Top part of each column—*concrete* factors // Bottom part—*concept* factors

...with a few exceptions highlighted ©



reference sheet 1

Social Science Factors: basic terms & key concepts

The social sciences examine the interplay and impact of these factors.

Influence of **GEOGRAPHY** and impact of **TECHNOLOGY** affect the Four Worlds

Geography	Four Worlds			
Goography	Politics	Economics	Social	Culture
a. climate	Governing Structure	Economic Structure	Social Structure	Religion & Belief Systems
 b. physical features topography vegetation c. natural resources water minerals rich soil arable land trees (lumber) d. trade routes rivers, straits mountain passes e. territory, borders, political boundaries 	 a. type of government monarchy, oligarchy democracy, authoritarian centralized, decentralized b. military: armies, weapons defense, protection vs. conquest, expansion treaties, diplomacy c. legal system laws, standards, rights judges, police, patrol d. taxes, tribute Central Concepts: e. security order, stability, control 	 a. products / trade goods & services b. production resources: natural, human, financial tools, equipment, labor c. types of labor, work, jobs merchants, artisans, craftsmen, guilds division of labor, specialization d. infrastructure irrigation, aqueducts roads, bridges, ports 	 a. class upper ruling class elite class middle common class working class lower peasants slaves b. status / position mobility privilege c. nomadic v. sedentary d. rural v. urban e. hierarchical v. communal 	 a. origins b. teachings —shared values, moral authority c. texts d. practices, rites & rituals e. influence; role in society Other Aspects of Culture a. daily life b. customs c. language d. alphabet / writing system e. literature f. the arts —aesthetics visual art, crafts
a. discoveries b. inventions	 state-building (rise & fall) f. power: limits, transfer, balance legitimate authority role of govt / functions 	e. means of exchangebarter systemsystem of money	f. integrated v. segregated g. role of women	 performing arts: music, dance, theater/drama g. architecture
 impact of technology:* infrastructure: <i>e.g.</i> transportation navigation communication production weapons medicine, health beliefs, values legal process 	 g. rule of law vs. force / fear equality before the law justice, fairness enforcement, recourse h. leadership, stewardship public service, duty i. rights & responsibilities j. managing the commons public goods, infrastructure redistribution 	 f. standard measures length, weight, volume, distance Central Concepts: entrepreneurship incentives scarcity vs prosperity innovation & efficiency 	 Civil Society:* h. civic duty / common good i. education (literacy level) j. equity & access k. advocates, watchdogs accountability transparency l. news; distribution of information; role of the media 	 Central Concepts: h. identity (pride, bonds, loyalty) i. tolerance (harmony) j. respect for authority k. meaning, comfort, hope (esp. to face hardship, suffering) l. cultural blending, diffusion diversity v homogeneity assimilation v acculturation harmony v conformity

* Impact of technology across society is the central concept. Civil society is the central concept of the social world.

Developed by Teresa Hudock, 2008-Revised, July 2010

Identifying factors, relating factors, or determining the "most important" factor is *the science* of the *social sciences*.

usc.edu/calis

A history course is about studying how factors are combined differently in each society...



Social Science Factors: 4W chart of key concepts

dynamics, effects, outcomes, changes, etc.

reference sheet 2

These concepts are "factors" of the human condition – that when combined in different ways – produce different types of societies throughout history and around the world today. Some factors are basic to survival while others help establish more order and greater stability. Some of these factors are needed for a thriving, more humane existence. Societies have strengths or weaknesses across these factors. Absence or loss of certain factors can lead to the decline of a society.

Political • type of government • legal system • military Security	dership order	infrastructurestandard→ transportation→ of meas→ communicationmoney, trac	 goods & services types of labor & w 	; work
 → protection / defense managing the commons → common goods, public goods, public works projects redistrike 	 control – rule is imposed legitimate authority – rule is accepted rule of law – "law & order" is enforced enforcement / recourse fairness / rights 	 means of production → land, natural resources → labor → capital—money, assets prosperity → from basic food & shelter to ample & secure food & shelter 	 means of exchange → barter system → coinage, money entrepreneurship → creators of new business; inventors; innovators; risk taker 	rs
,	y bility for the common good ss to sacrifice for the greater good education news & media	common identitypride, bonds, sense of belonging— all help to establish loyalty → ethnic or religious, or nationalism either new or a heritage/ancestrymeaning / comfort / hope→ ways to deal with hardships or suffering	aesthetics → the arts, valuing creativity or beauty Shared values → belief systems → religion	e
accountability transparency	equity access → the opportunity to change class or status (mobility)	respect for authority → from fear / force → from love / worship → from trust / confidence	 tolerance → of diversity → of minorities → of roles & relationships 	S

Four Worlds analytical framework by Steven Lamy, Professor of International Relations, USC | Four Worlds of History adapted by Sandy Line, Associate & Teresa Hudock, Director, CALIS