranges, and other geographic features of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Africa; b) Asia; c) Europe; d) North America; and e) South America. <p>3.7 The student will describe how people in ancient world cultures adapted to their environment.</p>
ECONOMICS	<p>3.8 The student will demonstrate an understanding of different cultures and the natural, human, and capital resources they used in the production of goods and services.</p> <p>3.9 The student will recognize that because people and regions cannot produce everything they want, they specialize in what they do best and trade for the rest.</p> <p>3.10 The student will identify examples of making an economic choice and will explain the idea of opportunity cost (what is given up when making a choice).</p>
CIVICS	<p>3.11 The student will explain the responsibilities of a good citizen, with emphasis on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) respecting and protecting the rights and property of others; b) taking part in the voting process when making classroom decisions; c) describing actions that can improve the school and community; d) demonstrating self-discipline and self-reliance; e) practicing honesty and trustworthiness; and e) describing the purpose of rules. <p>3.12 The student will recognize the importance of government in the community, Virginia, and the United States of America by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) explaining the purpose of laws; b) explaining that the basic purposes of government are to make laws, carry out laws, and decide if laws have been broken; and c) explaining that government protects the rights and property of individuals. <p>3.13 The student will recognize that Americans are a people of diverse ethnic origins, customs, and traditions and are united by the basic principles of a republican form of government and respect for individual rights and freedoms.</p>

VOCABULARY

HISTORY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Ancient: long ago ❑ Architecture: the design of buildings ❑ Contribution: the act or giving or doing something ❑ Direct Democracy: a government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws ❑ Representative Democracy: a government in which people vote for and elect a smaller group of citizens to make rules and laws for everyone
ECONOMICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Natural Resource: materials that come directly from nature (ex. Water, soil, wood, coal) ❑ Human Resource: people working to produce goods and services ❑ Capital Resource: goods made by people and used to produce more goods and services (ex. Machines) ❑ Producers: people who use resources to make goods and provide resources ❑ Goods: things that people make or use to satisfy wants ❑ Services: activities that satisfy people's wants ❑ Economic Choice: the choice that is made when given multiple options ❑ Opportunity Cost: the next best choice that is given up when an economic choice is made
CIVICS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Rules: guidelines for how people should act or behave ❑ Laws: rules written and carried out by the government ❑ Community: a place where people live, work, and play ❑ Government: a group of people that make laws, carry out laws, and decide if laws have been broken ❑ Republican Form of Government: representative democracy, people vote for and elect a smaller group of citizens to make rules and laws for everyone

CHINA

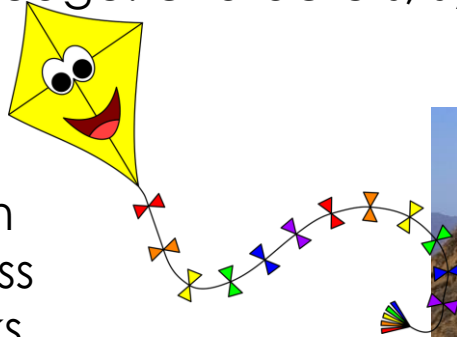
3.2 China influenced the present world in terms of inventions, architecture, and written language.
 3.6b Asia's geography is, in part, made up of a major river, mountain range, and desert.
 3.8 Different cultures used different resources to produce goods and services.

ANCIENT HISTORY

❑ Written language: characters, symbols

❑ Inventions:

- Kite
- Silk cloth
- Compass
- Fireworks



❑ Architecture: Great Wall

ECONOMICS

The people of ancient China:

- ❑ Farmed in fertile soil along rivers
- ❑ Fished in the rivers and seas
- ❑ Mined natural resources
- ❑ Made pottery
- ❑ Traded Goods



GEOGRAPHY

- ❑ Located on a large piece of land
- ❑ Consists of forests, hills, mountains, deserts
- ❑ Huang He River: Flows through much of China
- ❑ Himalayan Mountains: Home to some of the highest peaks on Earth
- ❑ Gobi Desert: Asia's largest desert



EGYPT

3.2 Egypt influenced the present world in terms of inventions, architecture, the calendar, and written language.

3.6a Africa's geography is, in part, made up of a major river, mountain range, and desert.

3.8 Different cultures used different resources to produce goods and services.

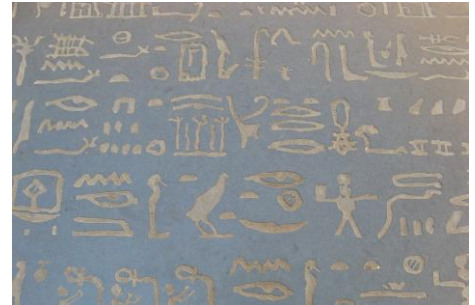
ANCIENT HISTORY

☐ Written language: Hieroglyphics

☐ Inventions:

- Paper made from papyrus
- 365 day calendar
- Clock

☐ Architecture: pyramids



ECONOMICS

The people of ancient Egypt:

- ☐ Farmed in the fertile soil along the Nile River
- ☐ Created irrigation systems
- ☐ Traded along the Mediterranean coast
- ☐ Fished
- ☐ Made crafts
- ☐ Traded goods



GEOGRAPHY

- ☐ Located in northeast Africa along the Nile River
- ☐ Nile River: longest river in the world
- ☐ There was rich soil along the Nile River
- ☐ Most of the land was desert
- ☐ Atlas Mountains: separate the coastlines of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean from the Sahara Desert



GREECE

3.3 Ancient Greece influenced the present world in terms of architecture, government, and sports.
 3.6c Europe's geography is, in part, made up of a major sea, mountain range, and a peninsula.
 3.8 Different cultures used different resources to produce goods and services.

ANCIENT HISTORY

- ☐ Architecture: Greeks used columns in their buildings, one ancient example that still exists today is the Parthenon.
- ☐ Government: Ancient Greece is the birthplace of democracy. Democracy means "government by the people". Greece had a direct democracy which is a government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws.
- ☐ Arts: Mosaics, sculptures, and paintings were used in buildings in both ancient Greece and Rome. Ancient Greece was known for their pottery.
- ☐ Sports: The Olympic games we know today begun in ancient Greece.



ECONOMICS

- The people of ancient Greece:
- ☐ Farmed: Farming was difficult due to mountains and limited rich soil
 - ☐ Traded across the Mediterranean Sea
 - ☐ Fished
 - ☐ Built ships to fish in and trade across the Mediterranean Sea
 - ☐ Made pottery



GEOGRAPHY

- ☐ Located on the continent of Europe
- ☐ Located on a peninsula with many islands, mountains, and hills
- ☐ Limited Rich Soil
- ☐ Surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea (This sea has Europe located to the north, Africa to the south, and Asia to the east.)



ROME

3.3 Ancient Rome influenced the present world in terms of architecture, government, and art.
 3.6c Europe's geography is, in part, made up of a major sea, mountain range, and a peninsula.
 3.8 Different cultures used different resources to produce goods and services.

ANCIENT HISTORY

- ☐ Architecture: Romans used arches in their buildings, two ancient examples that still exist today are the Colosseum and aqueducts.
- ☐ Government: Ancient Rome had a representative democracy, which is the type of government in which the people vote for (elect) a smaller group of citizens to make the rules and laws for everyone else. A representative democracy is sometimes called a representative or republican form of government.
- ☐ Arts: Mosaics, sculptures, and paintings were used in buildings in both ancient Greece and Rome. Ancient Rome was known for their mosaics.



ECONOMICS

- The people of ancient Rome:
- ☐ Were located next to a river
 - ☐ Had limited rich soil for farming due to mountains
 - ☐ Grew a variety of trees
 - ☐ Built roads to connect to western Europe and Africa
 - ☐ Fished on ships they built
 - ☐ Made pottery
 - ☐ Farmed



GEOGRAPHY

- ☐ Located on the continent of Europe
- ☐ Has many hills
- ☐ Surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea (This sea has Europe located to the north, Africa to the south, and Asia to the east.)
- ☐ Limited rich soil



MALI

3.4 Ancient Mali was well known for their oral tradition, government, and economic development.
 3.6a Africa's geography is, in part, made up of a major river, mountain range, and desert.
 3.8 Different cultures used different resources to produce goods and services.

ANCIENT HISTORY

- ☐ Oral Tradition: Many storytellers in Mali, called griots, passed on stories, history, and tradition from one generation to the next.
- ☐ Government: Mali was ruled by rich and powerful kings. Two of the most influential kings of the ancient empire of Mali were Sundiata and Mansa Musa.
- ☐ Timbuktu was an important city in Mali. It had a big university and library that contained Greek and Roman books.
- ☐ Mali was a large empire and became an important trade center.



ECONOMICS

- The people of ancient Mali:
- ☐ Mined for gold
 - ☐ Traded gold for salt in the Sahara Desert
 - ☐ Farmed and raised animals on the grassland
 - ☐ Used salt for health reasons and preserving food



GEOGRAPHY

- ☐ Located in Western Africa
- ☐ Near Rivers
- ☐ In the grassland region
- ☐ Had gold mines
- ☐ Located across trade routes
- ☐ Near the Sahara Desert
- ☐ Near salt mines



ANCIENTS ON THE MAP

3.5 a, b, c The civilization of ancient China, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Mali on the map changed over time from the beginning of their culture, to the period of greatest influence, to what it looks like today.

★	BEGINNING OF CULTURE	GREATEST INFLUENCE	TODAY
ANCIENT CHINA	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Asia <input type="checkbox"/> Centered on Huang He River	<input type="checkbox"/> Spread more southward <input type="checkbox"/> Spread to the Yangtze River	<input type="checkbox"/> Most of east Asia <input type="checkbox"/> Reaches westward into the deserts of Central Asia
ANCIENT EGYPT	<input type="checkbox"/> Northeast Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Along the Nile River	<input type="checkbox"/> Spread southward along the Nile River <input type="checkbox"/> Spread eastward & westward along the Mediterranean coast	<input type="checkbox"/> Northeastern corner of Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Along the Nile River
ANCIENT GREECE	<input type="checkbox"/> Peninsula <input type="checkbox"/> Many islands <input type="checkbox"/> Surrounded by Mediterranean Sea	<input type="checkbox"/> Spread throughout eastern Mediterranean region	<input type="checkbox"/> Peninsula <input type="checkbox"/> Many islands <input type="checkbox"/> Surrounded by Mediterranean Sea
ANCIENT ROME	<input type="checkbox"/> By a river <input type="checkbox"/> On a peninsula <input type="checkbox"/> Surrounded by Mediterranean Sea	<input type="checkbox"/> Spread throughout eastern Mediterranean region <input type="checkbox"/> Spread throughout most of western Europe	<input type="checkbox"/> City, not a country <input type="checkbox"/> Located in Italy
ANCIENT MALI	<input type="checkbox"/> By a river <input type="checkbox"/> Grassland region in west Africa	<input type="checkbox"/> Spread westward to Atlantic coast <input type="checkbox"/> Spread northward into Sahara Desert	<input type="checkbox"/> West Africa

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

3.6 Globes and Maps can be used to locate and describe major rivers, mountain ranges and other geographic features around the world.

AFRICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Nile River is the longest river in the world. <input type="checkbox"/> The Atlas Mountains separate the coastlines of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean from the Sahara Desert. <input type="checkbox"/> The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world.
ASIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Huang He River flows through much of China. <input type="checkbox"/> The Himalaya Mountains have some of the highest peaks found on Earth. <input type="checkbox"/> The Gobi Desert is the largest desert in Asia.
EUROPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Mediterranean Sea is located between three continents; Europe is to the north, Africa is to the south, and Asia is to the east. <input type="checkbox"/> The Alps are the largest mountain range found in Europe. <input type="checkbox"/> The Italian peninsula is shaped like a boot. It is located in southern Europe and extends into the Mediterranean Sea.
NORTH AMERICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Mississippi River is one of the largest rivers in North America. <input type="checkbox"/> The Rio Grande marks part of the border between the United States and Mexico. <input type="checkbox"/> The Rocky mountains are located in the west and stretch from Canada to New Mexico. <input type="checkbox"/> The Appalachian Mountains are located in the east and stretch from Canada to Alabama. <input type="checkbox"/> The Great Lakes are located in northeastern North America and are interconnected freshwater lakes.
SOUTH AMERICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world. <input type="checkbox"/> The Andes Mountains are the largest continental mountain range in the world. <input type="checkbox"/> The Amazon Rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world. Many types of plants and animals can be found there.

GEOGRAPHY ADAPTATIONS

3.7 People in ancient world cultures adapted to their environment.

ANCIENT CHINA

The people in ancient China adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Farming in fertile soil found along rivers
- ☐ Fishing in the rivers and seas
- ☐ Mining natural resources



ANCIENT EGYPT

The people in ancient Egypt adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Farming in fertile soil found along the Nile river
- ☐ Creating irrigation systems
- ☐ Trading along the Mediterranean Coast



ANCIENT GREECE

The people in ancient Greece adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Limiting farming due to mountains
- ☐ Trading on the Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Building ships to fish and trade on the Mediterranean Sea



ANCIENT ROME

The people in ancient Rome adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Limiting farming due to mountains
- ☐ Trading on the Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Building roads to connect to land in western Europe and Africa



ANCIENT MALI

The people in ancient Mali adapted to their environment by:

- ☐ Mining gold
- ☐ Trading gold for salt from the Sahara Desert
- ☐ Farming and raising animals on the grassland



ECONOMICS




3.8 Natural, human, and capital resources produce goods and services.

3.9 People and regions cannot produce everything they want, so they must specialize and trade for the rest.

3.10 Making an economic cost will result in an opportunity cost.

RESOURCES

Goods are things and services are activities. Both goods and service satisfy people's wants. Resources are needs to produce goods and services. The three types of resources are human (people), natural (from nature), and capital (goods used to produce other things).

HUMAN RESOURCE	NATURAL RESOURCE	CAPITAL RESOURCE
people working to produce goods and services  ex. Farmer, construction worker	materials that come directly from nature  ex. water, soil, wood, coal	goods used to produce other goods and services  ex. computers, tools, buildings

PRINCIPLES

- ❑ Specialization: People and regions specialize because they cannot produce everything they want. Specialization is when people focus on providing only certain goods and services.
- ❑ Interdependence: People trade for things they need and want, but do not have. People must depend on others for things they can't produce themselves.

DECISIONS

People must make choices because they cannot have everything they want.

- ❑ Economic Choice: The economic choice is the decision someone makes out of all of the options.
- ❑ Opportunity Cost: The opportunity cost is the next best choice, the choice that was given up to pick something else.

EXAMPLE	ECONOMIC CHOICE	OPPORUNITY COST
I can either buy new shoes or a new book bag for school.	I chose to buy new shoes. 	I gave up the new book bag. 

ECONOMICS IN ANCIENTS

3.8 Different cultures used different resources to produce goods and services.

- ☐ Resources are used to produce goods and services.
- ☐ Producers are people who use resources to make goods and/or provide services.
- ☐ Producers of goods and services are influenced by resources.

★	NATURAL RESOURCES	HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPITAL RESOURCES
ANCIENT CHINA	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Fertile soil <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers <input type="checkbox"/> Mines	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers <input type="checkbox"/> Miners <input type="checkbox"/> Potters <input type="checkbox"/> Traders	<input type="checkbox"/> Building tools <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Farming tools
ANCIENT EGYPT	<input type="checkbox"/> Fertile soil <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers <input type="checkbox"/> Papyrus	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers <input type="checkbox"/> Crafters <input type="checkbox"/> Traders	<input type="checkbox"/> Building tools <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Farming tools
ANCIENT GREECE	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediterranean Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Limited rich soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Ship builders <input type="checkbox"/> Traders <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Potters	<input type="checkbox"/> Ship building tools <input type="checkbox"/> Ships
ANCIENT ROME	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediterranean Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Limited rich soil <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> River	<input type="checkbox"/> Ship builders <input type="checkbox"/> Road builders <input type="checkbox"/> Traders <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Potters	<input type="checkbox"/> Ship building tools <input type="checkbox"/> Ships <input type="checkbox"/> Road building tools
ANCIENT MALI	<input type="checkbox"/> Gold <input type="checkbox"/> Salt	<input type="checkbox"/> Miners <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Traders	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Tools

CIVICS

3.11 Good Citizens have responsibilities

3.12 The purpose of the government and laws is to protect individuals.

RULES AND LAWS

- ☐ Community: a place where people live, work, and play
- ☐ Rules: what people must or must not do
- ☐ Laws: important rules written and carried out by government
- ☐ We have rules and laws to keep people safe and maintain order.



GOVERNMENT

- ☐ Government is a group of people who:
 - ☐ Make laws
 - ☐ Carry out laws
 - ☐ Decide if laws have been broken
- ☐ The government is important because it protects the rights and property of people.
- ☐ Government exists locally (community), state (Virginia), and nationally (United States).

BASIC PRINCIPLES

- ☐ Basic Principles are privileges that people are born with and cannot be taken away.
- ☐ The 3 basic principles are:
 - ☐ Life
 - ☐ Liberty
 - ☐ Pursuit of Happiness
- ☐ Equality under the law means that people are treated fairly.
- ☐ Many people worked to defend the basic principles that formed the foundation for our republican form of government.



DIVERSITY & SERVICE

3.13 Americans are a diverse people that are united by basic principles, government, and respect for rights and freedoms.

AMERICANS

- ☐ The American people come from diverse ethnic and national backgrounds and they are united as Americans by basic American principles.
- ☐ Americans: share the basic principles of the republican form of government
- ☐ Republican Form of Government: representative democracy
- ☐ Basic Principles: life, liberty, pursuit of happiness
- ☐ Good citizens have responsibilities. Some of these responsibilities can include: respecting the property of others, taking part in voting in the classroom, describing how the school and community can be improved, demonstrating self-discipline and self-reliance, and practicing honesty and trustworthiness.

BENEFITS OF DIVERSITY

There are many benefits to the diversity that people from different cultures bring to America, including:

- ☐ Food
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Clothing



SERVING THE COMMUNITY

People can serve their community, state, and nation by:

- ☐ Volunteering
- ☐ Community projects
- ☐ Serving as a government official
- ☐ Joining the military
- ☐ Voting



MAP WEBSITES

WEBSITES WITH MAP TO AID INSTRUCTION

- ☐ <https://www.eduplace.com/ss/maps/>
- ☐ <https://www.waterproofpaper.com/printable-maps/>
- ☐ <http://www.printablemaps.net/>
- ☐ <https://www.printableworldmap.net/>
- ☐ <http://printablemap.net/>
- ☐ <https://www.google.com/maps/>
- ☐ <https://www.wpmap.org/printable-world-maps/>