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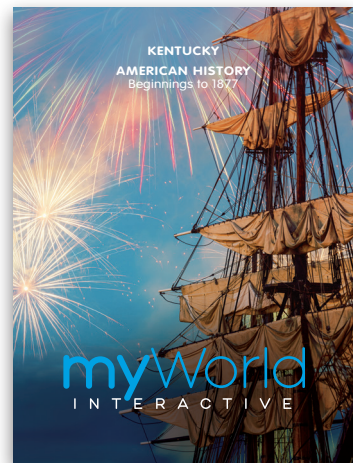
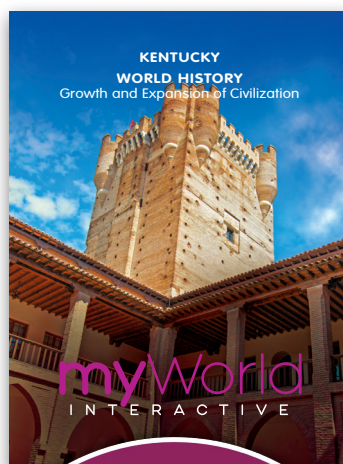
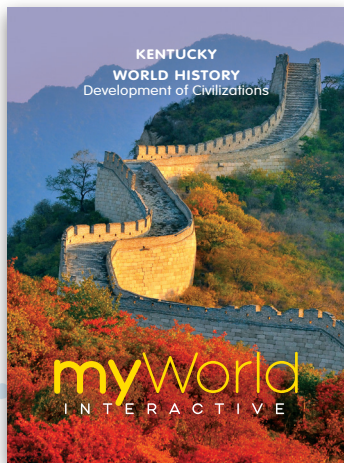
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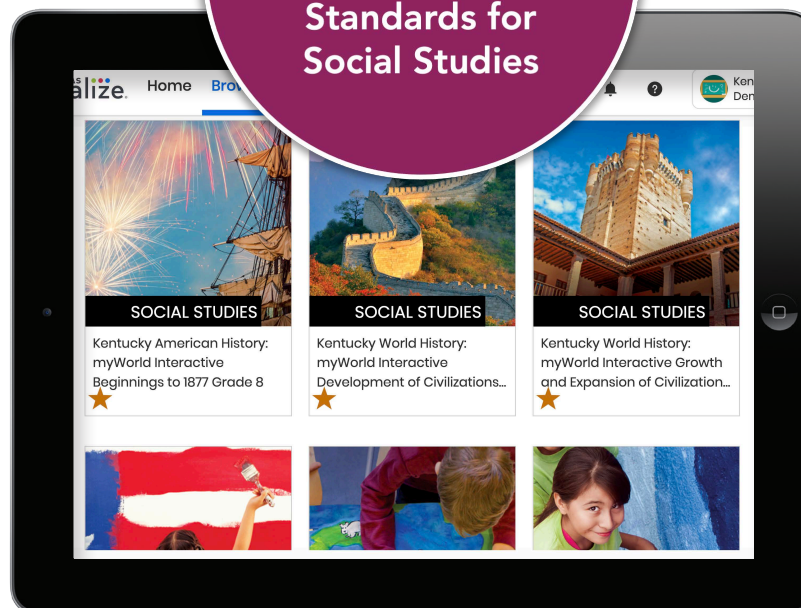


Grades 6-8

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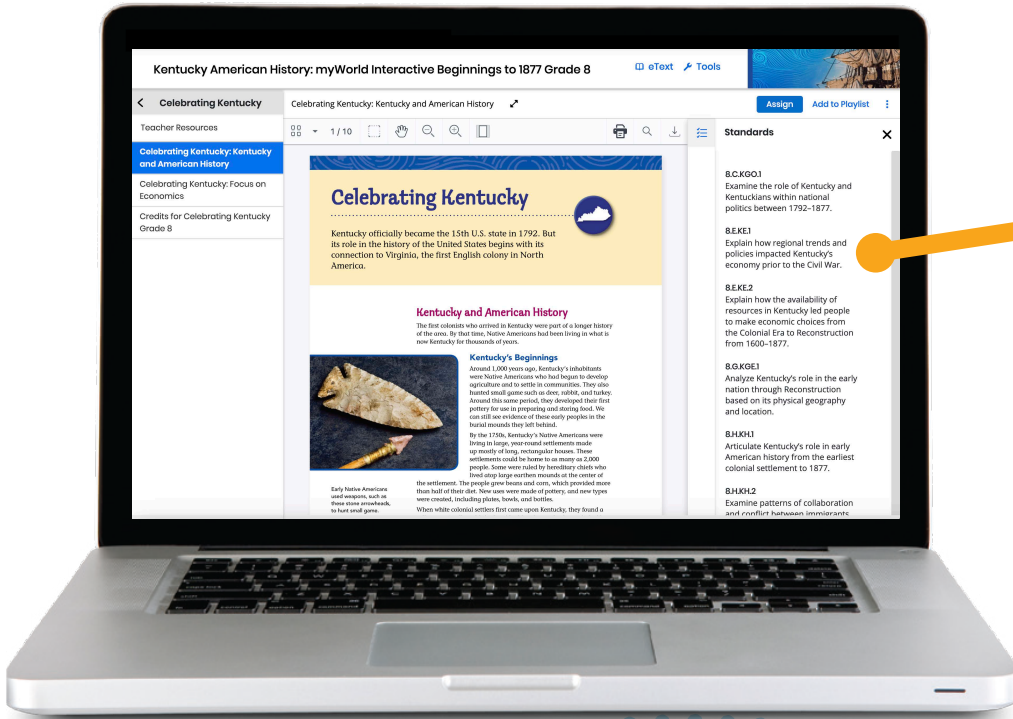


100% Coverage
of the Kentucky
Academic
Standards for
Social Studies



Celebrating Kentucky

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Standards

8.C.KGO.1
Examine the role of Kentucky and Kentuckians within national politics between 1792-1877.

8.E.KE.1
Explain how regional trends and policies impacted Kentucky's economy prior to the Civil War.

8.E.KE.2
Explain how the availability of resources in Kentucky led people to make economic choices from the Colonial Era to Reconstruction from 1600-1877.

Celebrating Kentucky

Studying the ancient world is a glimpse into very different times and places. Even so, there are some strong connections with the world—and state—you live in today.

Classical Greece and Rome and Kentucky State Government

When the United States was established, the country's Founders looked to the ancient world for important ideas on how to create a new system of government. After years of living under the rule of an English king they considered a tyrant, the Founders wanted to create a government in which the people had a voice in making decisions. From their wide reading, they were familiar with the governments of ancient Greece and the Roman Republic. Accordingly, they took those governments as their models. Since Kentucky's government is based on our national government, you can also see many of these ancient ideas at work in Kentucky today.

Democracy in Ancient Greece

The Founders knew that the government of Athens, a city-state in ancient Greece, was a democracy. Democracy means "rule by the people." In Athenian democracy, citizens, or members of a community, held the power. They met in a group called an assembly to discuss and debate important issues. Then they voted to make final decisions. However, only free adult males were considered citizens. Neither women, nor slaves, nor adult males without property, residents from other cities living in Athens, or enslaved people had a voice in government. Even with these limitations, Athenian democracy was very different from the way government worked in other ancient civilizations. In these from the way government was closely tied to religion. Rulers were believed to be gods or representatives of the gods. For example, in ancient Egypt, the pharaoh was considered to be a type of god-king. People believed it would make the gods angry if they did not obey the pharaoh. This kind of government is called a theocracy, or a system of government led by religious leaders in the name of a god or gods. The Founders were not interested in establishing a monarchy or a theocracy. They preferred the Athenians' idea of citizens actively

Government buildings in the United States have drawn inspiration from the buildings of ancient Greece, such as the Parthenon shown here.

Celebrating Kentucky

Kentucky officially became the 15th U.S. state in 1792. But its role in the history of the United States begins with its connection to Virginia, the first English colony in North America.

Kentucky and American History

The first colonists who arrived in Kentucky were part of a larger history of the area. By that time, Native Americans had been living in what is now Kentucky for thousands of years.

Kentucky's Beginnings

Around 1,000 years ago, Kentucky's inhabitants were Native Americans who had begun to develop agriculture and to settle in communities. They also hunted small game such as deer, rabbit, and turkey. Around this same period, they developed their first pottery for use in preparing and storing food. We can still see evidence of these early peoples in the burial mounds they left behind. By the 1750s, Kentucky's Native Americans were living in large, year-round settlements made up mostly of long, rectangular houses. These settlements could be home to as many as 2,000 people. Some were ruled by hereditary chiefs who lived atop large earthen mounds at the center of their settlement. The people grew beans and corn, which provided more than half of their diet. New uses were made of pottery, and new types were created, including plates, bowls, and bottles. When white colonial settlers first came upon Kentucky, they found a collection of well-established and highly advanced cultures, linked by an extensive network of trade routes. Europeans began colonizing North America in the early 1500s, around two centuries before Europeans would interact with Kentucky's Native Americans. The region's tribes—mostly Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Shawnee—heard rumors of the newcomers' presence for decades before actually meeting them. The news had been transmitted along the Native Americans' trade network. These same routes also occasionally

Early Native Americans used weapons, such as stone arrowheads, and small game.

Celebrating Kentucky

One way to learn about civilizations from the past is to look at their economies and how they met their wants and needs. We can learn a lot from these civilizations based on their economic practices. They also remind us that in better ways, people who lived at the past were similar to Kentuckians today.

Focus on Economics

Producers, Consumers, and Markets
The people in business that make and sell products are called producers. The people in business that buy those goods are called consumers. Growth and service are vital to the success of any business. It happens in what is called a market. A market is a place where a good or service is sold and purchased. Sometimes the market is a physical place, like a store. Other times, it might be an online market. Think about one of the many markets you've visited. How are they different from the ones you've visited? How are they similar? How do they meet the needs of the people who buy their goods, create, and sell to the market. Shoppers buy the goods they need for their own use or to exchange money for them. The exchange between producers and consumers is an example of a market. Markets of all sorts have taken place throughout history. For example, over a thousand years ago, the vast Chinese for "silk" was a major market for producers and consumers in early human civilizations. Early on, merchants bought cotton cloth directly from their who under their hand and sold it to consumers. As trade developed, goods from other merchants who transported them for many of their who who sell their goods. Producers and consumers have been exchanging money for goods for thousands of years, ever since the earliest civilizations developed. **Questioning** How are producers and consumers closely connected?

Kentucky Academic Standards both in print and online!

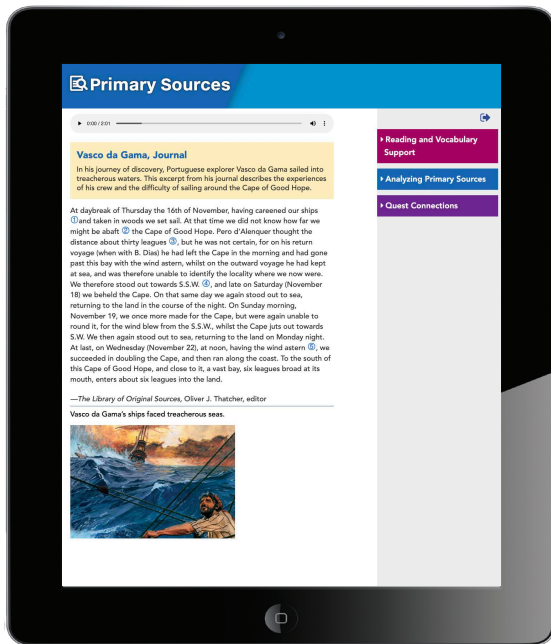
ANSWERS
Questioning The wants and needs of consumers affect what producers produce. Similarly, the goods and services created by producers affect what consumers decide they want and need.

KY 144 Celebrating Kentucky

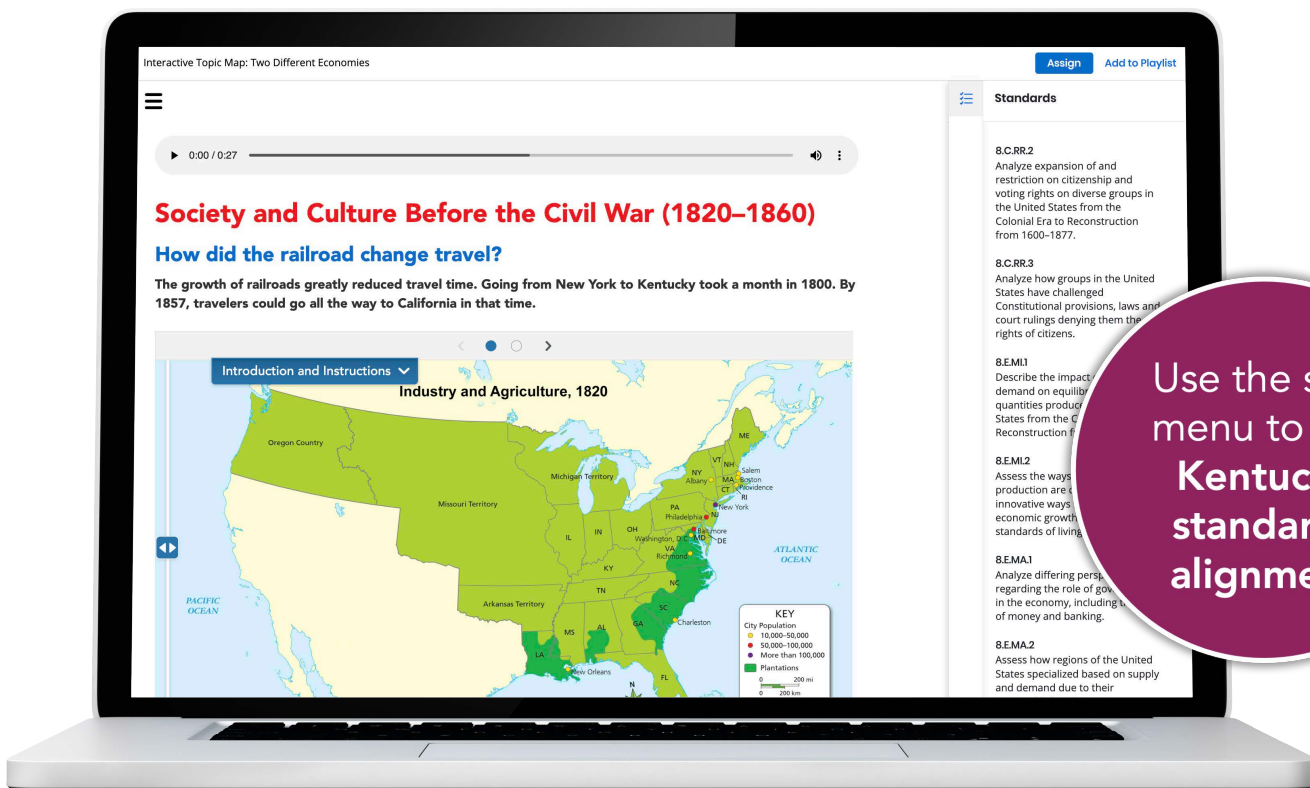
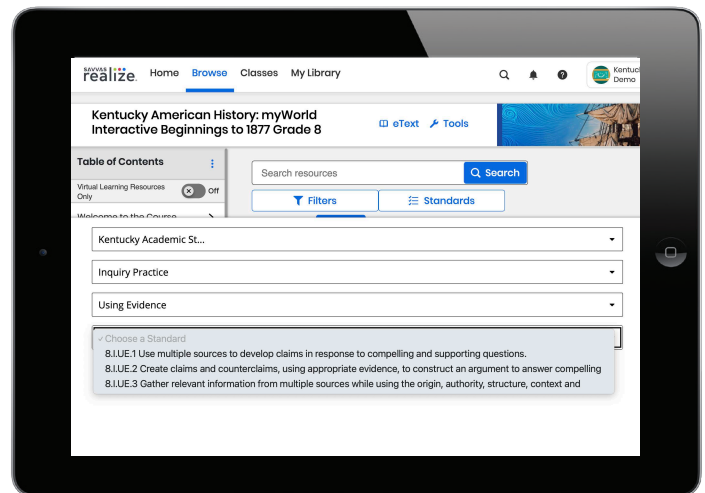
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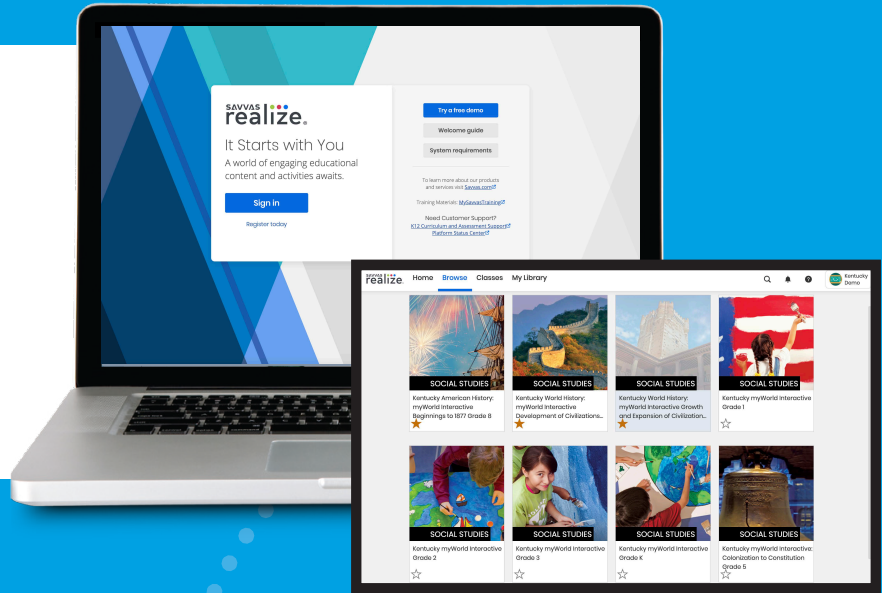
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