

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Unit (The Basics): Test Review Covers Cultures, Government, Economics, and Religions.**

**Directions:** Students are to use their notes from past lessons and their knowledge of social studies to complete the following reviews.

### **Culture Basics**

Define The following words:

Culture: **The beliefs, customs, art, laws and ways of living that a group of people share (What make you, you)**

Culture Region: **An area of the world that shares similar culture traits**

List two examples: **Latin America**      **Southwest Asia(Middle East)**

Cultural Borrowing: **When one group or society borrows something from another group or society and makes it their own Ex. Pizza**

Cultural Diffusion: **The spread of culture items or ideas**

Example: Beliefs **spread** from China to Japan

There are several institutions that are considered basic to all societies. They include government, **religion, education and economics**

Similar culture traits can be found in many different societies around the world but they are practiced or expressed differently. Some include **Music, Food, Religion, Entertainment**

The Middle East (Southwest Asia) is considered a culture region because most people living there are **Muslim**, meaning they practice the religion of Islam.

### **Government**

**Define Limited Government** **In a limited government everyone including the rulers follow the same laws. Citizens also have power and individual rights**

Examples: Presidential Democracy

### **Define Unlimited Government**

**In an unlimited government the rulers do not have the follow the same laws that everyone else does. They are free to do whatever they want. Citizens have few/no rights.**

Examples: **Dictatorships, Monarchies, Oligarchies**

Circle Limited or Unlimited for each characteristic according to which type of government it would exist in.

1. Ruler controls the police                                    Limited or Unlimited
2. Free Speech    Limited or Unlimited
3. Censorship    Limited or Unlimited
4. No Elections    Limited or Unlimited
5. Price Controls    Limited or Unlimited

Government affects daily life of citizens in every country: The government makes Laws, keeps Currency stable and collects Taxes.

\*Complete the chart below with your information about the types of governments

Types of Government	Monarchy	Dictatorship	Theocracy	Parliamentary Democracy	Presidential Democracy	Single Party State	Oligarchy
Simple Definition	Rule by one person and is inherited.	Took control by and kept with military force	Ruled by religious leaders	Citizens vote for representatives. Legislative and Executive branches are combined	Citizens vote directly for executive and legislative	One political party rules at a time	Ruled by a few
Role of Citizens	Citizens have no say in govt and have very little rights	Citizens have no say in govt and have very little rights	Citizens have no say in govt and those who practice a different religion have very little rights	Citizens vote for the legislative branch	Citizens vote for the legislative and executive branch	Citizens have no say in govt and have very little rights	Citizens have no say in govt and have very little rights
Limited or Unlimited Government	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Limited	Limited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Example of Country	Saudi Arabia	Lybia	Iran	Germany	United States	China	Sparta

Define Totalitarian System – a political system in which the government has total control over every aspect of people’s lives

# Economics

Three Economic Questions:

**What** goods and services to be produced?

**How** are goods and services to be produced?

**For Whom** are goods and services to be produced?

## Types of Economies

	Traditional	Command	Market/Free Enterprise
Definition	An economic system in which decisions about production and consumption are based on custom and tradition. (CULTURE)	An economic system in which decisions about production and consumption are made by a powerful ruler or government.	An economic system in which economic decisions are left up to individual producers and consumers.
How it Works	People do the same things that their ancestors did 1000s of years ago. Goods are produced by hunting, fishing, herding and gathering. Social hierarchies place an important role in decisions	Private businesses are forbidden. All owned by government  Economic decisions are made or influenced by central governments rather than by private individuals.	Producers make what consumers want to buy. Competition keeps prices down and new products are constantly created.
Who controls the production and distribution of goods	Tribe	The Government	Private businesses.
Problems	There are no advancements.	Supplies shortages Long lines Choices very limited. Workers had no incentives  Production was slow, bad products, no innovations.	You need some government involvement to keep things fair and safe

Today most countries in the world have a **mixed**\_ economy meaning a combination of **market** and **command**

Define Scarcity and then list three examples.

Scarcity is an insufficient (not enough) supply of something Oil, Diamonds, Labor

Define Natural Resource and give three examples

A Natural Resource is something that exists naturally and is not manmade Ex. Trees, Diamonds, Coal

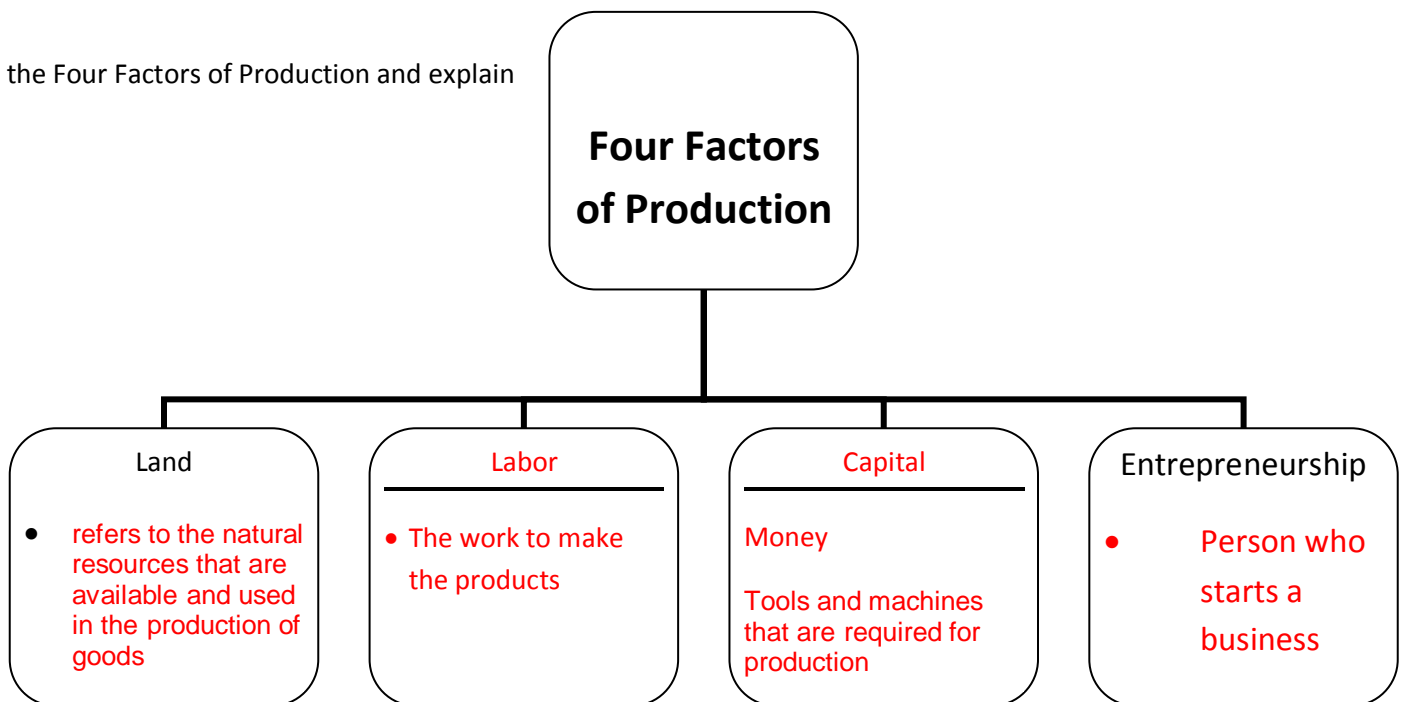
Define Manufactured Goods and give examples

A manufactured good is a finished good ready for sale. Ex. House, Car, Video Game, Chair, Desk ext.

Define consumer: The people who buy the goods and services

Define producer : The people who make the goods and services

List the Four Factors of Production and explain



**Directions:** circle the economy that each situation would occur in

1. Economic decisions are based on customs Market Command **Traditional** Mixed
2. The widest selection of consumer goods **Market** Command Traditional **Mixed**
3. Private businesses with public services provided by government Market Command Traditional **Mixed**
4. A communist party makes the decisions Market **Command** Traditional Mixed
5. 100 different types of potato chips **Market** Command Traditional **Mixed**
6. Long lines, product shortages, and limited choices Market **Command** Traditional Mixed

# Religions: Types and Spread

Monotheism – The belief in one god

Polytheistic - The belief in many god

Circle Monotheistic, Polytheistic or Neither for each religion

- |                 |                     |                     |                |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Judaism      | <b>Monotheistic</b> | <b>Polytheistic</b> | <b>Neither</b> |
| 2. Christianity | <b>Monotheistic</b> | <b>Polytheistic</b> | <b>Neither</b> |
| 3. Islam        | <b>Monotheistic</b> | <b>Polytheistic</b> | <b>Neither</b> |
| 4. Hinduism     | <b>Monotheistic</b> | <b>Polytheistic</b> | <b>Neither</b> |
| 5. Buddhism     | <b>Monotheistic</b> | <b>Polytheistic</b> | <b>Neither</b> |

Name of Religion	Judaism	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Hinduism
Name of followers	Jews	Muslims	Christians	Buddhists	Hindus
Place where it started (origin)	Southwest Asia	Southwest Asia	Southwest Asia	India	India
Basic Beliefs	Monotheistic, The Ten Commandments	Monotheistic, 5 Pillars of faith, Allah is god	Monotheistic, Ten Commandments and teachings of Jesus	The Middle Way. People should be happy with what they have and stop wanting things.	Polytheistic, Reincarnation and Karma
How did it spread	Colonization/ Teachers	Invasion and conquest	Exploration and colonization	Trade	Hinduism has not spread a lot. It is still mainly practiced in India
Major Holidays	Yom Kippur	Ramadan	Easter (Lent)		
What do they do during this time	Fast to celebrate Day of repentance	Fast for one month as one of the 5 pillars of faith	Death and resurrection of Jesus –Give up something		

Why do you think there is are religious conflicts in the Middle East It is the birthplace of 3 World Religions that all claim holy land there

What do Yom Kippur, Ramadan and Lent have in common? They require believers to give something up

A statue of the Buddha, and a painting of Jesus are examples of expressing Religion through Art

Why is Christianity the most predominate religion in North and South America to this day? This area of the world was colonized by Europeans who spread Christianity to the region