Oklahoma Academic Vocabulary
Suggested Words and Terms

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Office of Standards and Curriculum

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Overview

This manual is designed to help school districts or individual schools systematically enhance the academic vocabulary of their students to better prepare them to learn new content in mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. The research and theory underlying the recommendations made here have been detailed in the book *Building Background Knowledge for Academic Achievement* (Marzano, 2004). Briefly, though, the logic of such an endeavor is that the more general background knowledge a student has about the academic content that will be addressed in a given class or course, the easier it is for the student to understand and learn the new content addressed in that class or course. Unfortunately because of a variety of factors, including differences in the extent to which experiences at home help enhance academic background knowledge, for students transferring from one school to another or one district to another, and so on, there is typically great disparity in the academic background knowledge of the students, and this disparity increases as students progress through the school years. However, if a district (or school) were to systematically ensure that all students were exposed to specific academic terms and phrases across the grade levels, this would form a strong common foundation for all students. To this end, this manual lists important academic terms and phrases in mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. Table 1 provides an overview of the number of terms and phrases in each subject area:

Table 1 – Terms and Phrases by Grade/Course within Subject Area

	Mathematics	Science	Language Arts	Social Studies
Grade K	36	25	24	26
Grade 1	34	20	32	31
Grade 2	31	26	30	29
Grade 3	35	29	31	33
Grade 4	31	31	28	30
Grade 5	23	35	26	39
Grade 6	28	36	20	36
Grade 7	37	30	17	41
Grade 8	23	32	19	45
Algebra I	26			
Geometry	32			
Algebra II	28			
Physical Science		33		
Biology		33		
Chemistry		35		
Physics		20		
English I			19	
English II			23	
English III			16	
Economics				44
Oklahoma History				28
U.S. Government				37
U. S. History				44
World Geography				28
World History				43

Table 1 illustrates that, with a few obvious exceptions, approximately 30 terms and phrases have been identified for each subject area for grades K – 8. In addition approximately 30 terms have also been identified for the majority of the following general courses:

Mathematics

- Algebra I
- Geometry
- Algebra II

Science

- Physical Science
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Physics

Language Arts

- English I
- English II
- English III

Social Studies

- Economics
- Oklahoma History
- U.S. Government
- U.S. History
- World Geography
- World History

How the Terms and Phrases Were Identified

It is important to note that the terms and phrases listed in this document are meant as "examples." They are not to be considered implicitly or explicitly a list of "mandated" terms and phrases. Rather districts (or schools) might decide to add terms and phrases, delete terms and phrases, further define terms and phrases, or create their own lists which are completely different from those offered here.

The lists provided here were generated by groups of volunteer subject matter and grade-level specialists from Oklahoma schools whose charge was to identify those terms and phrases that are important to student understanding of mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. Approximately 30 terms were identified in each subject area so as not to overburden an individual classroom teacher. For example, a third-grade teacher in a self-contained classroom whose job it is to teach all four of these subject areas would be responsible for about 120 terms and phrases. During a 36-week school year this would amount to about 14 terms and phrases per month allowing adequate time for the teacher to address many other terms of her own choosing. For example, the teacher could attend to the 120 preidentified terms and phrases and still teach important words found in a story or important words found in a chapter of a textbook. In fact, research indicates that about 400 terms and phrases per year are typically addressed in programs that emphasize vocabulary instruction (see Marzano, 2004, p. 63). Identifying 120 terms and phrases leaves about 280 terms and phrases that are specific to an individual teacher.

To demonstrate the potential power of teachers within a district addressing common terms and phrases, consider the subject of mathematics. In mathematics 277 terms and phrases are listed for Grades K – 8. If every teacher in a district were to teach these terms and phrases, students in that district would enter ninth grade with common, in-depth experiences in these 277 key mathematics terms and phrases. Certainly this would provide a strong base on which ninth grade mathematics teachers could build.

How to Teach the Terms and Phrases

There is no single best way to teach terms and phrases. However, the research and theory on vocabulary development does point to a few generalizations that provide strong guidance.

Initially Provide Students with a Description, Explanation, or Example as Opposed to a Formal Definition

When introducing a new term or phrase it is useful to avoid a formal definition—at least at the start. This is because formal definitions are typically not very "learner friendly." They make sense after we have a general understanding of a term or phrase, but not in the initial stages of learning. Instead of beginning with a definition, it is advisable to provide students with a description, explanation, or example much like what one would provide a friend who asked what a term or phrase meant.

Have Students Generate Their Own Descriptions, Explanations, or Examples

Once a description, explanation, or example has been provided to students they should be asked to restate that information in their own words. It is important that students do not copy exactly what the teacher has offered. Student descriptions, explanations, and examples should be their own constructions using their own background knowledge and experiences to forge linkages between the new term or phrase and what they already know.

Have Students Represent Each Term or Phrase Using a Graphic Representation, Picture, or Pictograph

Once students have generated their own description, explanation, or example they should be asked to represent the term or phrase in some graphic, picture, or pictographic form. This allows them to process the information in a different modality—in imagery form as opposed to a linguistic form. It also provides a second processing of the information which should help deepen students' understanding of the new term or phrase.

Have Students Keep an Academic Vocabulary Notebook

One of the basic assumptions underlying the approach outlined in this manual is that over time students will develop an understanding of a set of terms and phrases that are important to the academic content in mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies. This implies that the terms and phrases that are taught using this approach represent a related set of knowledge that expands and deepens from year to year.

To facilitate this cumulative effect it is highly advisable for students to keep an “academic vocabulary” notebook that contains the terms and phrases that have been taught. Enough space should be provided for students to record their initial descriptions, explanations, and examples of the terms and phrases as well as their graphic representations, pictures, and pictographs.

Space should also be provided for students to write additional comments about the terms and phrases as time goes on. As mentioned in the next section, students should be engaged in activities that allow them to review the terms and phrases in their academic vocabulary notebooks and add to their knowledge base regarding specific terms and phrases. As these activities occur, students can be asked to add to the entries in their notebooks perhaps correcting misconceptions, adding new information, or making linkages with other terms and phrases.

Ideally, all terms and phrases are kept in one academic notebook that has a “tab” or divider for each subject area. This would allow students to make comparisons between terms and phrases from different subject areas. The academic notebook might also have a tab or divider entitled “my words.” In this section students would record terms and phrases of interest gleaned from their own reading experiences in or outside of school.

Periodically Review the Terms and Phrases and Provide Students with Activities That Add to Their Knowledge Base

If students experience a new term or phrase only once, they will be left with their initial, partial understanding of the term or phrase. To develop deep understanding of the terms and phrases in their academic vocabulary notebooks students must be engaged in review activities. Once a week or perhaps more frequently, students might be offered activities that add to their knowledge base about the terms and phrases in their notebooks. For example, they might make comparison between selected terms in a given subject area or between subject areas; they might create analogies or metaphors for selected terms; they might simply compare their entries with those of other students. Finally, they might be engaged in games that use the terms and phrases from their academic vocabulary notebooks. After each of these activities students should be asked to make corrections, additions, and changes to the entries in their notebooks. In this way, students' knowledge of the academic terms and phrases might deepen and become a sound foundation on which to understand the academic content presented in class.

Final Comments

The terms and phrases listed in this manual are offered to Oklahoma districts and schools as a foundation from which to design and implement a comprehensive program to enhance the academic background knowledge of students. Districts and schools are encouraged to use this resource in ways that best suit their needs and dispositions.

Members of the Oklahoma Academic Vocabulary Project

Robert J. Marzano, Facilitator

Kindergarten

above
add
behind
below
beside
between
calendar
circle
clock
compare
count
fifth
first
fourth
graph
hour
left
length
measure
money
number
on
over
pattern
rectangle
right
second
shapes
sort – same/different
square
subtract
third
time
triangle
under
zero

First Grade

addition
angle
backward /forward
chart
congruent
describe
digit
direction
equal
even
explain
foot
greater than
guess
half hour
inch
increasing pattern
less than
list
minus
minute
number line
numeral
odd
order
ordinal
plus
size
solve
subtraction
tallies
temperature
value
weight

Second Grade

addends
classify
decrease
difference
distance
estimate
fractions (halves, thirds, fourths)
gallon
height
hexagon
hundreds
increase
model
numeric pattern
octagon
ones
pentagon
pint
place value
pound
quart
quarter hour
regroup
standard measures
sum
symmetry
table
tens
thermometer
volume
whole number

Third Grade

algorithm
analog clock
area
array
bar graph
commutative property
coordinates
customary/standard measurement
data
denominator
density
digital clock
division
edge
face
factor
grid
horizontal
input
metric units (meter, centimeter, gram, kilogram)
multiple
multiplication
number sentence
numerator
ordered pairs
output
perimeter
pictograph
probability
product
rounding
three dimensional
two dimensional
vertex
vertical

Fourth Grade

acute angle
associative
axis
computation
dividend
divisor
elapsed time
equation
equivalent
expanded form (of a number)
expression
frequency table
hundredths
inequality symbols
intersecting
inverse operation
line graph
obtuse angle
parallel
perpendicular
prediction
quotient
reasonable
reflection
right angle
rotation
rule
standard form (of a number)
tenths
translation
variable

Fifth Grade

balanced
base
composite
deposit
distributive property
fair number cube
greatest common factor (GCF)
improper fractions
least common denominator (LCD)
least common multiples (LCM)
mean
metric prefixes (milli, centi, kilo)
mixed numbers
percent
plane
prime
proper fraction
range
ray
straight angle
thousandths
Venn diagram
withdraw

Sixth Grade

algebraic expression
base number
circumference
complement
convert
coordinate plane
diameter
evaluate
exponent
factorization
median
mode
non-terminating decimal
numerical expression
order of operations
pi
plane figure
prime factor
quadrilateral
radius
reciprocal
sequences (arithmetic, geometric, Fibonacci)
similarity
simplify
square units
substitution
supplement
terminating decimal

Seventh Grade

absolute value
acute triangle
alternate interior/exterior angles
bisector
combinations
corresponding angles
discount
equilateral triangle
experimental probability
exponential notation
integer
interest
isosceles triangle
negative
obtuse triangle
outcome
parallelogram
permutations
polygon
positive
proportion
quadrant
radical sign
rate
ratio
regular polygon
rhombus
right triangle
scale factor
scalene triangle
square root
theoretical probability
transversal
trapezoid
unit rate
vertical angle

Eighth Grade

adjacent angles
coefficient
constant
distance formula: d=rt
domain
formula
hypotenuse
lateral area
legs of a triangle
linear equation
linear inequality
Pythagorean theorem

Eighth Grade (cont.)

range of a function
rational number
scatter plot
scientific notation
slope-intercept form
slope
solids (prisms, cones, cylinders, pyramids)
standard form (of a linear equation)
surface area
term
x-y intercepts

Algebra I

absolute value function
ascending/descending
binomial
degree of a polynomial
difference of squares
elimination method (for solving a system of equations)
factor a polynomial
function notation
inequalities
intercepts (x & y)
irrational numbers
line of best fit
linear/nonlinear functions (exponential, quadratic, absolute value)
linear systems
literal equations
monomial
parent graph (linear, absolute value, quadratic, constant)
polynomial
quadratic equation
quadratic formula
rate of change
rational expression
real numbers
relations
substitution method (for solving a system of equations)
trinomial

Algebra II

arithmetic/geometric sequences
asymptotes
completing the square
complex numbers
composition
conic sections
conjugate (complex)
correlation
curve of best fit
delta
discriminant
functions (exponential, polynomial, logarithmic, etc.)
imaginary
inverse function
logarithm
matrix
minimum/maximum (relative, absolute)
normal distribution curve (Gaussian)
parent function (exponential, polynomial, logarithmic)
radical equation
sigma
standard deviation
synthetic division
three-dimensional coordinate transformation (algebraic)
variance
weighted averages
zero of a function

Geometry

altitude
angle of depression/elevation
angle relationships (complementary, supplementary, etc., expressed algebraically)
arc (measurement, length, major, minor)
central angle
chord
conditional statements (converse, inverse, contrapositives)
congruence
conjecture
construction (protractor, compass, straightedge)
convex/concave
corresponding parts
counterexample
deductive reasoning
distance formula:

$$d=\sqrt{(X_2-X_1)^2+(Y_2-Y_1)^2}$$

Euclidean/non-Euclidean Geometry
inductive reasoning
inscribed angles and polygons circumscribed
interior/exterior angles (of a figure)
lateral surface area
median of a triangle
midpoint formula
polyhedra
proof (formal, paragraph, flow, algebraic)
Pythagorean theorem – area model
reflexive, symmetric and transitive properties
secant line
tangent line
theorem/postulate/conjecture
total surface area
transformation (reflection, rotation, translation)
trigonometric ratio (sine, cosine, tangent)

Kindergarten

air
animal
cloud
color
day
earth
egg
float
flower
food
growth
insect
light
living
night
parent
plant
seasons (spring, summer, fall, winter)
seed
senses
shape
sink
soil
sort
water

First Grade

attract
camouflage
desert
freezing
gravity
liquid
magnet
magnifier
measure
moon
ocean
pull
push
safety
shelter
sky
solid
star
sun
thermometer

Second Grade

behavior
characteristics
dissolve
distance
diversity of life
fuel
gas
graph
habitat
hibernation
larva
life cycle
natural resources
pattern
physical properties
planets
predator
predict
prehistoric
prey
scientist
shadow
SI units (meters, centimeters, degrees Celsius)
similarities/differences
space
texture

Third Grade

amphibians
balance
conservation
contract
dispersal
endangered
environment
expand
experiment
extinct
food chain
germinate
invertebrate
investigate
mammals
metamorphosis (complete and incomplete)
migrate
mixture
physical change
pollination
renewable/nonrenewable resources
reptiles
rock
solution
sound
structures
traits
vertebrate
vibrations

Fourth Grade

adaptation
balance scale
classification
conductor
consumer
decomposer
deposition
direction
electrical circuit (open and closed)
electricity
erosion
evidence
force (pull/push)
fossils
friction
inherited traits
insulator
mineral
motion
organism
position
producer
reproduce
resistance
sediment
SI prefixes (micro, milli, centi, kilo)
SI units (grams, meters, liters, degrees Celsius)
speed
stationary object
survival
weathering

Fifth Grade

acids/bases
atmosphere
axis
biome
chemical change
chemical properties
community
condensation
crater
decompose
dichotomous keys
earth's layers (crust, mantle, core)
eclipse
energy (kinetic/potential)
environmental changes (human and nature)
evaporation
graduated cylinder
mass
matter
moon/lunar (phases)
observe
orbit
pollution
population
precipitation
revolution
rotation
Scientific Method
serial order
solar energy
Solar System
species
transfer of energy
Universe
weather

Sixth Grade

amplitude
atmosphere (layers)
atoms
balanced/unbalanced forces
biosphere
carnivore
cells – (cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, nuclear membrane, organelles, vacuole)
commensalism
conservation of energy
dependent variable
ecosystem
electric current
electrical energy
electromagnet
electromagnetic spectrum
energy pyramid
energy transformation
food web
forms of energy (heat, light, electricity, mechanical motion, sound)
frequency
geosphere
herbivore
hydrosphere
independent variable
magnetic field
mutualism
niche
parasitism
reflection
refraction
relative age
sedimentary rocks
technology
water cycle
wave
wave length

Seventh Grade

aerobic
anaerobic
asexual reproduction
asteroids
carbon cycle
cell organelles (chloroplast, ribosome, mitochondria, vacuole, lysosome)
chromosome
climate
density
diffusion
gene
heredity
homeostasis
meiosis
mitosis
molecule
organ
organ system
organisms (multicellular and unicellular)
osmosis
photosynthesis
qualitative change
quantitative change
respiration
sexual reproduction (plant and animal)
species diversity
tissue
transpiration
transport
weather (conduction, convection)

Eighth Grade

abiotic
acceleration
biotic
chemical compound
chemical element
chemical energy
chemical reaction (Newton's three laws of motion)
comets
constant velocity
continental drift
continental glaciation
control
crustal deformation
dispersal methods
DNA
dominant/recessive traits
elements
forces
hypothesis
inertia
landforms
Law of Conservation of Matter
monohybrid cross
net forces

Eighth Grade (cont.)

Newton's laws of motion
pH
plate tectonics
Punnett square
rock cycle
sedimentary/igneous/
metamorphic rock
variables (independent, dependent)
volume

Biology

allele
analogous
ATP
behavior (innate, learned)
biogeochemical cycle
biomolecules
carrying capacity
cellular respiration
DNA (replication, sequence, molecule)
enzyme
evolution
genes (encoding, expression, mutation)
genotype
heterozygous
homologous
homozygous
levels of organization (cell, tissue, organs, organ system, organism)
limiting factors
multicellular
mutation
nucleotide
pedigree
permeable
phenotype
phospholipids
population density
recessive trait
RNA
sex-linked trait
stimulus
symbiosis (mutualism, commensalism)
transport (active, passive)
tropism

Chemistry

atom (electron, proton, neutron)
atomic mass
atomic number
atomic theory
Avogadro's Number
balanced equations (mass conservation)
bonding (ionic, polar covalent, nonpolar)
catalyst
chemical equations
chemical formulas
electron configuration
electronegativity
elements
endothermic
entropy
equilibrium
exothermic
gas laws
intermolecular forces
inversely proportional
ion (cation, anion)
Kinetic Theory
molar mass
molarity
mole
neutralization
oxidation
periodic table (families, periods)
proportional (directly, indirectly)
pure substance
reactant
reduction
solubility
stoichiometry
valence

Physical Science

atom (electron, proton, neutron)
atomic mass
atomic number
catalyst
chemical formulas
compound
conduction
conservation (mass, energy, momentum)
convection currents
dilution
elements
equilibrium
fossil record
gas laws
geologic time scale
heterogeneous
homogeneous
ion
isotopes
kinetic energy
mixture (heterogeneous, homogeneous, suspension, colloid)
nuclear fusion
periodic table (families, periods)
potential energy
pure substance
radiation
solute
solvent
star life cycle
tectonic cycle
thermal energy
velocity
waves (electromagnetic, seismic, sound)

Physics

buoyancy
electromagnetic
fluid
gas laws
gravitation
inversely proportional

Physics (cont.)

kinetic energy
magnitude
momentum
Ohm's law (voltage, current, resistance)
potential energy
power
proportional
scalar
specific heat
thermodynamics
vectors
velocity
viscosity
work

Kindergarten

alphabet
author
back cover
book
bottom
consonant
different
fairy tale
follow directions
front cover
letter
listening skill
lowercase
name
picture book
retell
rhyme
same
sight word
title
top
uppercase
vowel
words

First Grade

alphabetize
beginning
beginning consonant
blend
chapter
character
conversation
date (written form)
discuss
end
ending consonant
illustrate
language
long vowel
middle
noun
period
plural
poem
predict
punctuation
question (mark)
reread
sentence
setting
short vowel
singular
spelling
table of contents
title page
verb
vocabulary

Second Grade

adjective
antonyms
apostrophe
base word
cause/effect
compound word
comprehension
conclusion
contraction
dictionary
fiction
fluent
folk tale
guide words
homonym/homophone
infer
informational text
main character
nonfiction
prefix
pronoun
purpose
quotation (mark)
sequencing
suffix
summarize
synonyms
thesaurus
topic
visualization

Third Grade

abbreviation
adverb
biography
chapter headings
check for understanding
chronological order
conjunction
contemporary realistic fiction
context clues
declarative
encyclopedia
exclamatory
fact
glossary
historical fiction
imperative
index
inferences
interrogative
main idea
modern fantasy
multi-meaning words(homonyms)
opinion
persuasion
possessive
revise
run-on sentences
story elements
subject
supporting details
theme

Fourth Grade

almanac
analyze
appendix
audience
author's purpose
character's motive
compare/contrast
double negatives
drawing conclusions
evaluate
genre
hyperbole
legend
metaphor
myths
outline
paraphrase
persuasive
possessive nouns
prewrite
preface

Fourth Grade (cont.)

proofread
publish
research
sentence fragment
simile
simple predicate
simple subject

Fifth Grade

caption
character development
comparative adjective/adverbs
concluding paragraph
conflict
coordinating conjunctions
figurative language
free verse
generalization
idiom
interjections
introductory paragraph
minor character
onomatopoeia
parts of speech
poetic styles
reference source
resolution
rhythm
stereotypical
stress
superlative adjectives, adverbs
supporting ideas
text (structure)
transitional words
word origins

Sixth Grade

affix
analogy
appositive
author's viewpoint
characterization
clause (dependent/independent)
dialect
graphic organizer
literal
mythology
narrative writing
phrases (adj., adv., prep.)
plagiarism
point of view (1st, 3rd limited, and 3rd omniscient)
predicate adjective
predicate nominative
propaganda
references (i.e., card catalogs, database, magazine, newspapers, dictionaries, and other reference books)
relevant/irrelevant
sentence structure (simple and compound)

Seventh Grade

assumption/assume
clause (adverb, introductory, etc.)
convention
description
exposition
expository
flashback
fluency
foreshadowing
imagery
interpretation
irony
nominative and objective
prose
types of poetry
types of sentences (complex)
viewpoint/opinion

Eighth Grade

agreement (subj-verb, pronouns, etc.)
allusion
argument
bias
coherent order/coherence
counter argument/ rebuttal
debate
derivation
dramatization
elaboration
gerund and gerund phrase
inference
infinitive and infinitive phrases
parallel structure
participial phrase and participles
persuasive writing techniques
sensory detail
synthesize
thesis statement

English I

allegory
analysis
anecdote
antagonist
appeals
connotation
context credibility
data gathering
denotation
dialogue
epic
monologue
mood
personification
protagonist
sonnet
summary
tone
word choice

English II

archetype
complexities
consumer document
counterclaim
editorial
explicit
implicit
inconsistencies
lyric

English II (cont.)

paradox
parenthetical
documentation
perspective
primary source
provocative
rhetoric
root
satire
secondary source
sentence fluency
stereotype
subgenre
voice

English III

aesthetic purpose
argumentation
ballad
clarity of meaning
literary analysis
MLA style
multimedia presentations
multiple points of view
reflective essay
resumes and applications
rhetorical purpose
structure of informational documents
study strategies
style
synthesis
textual evidence

Kindergarten

American flag
career/employment
basic needs
classroom
community
cooperate
customs
holiday
home
legends/folktales
language
money
national symbol
obey
Oklahoma
Oklahoma flag
property
respect
responsibility
rules
savings
school
state
town/city
transportation
United States

First Grade

Africa
Antarctica
Arctic Ocean
Asia
Atlantic Ocean
atlas
Australia
cardinal directions
city/urban
commemorative holidays
continent
encyclopedia
Europe
future
globe
Independence Day
Indian Ocean
map
neighborhood/community
North America
ocean/sea
Pacific Ocean
Past/present/future
patriotic symbols/traditions
Pledge of Allegiance
rural/country
seasons
South America
Southern Ocean
Star Spangled Banner
timeline
trade

Second Grade

Appalachian Mountains
bank
barter
basic landform
biography
cash
citizenship
courage
credit card
cultural features
goods and services
Great Lakes region
gulf
history
honesty
landmark
literature
location
luxuries
Mississippi River
mountains
occupation
patriotism
plains
recreation
rivers
Rocky Mountains
title
weather

Third Grade

agriculture
borders
capital resources
climate
conflict
consumer
culture
distribution
economy
Equator
geographic features
geography
global
hemisphere
human resources
industry and manufacturing
latitude/parallels
longitude/meridians
map key (legend)
natural resources
physical map
political map
population
Prime Meridian
producer
product
representative leaders
resources
scale
scarcity
suburban
thematic map
wants and needs

Fourth Grade

almanacs
bay
canyon
city council
delta
economic specialization
entrepreneur
exports
global trade
governor
human system
immigrants
imports
intermediate directions
land run
mayor
mesa
metropolitan center
point of view/perspective
prairie

Fourth Grade (cont.)

primary sources
region
relative location
rural
secondary sources
state capitol
state legislature
Trail of Tears
tributary
urban

Fifth Grade

abolitionist
amendments
American Revolution
Articles of Confederation
basic freedoms
Bill of Rights
cause and effect
colony
compromise
Constitutional Convention and ratification
Declaration of Independence
democracy
executive branch
explorers
historical map
indentured servant
Industrial Revolution
judicial branch
legislative branch
Lewis and Clark Expedition
Louisiana Purchase
manifest destiny
mental mapping
mission
Native American/Indian
Preamble
Puritan
Quaker
religion
revolution
rights
slavery
supply and demand
taxes
topographic map
triangular trade
U. S. Constitution
westward expansion
women's suffrage

Sixth Grade

absolute/relative location
artifacts
barter economy
Buddhism
caste system
Chinese civilization
Christianity
city states
command economy
constitutional monarchies
dictatorship
Egypt civilization
feudal system
Greek civilization
Hinduism
impact
Incan civilization
irrigation
Islam
Judaism
lake
market economy
Mayan civilization
migration
monarchy
nomadic
oligarchy
peninsula
physical regions
plateau
political
representative democracy
republic
Roman civilization
satellite-produced images
settlement patterns

Seventh Grade

acid rain
arable land
biome
climactic pattern/region
continental drift
cultural fusion
density
desertification
developed nations
developing nations
distribution of resources
diversity
drought
earthquake
ecosystem
elevation
emigrant
ethnic heritage
famine
flood
fossil fuel
GIS (Geographic Information System)
global warming
human modification/ adaptation
hurricane
immigration
map projection
patterns
perspective
plate tectonics
policy
prevailing winds
processes
regional change
tectonic plate
tornado
tsunami
typhoon
urban sprawl/urbanization
volcano
weather phenomena

Eighth Grade

abolitionism
advantage/disadvantage
checks and balances
chronological
Civil War
"The Common Man"
consent of the governed
cotton/cotton gin
depression

Eighth Grade (cont.)

due process
economic plan
federal government
federalism
finance
continental congresses
founding fathers
frontier
Gettysburg Address
Indian removal
inflation
Jacksonian Democracy
Monroe Doctrine
Northern states
nullification
plantation system
political parties
popular sovereignty
president
Presidential election
presidential impeachment and trial
propaganda
protective tariff
Reconstruction
reform movements
Second Great Awakening
separation of powers
social classes
Southern states
states' rights debate
Supreme Court
territorial acquisition
three branches of government
trial by jury
union
utopian community

Economics

aggregate demand
aggregate supply
borrow
business cycle
buyer
capitalism
command economy
competition
consumer price index
corporation
currency
deficit
deregulation
discount rate
economic system
entrepreneur
Federal Reserve
free enterprise
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Gross National Product (GNP)
inflation
interest
loan
macroeconomics
microeconomics
national debt
not-for-profit
opportunity cost
poverty
private property
private sector
profit
risk
save
self-interest
seller
services
shortages
socialism
socioeconomic
standard of living
stock market
surplus
unemployment

Oklahoma History

Archaic Indians
cattle industry
cultural perspectives
Dawes Commission
Dust Bowl
ethnic group
European explorers
First Kansas Colored Regiment
Five Tribes
geographic regions
Great Depression
Indian Territory
Jim Crow laws
land allotment
land distribution
Long Expedition
Mound Builders
oil boom and bust cycle
Oklahoma Territory
Paleo Indians
Plains Tribes
Populist Movement
Progressivism
race relations
river systems
The Kiowa Five
tourism
Tulsa Race Riot

U. S. Government

Affirmative Action
appellate jurisdiction
bicameral
campaigning
census
civic duty/responsibility
civil liberties/rights
comparative government systems
constitutional law
constitutional origins/principles
Elastic Clause
equality
executive
expressed powers
gerrymandering
implied, inherent, and reserved powers
injunction
jurisdiction
landmark case
limited government
local government
majority rule
media
minority rights
naturalization

U. S. Government (cont.)

platform
political spectrum
politics
polling
power and authority
reapportionment
redistricting
republicanism
rule of law
sovereignty
special interests
unicameral

U.S. History

anti-Semitism
appeasement
arms race
assimilation
Big Stick and Dollar diplomacy
blockade
Civil Rights Movement
Cold War
communism
constitutional amendments
counterculture
desegregation
discrimination
embargo
fascism
feminism
foreign policy
Gilded Age
Harlem Renaissance
Holocaust
imperialism
industrialization
isolationism
Jazz Age
Labor Movement
McCarthyism
monopolies
muckraker
nationalism
nativism
neutrality
New Deal
political machine
political scandals
progressivism and populism
Prohibition
reservation system
segregation
stock market crash
totalitarianism
United Nations
Women's Liberation Movement
World War I
World War II

World Geography

atmosphere
bilingual
biosphere
cartograms
climograph
culture trait
economic interdependence
erosion
free trade
globalization
hydrosphere
indigenous
key landforms
landmass
lithosphere
microclimate
monotheism
movement
physical environment
place
polytheism
population pyramid
regionalization
silting
spatial distribution
thermal
topography
weathering

World History

absolute monarchy
Age of Exploration
Age of Enlightenment
ancient civilization
apartheid
aristocracy
atheism
Buddhism
capitalism
Christianity
civilization
Columbian Exchange
communism
Confucianism
Crusades
Daoism/Taoism
empire/imperialism
feudalism/Middle Ages
genocide/ethnic cleansing
Hellenism
hunter-gatherer
Islam
Judaism
labor union
Mediterranean region
Meiji Restoration
Mercantilism
Middle Passage
Militarism
Mongol conquests
Nationalism/ unification
Paleolithic Era
proletariat
Reformation/Renaissance
religious fundamentalism
river valley civilizations
Romanticism
Shintoism
Socialism
terrorism
theocracy
tribal system
Vikings

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