G. R. A. P. E. S.

The Big Idea of Social Studies

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We will study many different ancient civilizations this year.

Using the G.R.A.P.E.S. format will allow us to gather all of the important information and organize it in a way that will help us understand it better.
G.R.A.P.E.S. is an acronym which stands for

- **Geography**
- **Religion**
- **Accomplishments**
- **Politics**
- **Economics**
- **Society or Social Structure**
Geography

The study of the earth and the way people live on it and use it.

Context – The geography of Europe is different than Asia.
Geography (cont.)

Where is the place located?
What is it near?
What direction is it from another place?

Example:

Absolute location is given in degrees of latitude and Longitude.

Relative location depends upon points of reference, e.g., near, far, a short drive.
What is the place like?
Physical and human characteristics.

Example:

**Physical Characteristics** - landforms (mountains, plains, etc.), bodies of water (oceans, lakes, bay, etc.), ecosystems (soil, plants, animals, and climate).

**Human Characteristics** - bridges, roads, buildings, culture, language. All places have features that distinguish them from other places.
Religion

People's beliefs and opinions concerning the existence, nature, and worship of a deity or deities, and divine involvement in the universe and human life.

Context – The ancient Hebrews religion was based on the 10 commandments.
Religion refers to the belief system of a group of people.

- **Monotheistic** (belief in one God)
- **Polytheistic** (belief in more than one God)
- **Basic Beliefs and Rituals**
- **Religious Leaders**
Accomplishments

The lasting works of a society, which ideas, if any still affect our lives today.

Context – Million of people have visited one of the greatest Egyptian accomplishments called the Great Pyramid.
Accomplishments (cont.)

Cultural and scientific achievements are important to know.

Cultural accomplishments
• art
• architecture
• drama
• music
• literature
• language

Scientific accomplishments
• Math
• Science
• Geography
• Medicine
• Anatomy
• astronomy
Politics

Relating to civil administration or government.

Context – The world is full of different types of politics.
Politics refers to the governmental practices of a group.

- type of government
- citizenship
- rights and responsibilities
- rules and laws
Economics

How the society uses its resources.

Context – The economics of the country was very poor because the coal was almost use up.
ECONOMICS (cont.)

Economics includes many different aspects.

- trade partners
- imports
- exports
- money system
- resources
Social Structure

Different levels or classes in society.

Context – If you were rich you were high up in the social structure and lived in the upper floors of the apartments.
SOCIAL STRUCTURE (cont.)

Social structure includes the following:

- social classes
- gender classes
- cultural practices (customs and traditions)
- daily life
G - Geography
The study of the earth and the way people live on it and use it.

P - Politics
Relating to civil administration or government.

S - Social
Different levels or classes in society

R - Religion
People's beliefs and opinions concerning the existence, nature, and worship of a deity or deities

A - Achievements
The lasting works of a society, which ideas, if any, still affect our lives today.

E - Economics
How the society uses its resources.