Archaeology Reading

Archaeology is the scientific study of human life by looking at artifacts. Artifacts are man-made objects that people who lived long ago have left behind.

Archaeologists are like detectives. By looking at artifacts, they try to figure out how long ago people lived, how they governed themselves, what art they created, their religious beliefs, their technology, science, and invention, and their daily life. Clues archaeologists use to answer these and other questions about past civilizations can sometimes be found in the artifacts they dig up.

While looking for artifacts to study, archaeologists can find themselves in some very dangerous situations. Archaeologists have explored ruins deep in jungles; dug up remains of villages in dangerous deserts; and have even searched underwater.

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| What do archaeologists do?    How do they help us learn about history? What can artifacts tell archaeologists about people?    Do they work with other social scientists? |

Historian Reading

A Historian is a professional in Social Sciences that specializes in the discipline of History. Their main objective is to research, study, analyze, interpret, and document historic facts. Like most branches of Social Sciences, there are several subcategories in which Historians divide themselves. The most common division is to specialize on the particular aspects or periods of history they focus in. A Historian may analyze and research history from a specific point of view, such as political, artistic, or economical. On the other hand, they can focus on specific eras or periods, such as ancient civilizations.

Historians follow a method of investigation that relies heavily on facts and historical records left by past colleagues. They look for solid evidence and reliable sources, such as primary sources. A primary source is a document written in a specific time period (a first-hand account from someone who experienced an historic event. Sometimes Historians work with Archeologists, to explain how and why things happened and how past events shaped modern society. Archeologists look at artifacts, where as historians look at documents.                 <https://neuvoo.ca/neuvooPedia/en/historian/>

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| What do historians do?    What is a primary source?    How do historians help us learn about history?    Do they work with other social scientists? |

Economist Reading:

Economists study the distribution of resources in a society. Such resources include raw materials like iron, gold and oil, land for farming or building, machines that make goods and what kinds of jobs people have. They also monitor economic trends, analyze collected data and conduct research. Economists then take the data and knowledge from the research, analysis and monitoring to develop forecasts regarding such issues as interest rates, inflation, energy costs, exchange rates, employment levels, taxes, business cycles and more.

Economists must often develop the methods for collecting the information that is needed to make their forecasts. The development of tables, charts and reports to present and share the data is also part of an economist’s job. These presentations have to be created in a way that those without an economic background can understand. So, as you can, see there are a number of aspects involved in the job of an economist. In fact, this is just an overview of some of an economist’s tasks. <http://www.socialsciencecareers.org/faq/what-does-an-economist-do/>

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| What do economists do?    What kind of resources do economists use to conduct research?    How do economists help us learn about history?    Do they work with other social scientists? |

Political Scientist Reading

Political scientists are part researcher, part analyst, and part forecaster. They use their expertise to understand how policies and laws affect government, business, and citizens. They look back at history and monitor current events to predict trends. Political science includes the study of government, laws and political issues; but it also examines public opinion, political parties, and economics. As a science, the study of politics tries to be unbiased. This is not to say that a political scientist cannot offer opinions, but the job requires that opinions be based on fact and supported by evidence and reasoning.

The largest focus of political science in the United States is American Government; also referred to as *civics*. They study voting behavior, political parties, lawmaking, the Constitution, the role of the courts, to name a few. <https://www.sokanu.com/careers/political-scientist/>

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| What does a political scientist do?    What is bias/unbiased?    How do they use history and current events?    What other social scientists might a political scientist work with? |

Geographer Reading

Geographers study the Earth and its land, features, and inhabitants. They also study the physical and human characteristics of regions. A physical characteristic would be a mountain or lake. A human characteristic would be something man made, like a bridge or building. Geographers do the following:

\*Gather geographic data through field observations, maps, photographs and satellite imagery,\*Conduct research with surveys and interviews,\*Write reports and present research findings, \*Link geographic data with data having to do with economics, the environment or politics.

The following are examples of two types of geographers:

***Physical geographers*** examine the physical aspects of a region and how they relate to humans.

***Human geographers*** analyze of human activity and its relationships with the physical environment. Human geographers often combine other disciplines into their research, which may include economic, environmental, medical, cultural, social, or political topics.

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| What does a geographer do?    What are two different types of geographers? What does each do?    What kind of resources does a geographer use to conduct research?    What other social scientists might a geographer work with? |