

PROGRAM AUTHORS

James A. Banks, Ph.D.

Kerry and Linda Killinger Professor
of Diversity Studies and Director, Center
for Multicultural Education
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Kevin P. Colleary, Ed.D.

Curriculum and Teaching Department
Graduate School of Education
Fordham University
New York, New York

Linda Greenow, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Chair
Department of Geography
State University of New York at New Paltz
New Paltz, New York

Walter C. Parker, Ph.D.

Professor of Social Studies Education,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Emily M. Schell, Ed.D.

Visiting Professor, Teacher Education
San Diego State University
San Diego, California

Dinah Zike

Educational Consultant
Dinah-Mite Activities, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

CONTRIBUTORS

Raymond C. Jones, Ph.D.

Director of Secondary Social Studies
Education
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Irma M. Olmedo

Associate Professor
University of Illinois-Chicago
College of Education
Chicago, Illinois

HISTORIANS/SCHOLARS

Jeffery D. Long, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Religious
and Asian Studies
Elizabethtown College
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

Mac Dixon-Fyle, Ph.D.

Professor of History
DePauw University
Greencastle, Indiana

Shabbir Mansuri

Founding Director
Council on Islamic Education
Fountain Valley, California

Oscar J. Martinez, Ph.D.

Regents Professor of History
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

GRADE LEVEL REVIEWERS

Kathleen Clark

Second Grade Teacher
Edison Elementary
Fraser, Michigan

Patricia Hinchliff

Second Grade Teacher
West Woods School
Hamden, Connecticut

Pamela South

Second Grade Teacher
Greenwood Elementary School
Princess Anne, Maryland

Karen Starr

Second Grade Teacher
Arthur Froberg Elementary School
Rockford, Illinois

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Bradley R. Bakle

Assistant Superintendent
East Allen County Schools
New Haven, Indiana

Marilyn Barr

Assistant Superintendent for Instruction
Clyde-Savannah Central School
Clyde, New York

Lisa Bogle

Elementary Coordinator, K-5
Rutherford County Schools
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Janice Buselt

Campus Support, Primary and ESOL
Wichita Public Schools
Wichita, Kansas

Kathy Cassioppi

Social Studies Coordinator
Rockford Public Schools, District 205
Rockford, Illinois

Denise Johnson, Ph.D.

Social Studies Supervisor
Knox County Schools
Knoxville, Tennessee

Steven Klein, Ph.D.

Social Studies Coordinator
Illinois School District U-46
Elgin, Illinois

Sondra Markman

Curriculum Director
Warren Township Board of Education
Warren Township, New Jersey

Cathy Nelson

Social Studies Coordinator
Columbus Public Schools
Columbus, Ohio

Holly Pies

Social Studies Coordinator
Virgo County Schools
Terre Haute, Indiana

Avon Ruffin

Social Studies County Supervisor
Winston-Salem/Forsyth Schools
Lewisville, North Carolina

Chuck Schierloh

Social Studies Curriculum Team Leader
Lima City Schools
Lima, Ohio

Bob Shamy

Social Studies Supervisor
East Brunswick Public Schools
East Brunswick, New Jersey

Judy Trujillo

Social Studies Coordinator
Columbia Missouri School District
Columbia, Missouri

Gayle Voyles

Director of the Center for Economic
Education
Kansas City School District
Kansas City, Missouri

Todd Wigginton

Coordinator of Social Studies K-12
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools
Nashville, Tennessee



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People and Places

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Unit 1

The
Big
Idea

How do we live
together?

LOG
ON

Find out more about
living together at
www.macmillanmh.com

We Live Together

People, Places, and Events



People of Cincinnati

The people of Cincinnati live, work, learn, and play together.

Cincinnati is a city in Ohio.



Cincinnati, Ohio



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit
www.macmillanmh.com



Cincy-Cinco

The people of Cincinnati have a special festival called **Cincy-Cinco**.





Lesson 1

Vocabulary

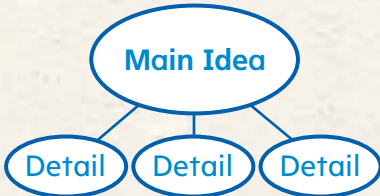
guardian

time line

vote

Reading Skill

Main Idea and
Details



At Home and School

We Belong to Families

Hope lives with her grandmother. Hope's grandmother is her **guardian**. A guardian takes care of you just like a parent.

Families come in many shapes and sizes. Families often live together and take care of each other. They have fun together, too!



Who is in your family?



Family Rules

Families have rules, too. Family rules keep things fair. They help us get along together and keep us safe.

Sesha shares a room with her older sister, Pam. Sesha likes to be fair. “Pick up your toys” is a rule that Sesha follows. It makes her sister Pam happy, too!



“Respect each other” is a rule that helps Sesha’s family get along. “Always tell an adult where you are going” is a rule that keeps both Sesha and Pam safe.

Sesha made a **time line** of her life. It shows some of the rules that she has learned. A time line shows the order in which things happen.



What rules do you follow at home?

2006



Pam teaches me to ride a bike.

2008



I tell an adult where I am going.

Getting Along at School

Sometimes we do not all agree. One way we get along at school is to **vote**. To vote means to make a choice about something. Mrs. Royá's class voted for a class leader. The person with the most votes won.




Just like at home, we follow rules to get along at school. “Clean up your work area” and “Raise your hand before you speak” are classroom rules that help us get along.



On what day did Mrs. Royá’s class vote?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What does **vote** mean?
- 2. Main Idea and Details** How do rules help us?


```
graph TD; MI(Main Idea) --- D1(Detail); MI --- D2(Detail); MI --- D3(Detail);
```
- 3. The Big Idea** What rules do you follow at school?

Citizenship

Democracy in Action

Being Honest

There are many ways to be honest. One way is to tell the truth. Another way is to not take something that does not belong to you.

Mr. Star's class collected food for hungry families. Read what happened when Bill decided to take a box of raisins.

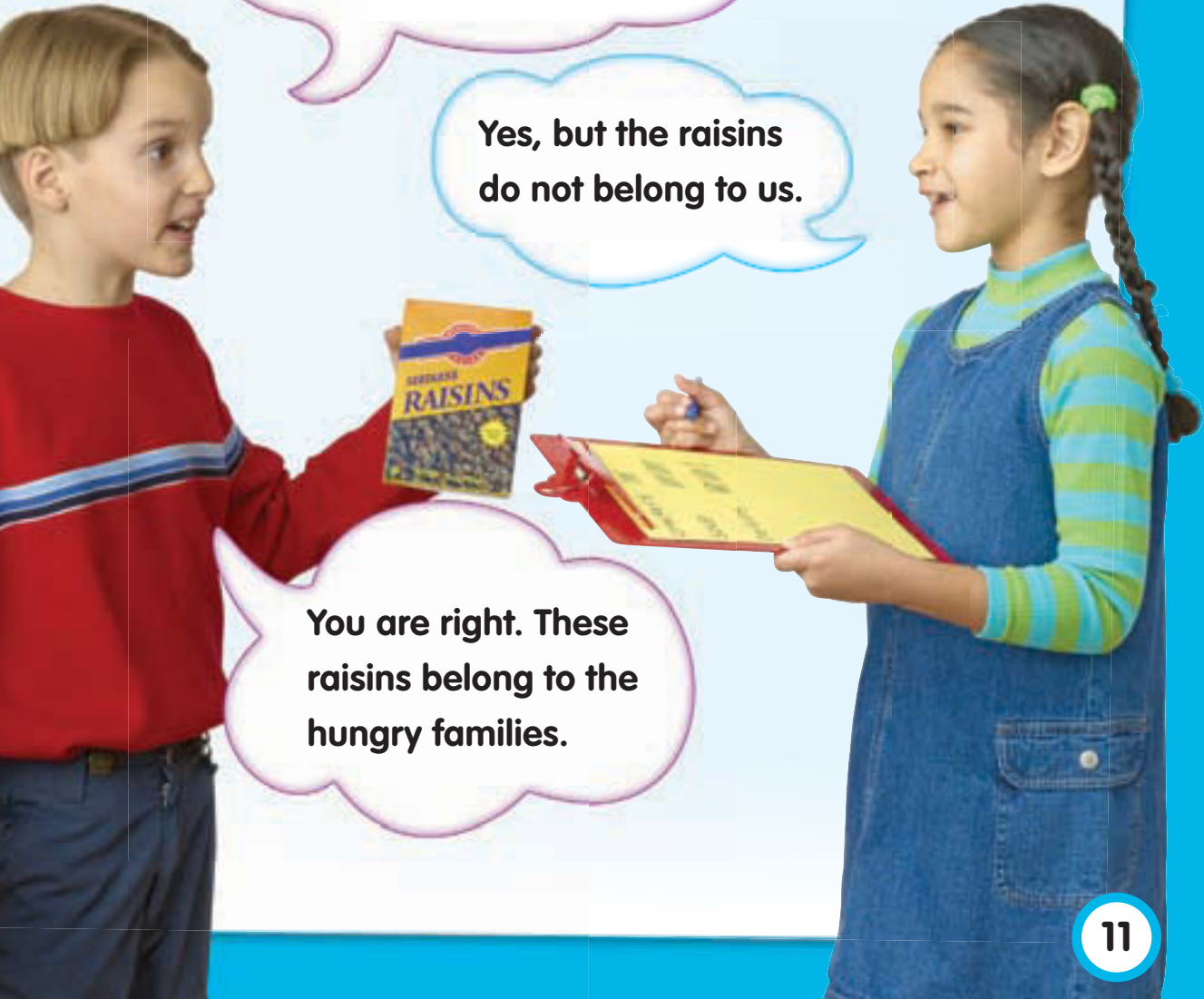


Mary helped Bill to be honest. What would you do?

There are 12 boxes of these yummy raisins. No one would miss one box.

Yes, but the raisins do not belong to us.

You are right. These raisins belong to the hungry families.



Lesson 2

Vocabulary

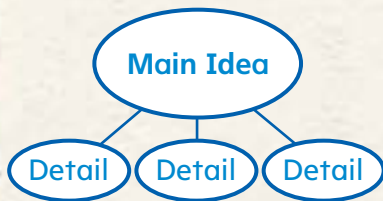
community

citizen

law

Reading Skill

Main Idea and
Details



Living in Communities

What Is a Community?

A **community** is a place where people live, work, learn, and have fun together. Communities have homes, work places, schools, and places to play. They come in all shapes and sizes. Communities are made up of many neighborhoods together.

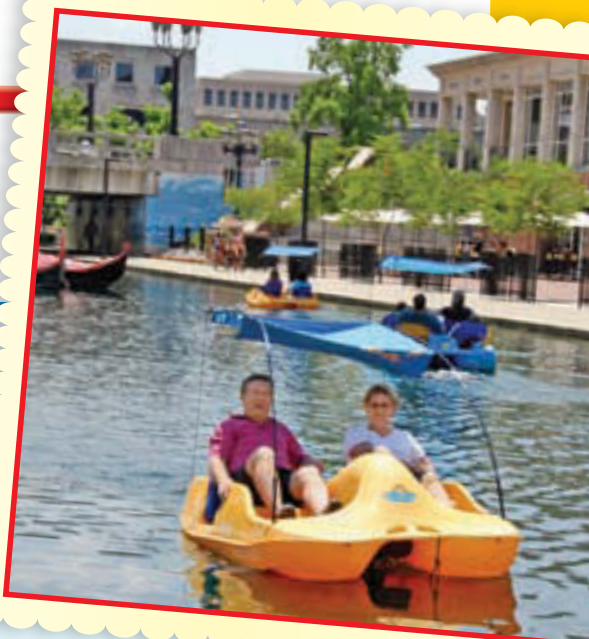


What is a community?

Places

Indianapolis, Indiana

Indianapolis is a very large community in Indiana. There are many things to see and do in Indianapolis. These people are riding in a boat together just for fun!





Neighbors in Indianapolis

Carmen and Mrs. Tran both live in Indianapolis, Indiana. They are neighbors. Carmen helps Mrs. Tran water her garden.

Mrs. Tran helps Carmen, too. Every Tuesday Mrs. Tran drives Carmen to meet Mr. Lund at the community park. Carmen plays baseball at the park!



Mr. Lund is Carmen's baseball coach. He lives in the community of Indianapolis, too. He lives in a different neighborhood than Carmen and Mrs. Tran.



Where do you have fun in your community?

Getting Along in a Community

A **citizen** is a person who belongs to a community. A good citizen helps others and follows community rules. Rules in a community are called **laws**. Just like rules at home and school, laws keep people safe and help them get along.

Using a leash keeps your pet safe. It is a law in many communities.



Citizens can vote for new laws.
Good laws help to solve community
problems. They make our community
a better place to live.



**What do you think happens
when people do not follow laws?**

Check Understanding




1. Vocabulary What is a **law**?

2. Main Idea and Details

What are communities
made up of?



3.  How can people in communities
get along?

Map and Globe Skills

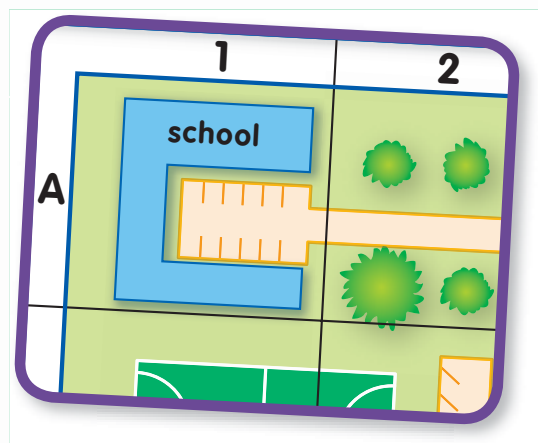
Vocabulary

grid map

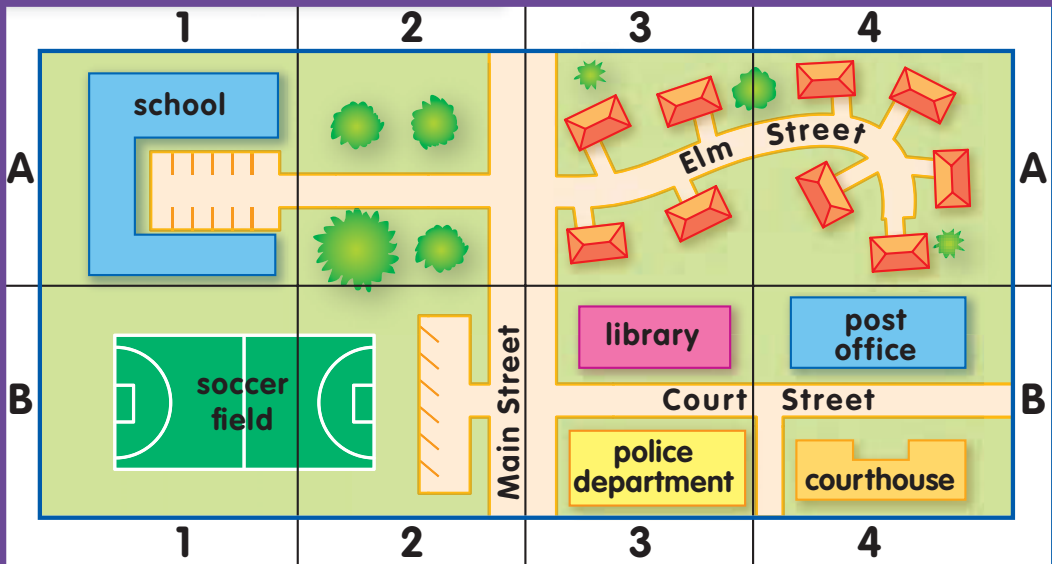
Use Grid Maps

A **grid map** is a map that is divided into squares. A letter and a number give the name for each square. The letters are on the sides of the map. The numbers are on the top and bottom.

Look at the grid map of a community on the next page. Put your finger on the first square in the top row. The square is A1. The school is in square A1.



Community Grid Map



Try the Skill

1. What is a **grid map**?
2. Find the library. Which square is it in on the grid map?



Writing Activity

Make a grid map of your classroom, school, or community. Write labels to show what is on the map.

Communities Large and Small

Lesson 3

Vocabulary

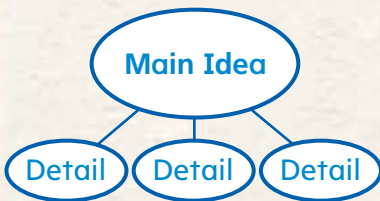
urban

suburban

rural

Reading Skill

Main Idea and
Details



Urban Communities

There are three kinds of communities. A city, like New York, is an **urban** community. Urban communities have many tall buildings and stores. The streets and sidewalks are busy with people, cars, buses, and taxis.



What is an urban community?

Around the World



Hanoi is an urban community in Vietnam. In Hanoi many people use bicycles and motorbikes to move from place to place.



Two Communities

Joey and Mark live on the 10th floor of a tall apartment building in New York City. They walk to school with their mother.

Joey and Mark's mother rides a special train, called a subway, to work. There are many ways to go from place to place in an urban community like New York.



taxi

subway



Cindy and her sisters live in a house in Freeport. Freeport is close to New York City. A community near a city is called a **suburban** community.

Suburban communities are less crowded than urban communities. There are not as many places to work. Cindy's parents travel to New York City for their jobs.



What is a suburban community?

Rural Communities

Hazel lives on a farm in Paines Hollow, New York. Paines Hollow is a **rural** community. Rural communities are far from cities. They have lots of open land.

Hazel rides a school bus to get to school. From Paines Hollow it takes a long time to get to schools or stores.



Hazel helps raise chickens on the farm. She will bring her best chicken to the New York State Fair this summer. Last year, Hazel won a red ribbon.



What is a rural community?


Check Understanding



1. **Vocabulary** Is your community **urban**, **suburban**, or **rural**?

2. **Main Idea and Details**
What might you find in a suburban community?



3.  How is rural life different from urban life?

Lesson 4

Vocabulary

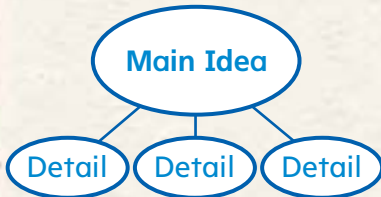
custom

tradition

culture

Reading Skill

Main Idea and
Details



Customs and Traditions

Customs

A **custom** is a special way of doing something. Many families celebrate birthdays with a cake. Some Native American groups make baskets with special designs.

Communities can have customs, too. Some communities have festivals or fairs to celebrate things that make them special.



What customs do you know?

Event

National Cherry Festival

Traverse City, Michigan has a custom. Each July they celebrate cherries. The Cherry Festival has parades and shows. Don't miss the cherry pie eating contest!





Traditions

A **tradition** is a custom that is passed down over time. Hatim's uncle learned to make pita sandwiches when he lived in Libya. Today, he shows Hatim how to make them.

When Hatim grows up, he will teach his children to make pita sandwiches, too. Making pita sandwiches is a tradition in Hatim's family.

Mrs. Etana's family is from a small village in West Africa. She likes to tell stories about her village. Mrs. Etana says the tradition of telling stories was started long ago by *griots*. A griot is a person who learns stories by memory and tells them to others.



What traditions do you know?



Sharing Culture

Culture is the way a group of people live, including their music, customs, and traditions. We can share our culture with one another.

Juan and his father play the guitar. They play a kind of Mexican music called *mariachi*. Juan and his father will share their Mexican culture at the Cincy-Cinco festival in Cincinnati, Ohio.



Lisa knows how to eat her food with chopsticks. In the culture of China, people use chopsticks. All of our cultures together make up the culture of the United States.



What comes from the culture of China?

Check Understanding




1. Vocabulary What is **culture**?

2. Main Idea and Details

What do you know about customs?



3.  How do different cultures make our communities special?

Lesson 5

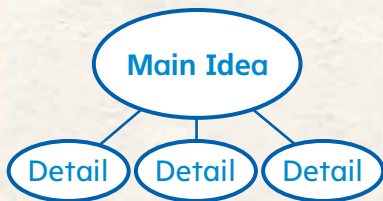
Vocabulary

inventor

scientist

Reading Skill

Main Idea
and Details



People Help Communities



Artists



Artists are people who make art. Some artists paint or sing. Others build beautiful things. Artists make our communities better places to live.

Alicia Keys sings and plays the piano. She started playing piano when she was only seven years old. Today her music brings joy to people in many communities.



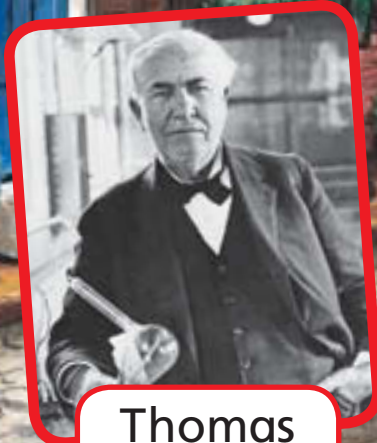
How do artists make a difference?

People

Maya Lin

Maya Lin created this skating rink in Grand Rapids, Michigan. She said, "I try to give people a different way of looking at their surroundings. . . . That's art to me."





Thomas
Edison

Edison made our communities safer and brighter.

Inventors and Scientists

Thomas Edison was an **inventor**. An inventor is a person who makes something for the first time. Edison made a light bulb that could shine a long time. He also invented a way to record sound.

Mae Jemison studies space. She is a **scientist**. A scientist is a person who works to understand and explain nature. Jemison was the first African American woman to fly in space! She runs a space camp for children aged 12 to 16.





Mae Jemison



What does an inventor do?

Check Understanding



- Vocabulary** What is a **scientist**?
- Main Idea and Details** How do inventors help us?

- The Big Idea** Who are some people who have helped your community?



Unit 1

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Number a paper from 1 to 3. Next to each number write the word that matches the meaning.

guardian

citizen

inventor

1. a person who makes something for the first time
2. a person who takes care of you like a parent
3. a person who belongs to a community

Critical Thinking

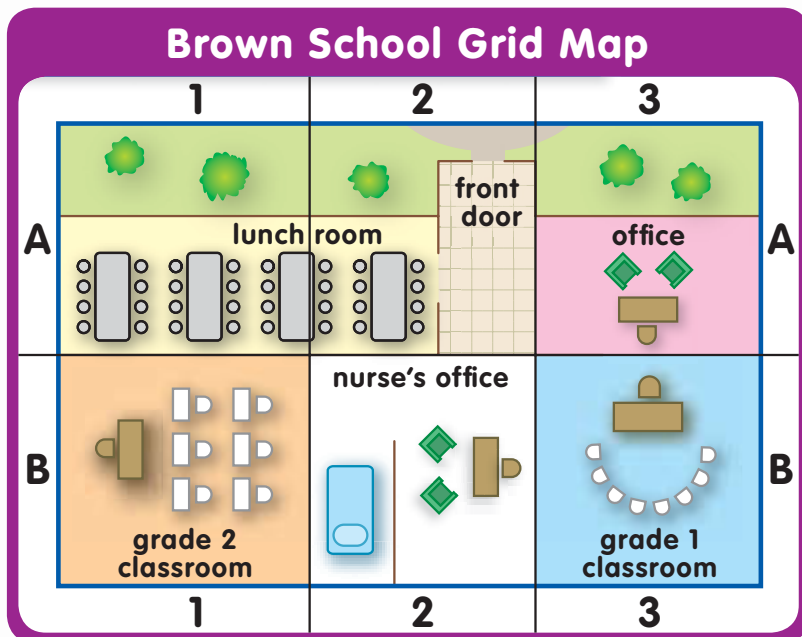
4. Why is voting important?
5. How did Thomas Edison help our communities?



Skill

Use Grid Maps

Look at the grid map below. Then answer the question.



6. Which room is in square B3?

- A. nurse's office
- B. grade 1 classroom
- C. lunch room
- D. grade 2 classroom



Community Activity

Make a Community Book

- 1 On three pages, draw 1.) where you live, 2.) where you learn, and 3.) a place where you have fun.
- 2 Write what is in each picture.
- 3 Make a cover. Staple the pages and the cover together to make a book.
- 4 Share your book with your class.



Picture Glossary

C

citizen A person who belongs to a community. *A good **citizen** helps others in his or her community.* (page 16)



community A place where people live, work, learn, and have fun together. *I live in the **community** of Ouray, Colorado.* (page 13)



culture The way a group of people live, including their music, customs, and traditions. *Using chopsticks is from the **culture** of China.* (page 30)

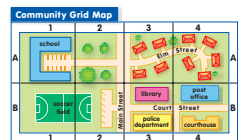


custom A special way of doing something. *Traverse City, Michigan, has a **custom** of celebrating cherries every July.* (page 27)



G

grid map A map that is divided into squares. *The post office is located in square B4 on the **grid map**.* (page 19)



guardian A person who takes care of you like a parent. *Hope's **guardian** helps her plant flowers in their yard.* (page 5)



I

inventor A person who makes something for the first time. *Thomas Edison was the inventor of the lightbulb.* (page 34)

**L**

law A rule in a community. *In many communities, it is a law to keep a dog on a leash.* (page 16)

**R**

rural An area that is far away from a city. *My dad's horse farm is in a rural community.* (page 24)

**S**

scientist A person who works to understand and explain nature. *Mae Jemison is a scientist who studies space.* (page 35)



suburban An area that is near a city. *Cindy and her sisters live in a suburban community.* (page 23)

**T**

time line A line that shows the order in which things happen. *This is a time line of Sesha's life.* (page 7)



tradition A custom that is passed down over time. *Learning to play mariachi is a **tradition** in Luke's family.* (page 28)



U

urban The area of a city. *New York City is an **urban** community.* (page 21)



V

vote To make a choice about something. *The class held a **vote** to choose a class leader.* (page 8)



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Seattle, Washington

Kevin P. Colleary, Ed.D.

Curriculum and Teaching Department
Graduate School of Education
Fordham University
New York, New York

Linda Greenow, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Chair
Department of Geography
State University of New York at New Paltz
New Paltz, New York

Walter C. Parker, Ph.D.

Professor of Social Studies Education,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

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New Haven, Indiana

Marilyn Barr

Assistant Superintendent for Instruction
Clyde-Savannah Central School
Clyde, New York

Lisa Bogle

Elementary Coordinator, K-5
Rutherford County Schools
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Janice Buselt

Campus Support, Primary and ESOL
Wichita Public Schools
Wichita, Kansas

Kathy Cassioppi

Social Studies Coordinator
Rockford Public Schools, District 205
Rockford, Illinois

Denise Johnson, Ph.D.

Social Studies Supervisor
Knox County Schools
Knoxville, Tennessee

Steven Klein, Ph.D.

Social Studies Coordinator
Illinois School District U-46
Elgin, Illinois

Sondra Markman

Curriculum Director
Warren Township Board of Education
Warren Township, New Jersey

Cathy Nelson

Social Studies Coordinator
Columbus Public Schools
Columbus, Ohio

Holly Pies

Social Studies Coordinator
Virgo County Schools
Terre Haute, Indiana

Avon Ruffin

Social Studies County Supervisor
Winston-Salem/Forsyth Schools
Lewisville, North Carolina

Chuck Schierloh

Social Studies Curriculum Team Leader
Lima City Schools
Lima, Ohio

Bob Shamy

Social Studies Supervisor
East Brunswick Public Schools
East Brunswick, New Jersey

Judy Trujillo

Social Studies Coordinator
Columbia Missouri School District
Columbia, Missouri

Gayle Voyles

Director of the Center for Economic
Education
Kansas City School District
Kansas City, Missouri

Todd Wigginton

Coordinator of Social Studies K-12
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools
Nashville, Tennessee



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People and Places

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Unit 2

The
Big
Idea

How do we find out about places on Earth?

LOG
ON

Find out more about places on Earth at

www.macmillanmh.com

Exploring Earth

People, Places, and Events



Neighbors

Neighbors in
New Orleans have
fun together.



New Orleans is an
urban community
in the state
of Louisiana.



New Orleans



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit
www.macmillanmh.com



Hurricane Katrina

Neighbors in New Orleans helped each other during a big storm called **Hurricane Katrina**.



All About Location

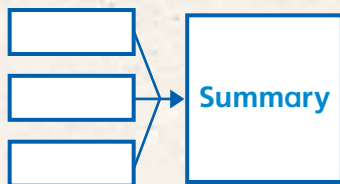
Lesson 1

Vocabulary

location

Reading Skill

Summarize



A Place for Everything

A **location** is the place where something is. Your house is in a location. Your bed is in a location. A location can be large or small.

Jordan made a map of his bedroom. A map makes it easy to see the locations of things.



Which square tells the location of Jordan's bed?

Jordan's Room

Map Key

- bed
- lamp
- toy box
- rug



Talking About Locations

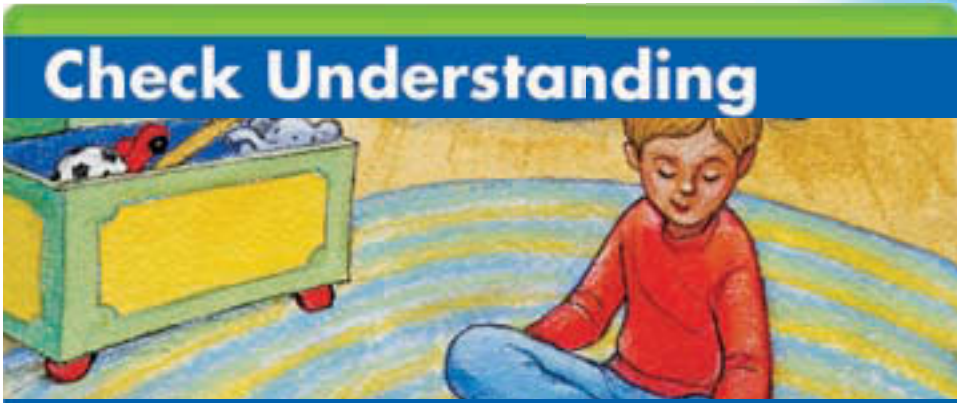
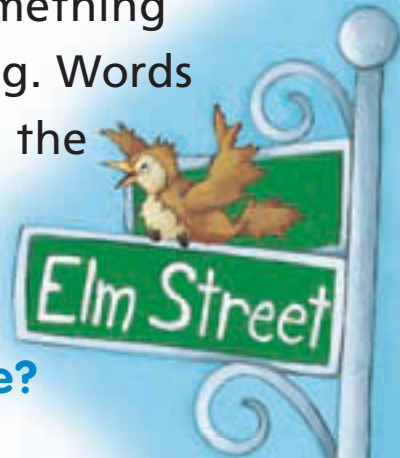
There are ways to tell locations. Absolute location tells the exact spot where something is. Your home address tells the absolute location of your home.

The absolute location of the blue house is 12 Elm Street. What are the absolute locations of the red and yellow houses?

Relative location tells where something is by comparing it to another thing. Words like *above*, *next to*, and *below* tell the relative location of something.

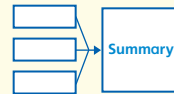


What is the relative location of the yellow house?



1. Vocabulary What is one way to tell the **location** of your desk?

2. Summarize What are absolute and relative location?



3. How are addresses helpful?



Lesson 2

Vocabulary

state

country

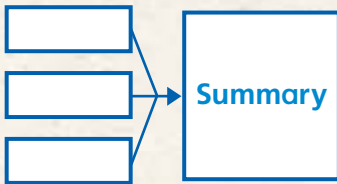
border

continent

flow chart

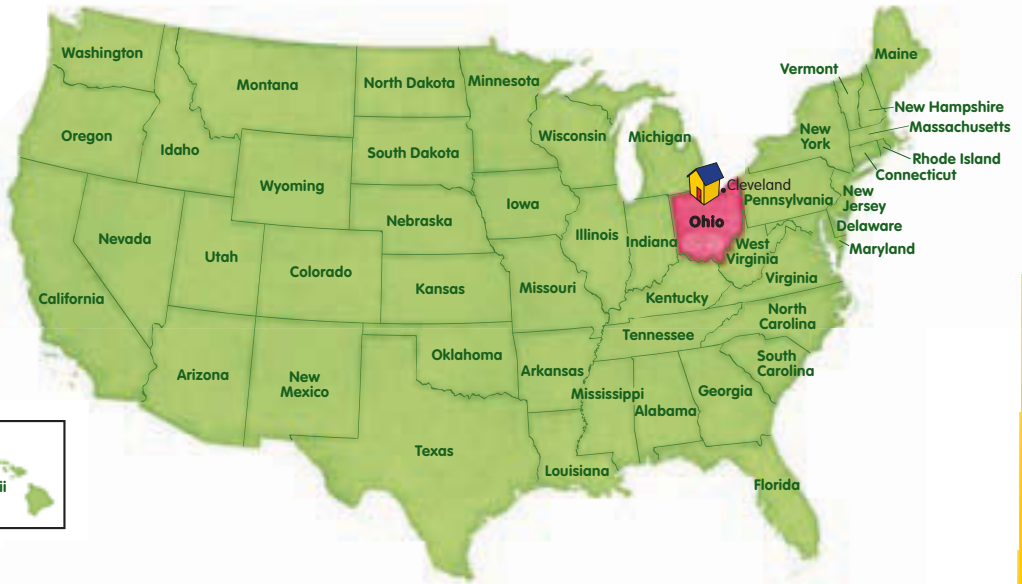
Reading Skill

Summarize



Where We Live





We Live in a Country

Meet Lana. Lana lives in the urban community of Cleveland. Cleveland is located in the **state** of Ohio.

A state is part of the United States of America. The United States of America is the name of our **country**. A country is the land and the people who live there.



Can you find your state on the map?

We Live on a Continent

Some countries have neighbors. Mexico is our neighbor to the south. Our neighbor to the north is Canada.

We share **borders** with these two countries. A border is a line on a map that separates one state or country from another.



Together, the United States, its neighbors, and other countries form one large area of land called a **continent**. Lana lives on the continent of North America. You do, too!



What countries are neighbors of the United States?



North America is one of Earth's seven continents.



Our World

Look at the map of the world. Earth's continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. These seven continents make up the land on Earth.



Does Earth have more land or water?



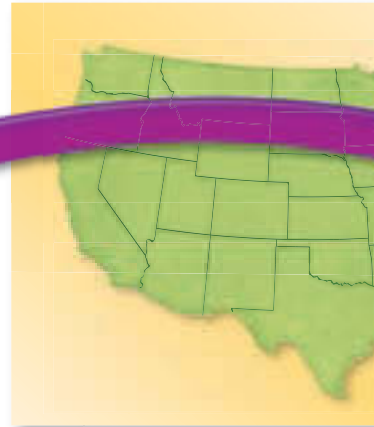
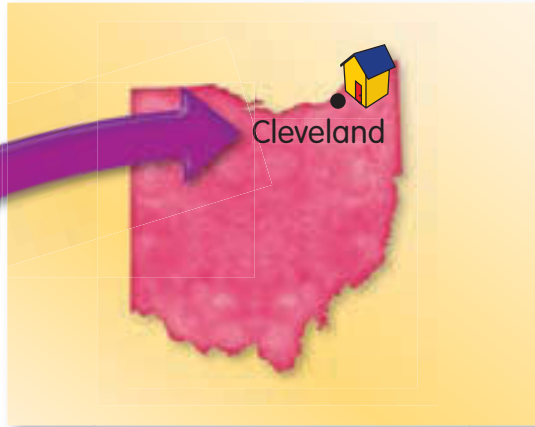
Earth is made up of land and water.

Around the World



This animal is a koala. He lives in Australia. Australia is the smallest of the seven continents. It is both a continent and a country.





Our Location in the World

This **flow chart** shows where Lana lives. A flow chart uses arrows to show information in an order.

Find Lana's house. Now find Lana's house in Cleveland, Ohio. Follow the arrows to bigger and bigger locations.



Name each place Lana lives in order.

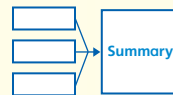



Check Understanding



1. **Vocabulary** What **states** share a **border** with your **state**?

2. **Summarize** Tell where you live using bigger and bigger locations.



3.  What can you use to find the location of your state?

Lesson 3

Vocabulary

desert

landform

valley

river

plain

lake

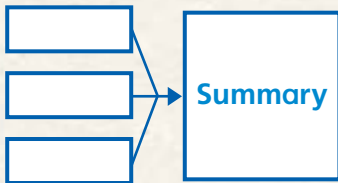
island

hill

peninsula

Reading Skill

Summarize



Land and Water

Across Our Country

Sally and her family live in Phoenix, Arizona. Phoenix is a city in the Sonoran **Desert**. A desert is a dry area with very little rain.

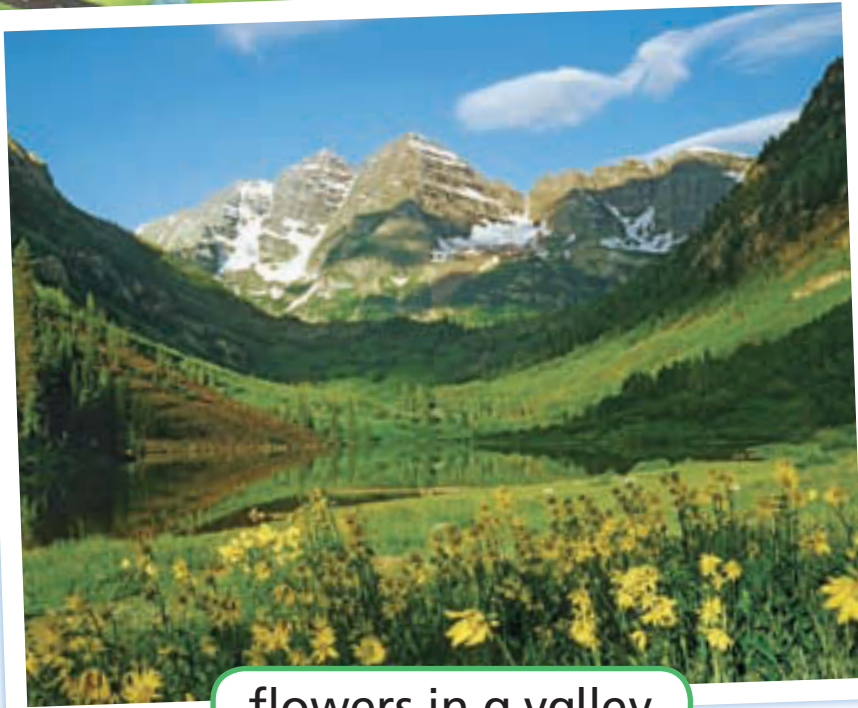


Sally took a trip to see her grandparents in Rumson, New Jersey. She took pictures of water and **landforms**. A landform is a shape of land on Earth.



What is a desert?





flowers in a valley

Through the Mountains

Sally's family drove through the Rocky Mountains. Mountains are the highest kind of landform. The low area between mountains is called a **valley**.



They drove on a bridge that crossed over the Mississippi **River**. A river is a single stream of water that flows into a larger body of water, like an ocean.

The Mississippi River is the second longest river in the United States. It flows all the way from Minnesota to Louisiana.



What is a valley?

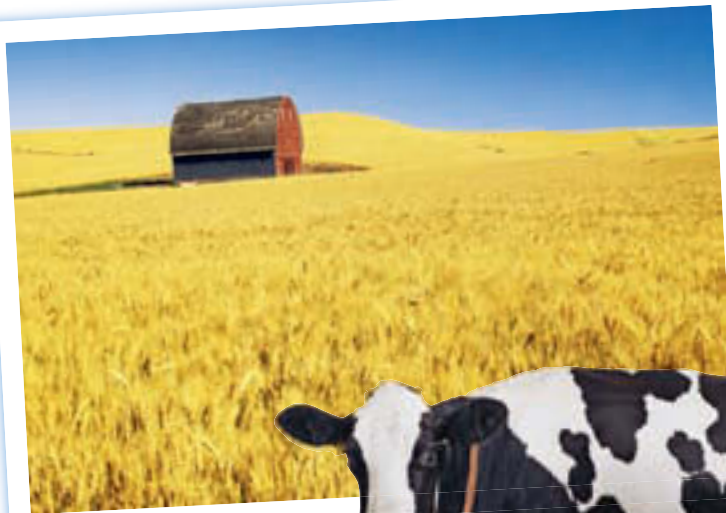


Mississippi River



On the Plain

In Indiana, Sally saw a lot of flat land. Flat land is called a **plain**. A plain is good land for farming. Sally saw farms with wheat and corn growing on plains.

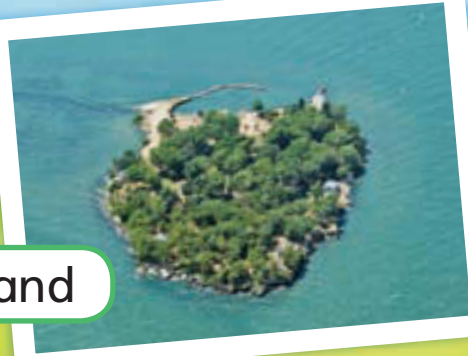


This cow lives on a plain. Moo!





Ballast Island



In Ohio, Sally's family stopped at **Lake** Erie for a picnic. A lake is a body of water that has land all around it. It is smaller than an ocean. Sally took a picture of an **island** in the lake. An island is a landform that has water all around it.



What is a lake?

Places

Lake Itasca

Lake Itasca is in Minnesota. It is at the beginning of the Mississippi River.

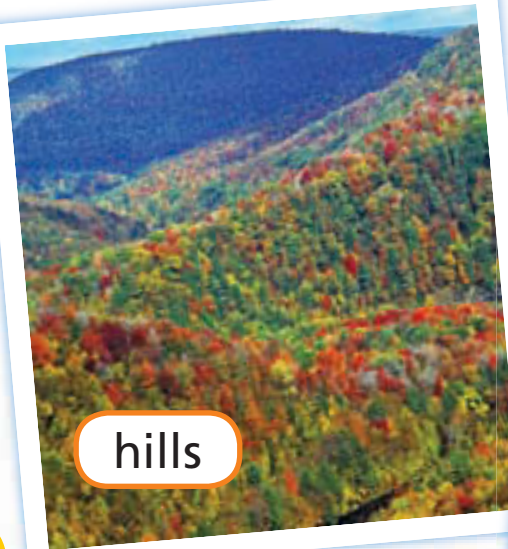




To the Ocean

Sally's family drove through **hills** in Pennsylvania. A hill is higher than the land around it but not as high as a mountain.

A **peninsula** is a landform with water on all sides except one. Sally knew she would see her grandparents soon after they drove past Sandy Hook peninsula in New Jersey. She could not wait to show them the photos of her trip!



What is a peninsula?



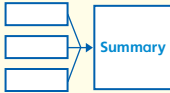


Grandma and Grandpa live in Rumson, New Jersey.



Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What two **landforms** are higher than the land around them?
- 2. Summarize** How are the plains used?

- 3. The Big Idea** What did the pictures in this lesson show?

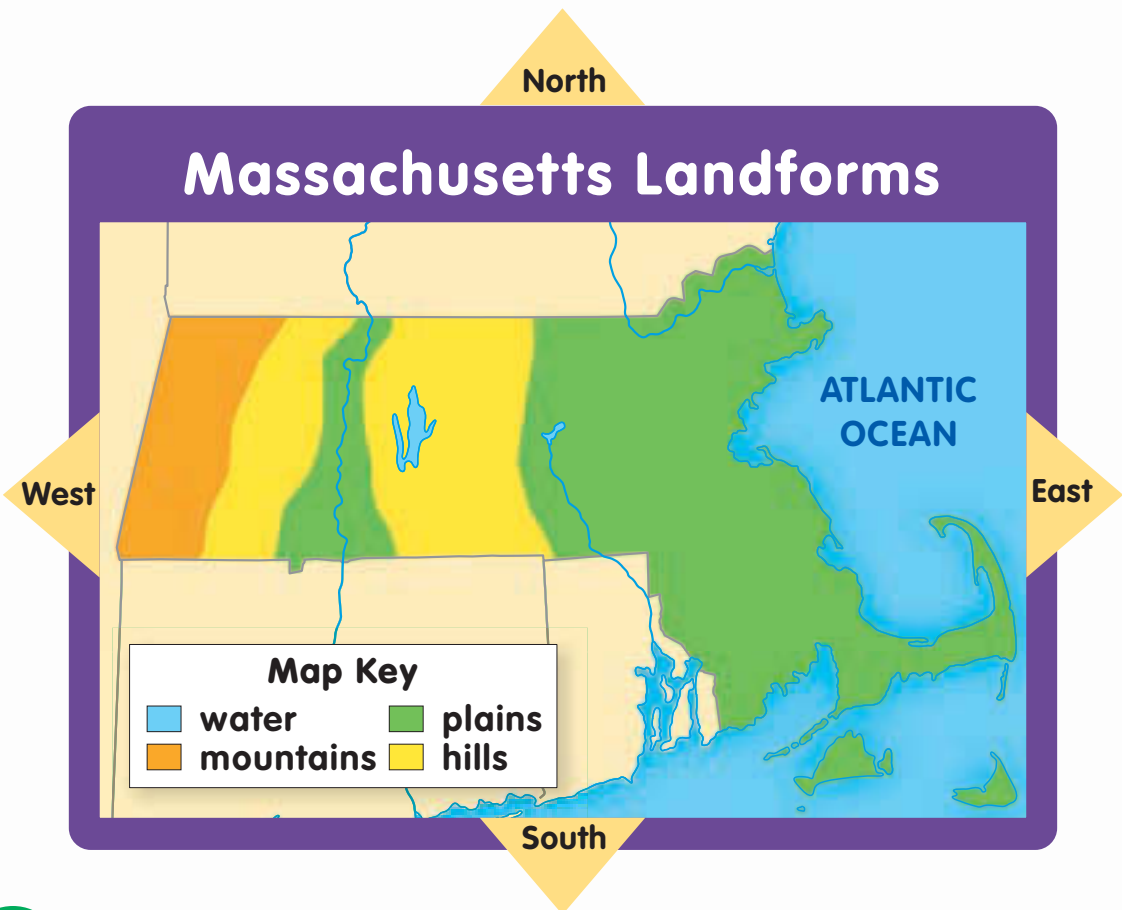
Map and Globe Skills

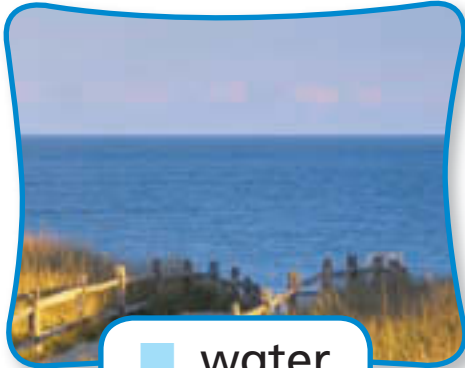
Use Landform Maps

Vocabulary

landform map

A **landform map** uses colors to show the different kinds of water and land. Use the map and map key to answer the questions.





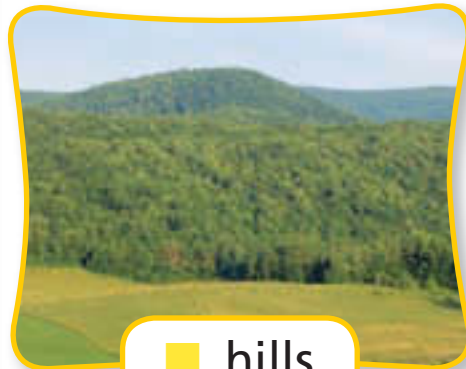
■ water



■ mountains



■ plains



■ hills

Try the Skill

1. What does a **landform map** show?
2. Are there more hills or mountains in Massachusetts?



Writing Activity

Make a landform map of your state.
Write about your favorite landform.

All About Weather

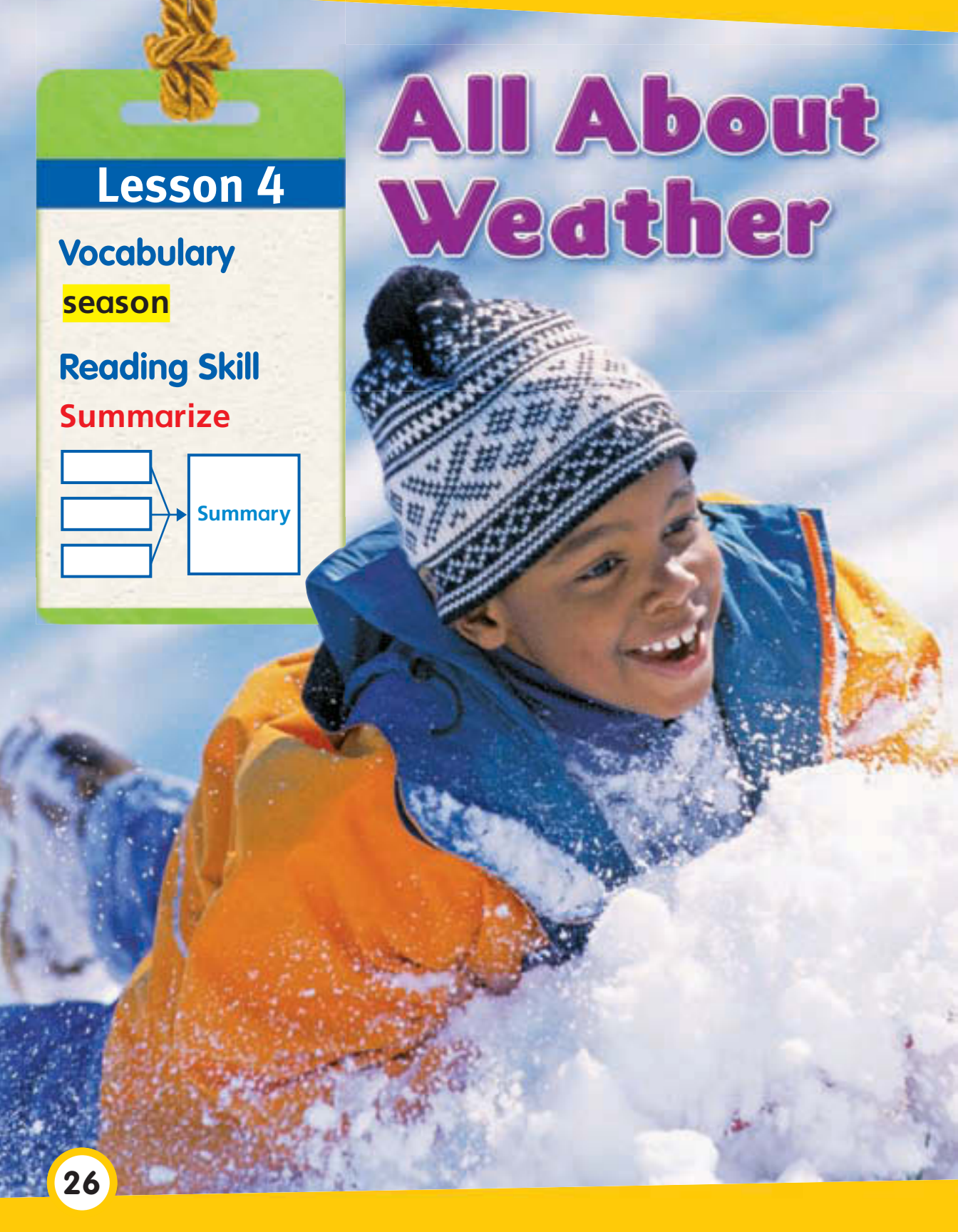
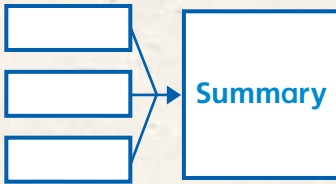
Lesson 4

Vocabulary

season

Reading Skill

Summarize



Weather Here and There



It is February. "It is snowy and cold here!" Cole says. He lives in Wisconsin.

In Alabama, Jada says, "It is sunny and warm here today." On the same day, weather in different places can be very different.



What is the weather like today where you live?



Weather Changes

Weather can change from day to day. One day it is sunny, and the next day it is rainy. When we talk about rain or snow or how hot or cold it is, we are talking about the weather.



Sunny day



Rainy day



Flowers bloom in the spring.



Summer can be hot and sunny.



Leaves turn colors in the fall.



Winter can be cold and snowy.

Weather can change from **season** to season, too. A season is a time of year. Spring, summer, fall, and winter are the four seasons. In many places, weather is colder in the winter and warmer in the summer.



How do you enjoy the four seasons?

Thunderstorms have lightning and heavy rain.

Storms

Sometimes we have storms. Rainstorms, snowstorms, and thunderstorms are three kinds of storms.

A big snowstorm is called a blizzard. A very strong wind and rainstorm that moves across the ocean is called a hurricane.

Event

Tornado

A tornado is a storm with very strong winds that blow around in a circle. In 2006 a tornado struck in Indiana.




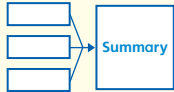

When a hurricane reaches land, it can cause problems as Hurricane Katrina did in 2005.



What are two kinds of storms?

Check Understanding



- Vocabulary** What are the four **seasons**?
- Summarize** What are ways the weather can change?

-  What is a hurricane?

Earth's Resources

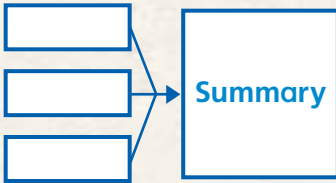
Lesson 5

Vocabulary

natural
resource

Reading Skill

Summarize



Natural Resources

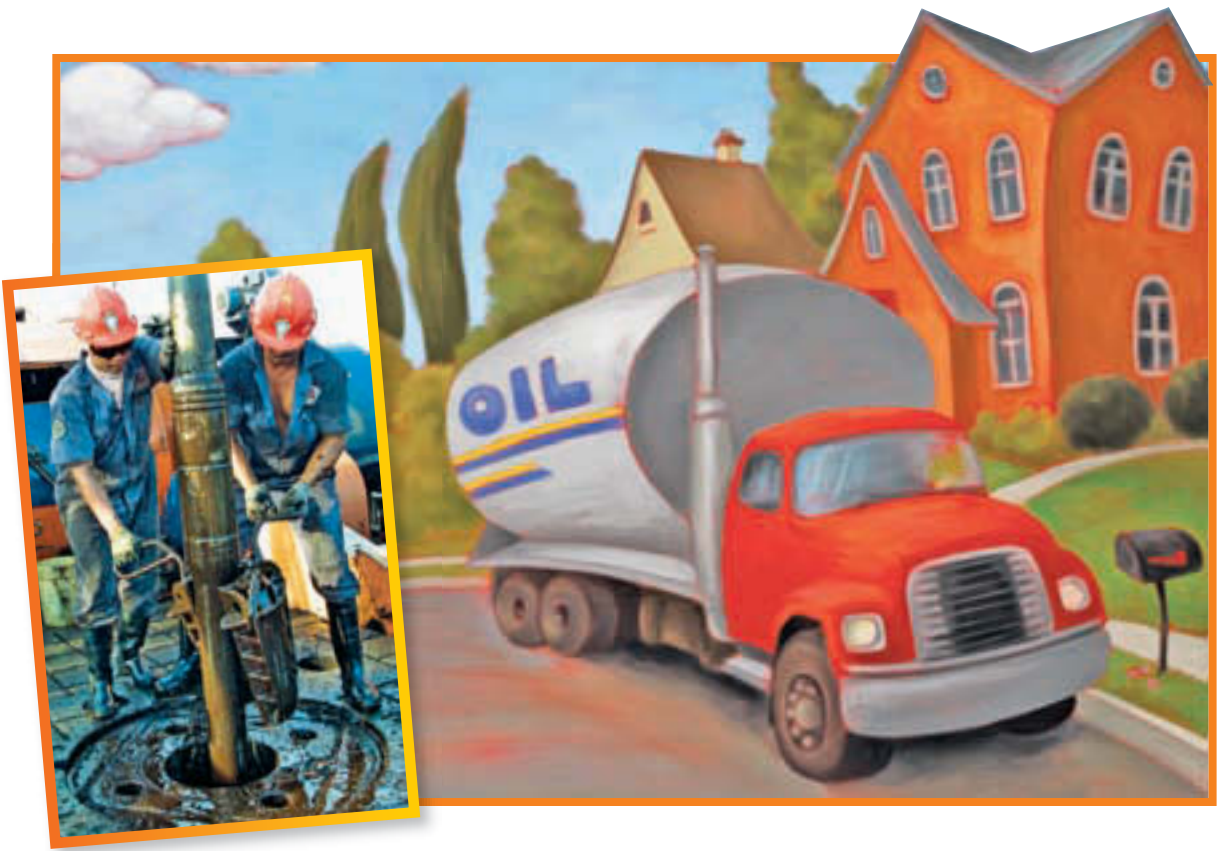
A **natural resource** is something in nature that people use. Water is a natural resource we can use again and again. We use water to drink and to grow and cook food.

Rocks, trees, and soil are also natural resources. We can use rocks to build things like dams and bridges. We use the wood from trees to build our homes. Trees need soil to grow.



How do we use trees?





Kinds of Natural Resources

Some natural resources can run out. We use coal or oil to heat our homes. If we run out of coal and oil, they will be gone.

We can save natural resources, like coal and oil, by using less. Energy from the sun heats this home.



Some natural resources, like trees, can be replaced. When we use a tree, we can plant another one to take its place.



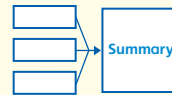
How can we replace a tree?


Check Understanding



1. **Vocabulary** What is a **natural resource**?

2. **Summarize** How is water used?



3.  What are two natural resources we could run out of forever?

Democracy in Action

Respecting Nature

We respect nature when we care about our natural resources and all living things. Respect means to treat as important. Read what happened when Marie showed Anne the bird eggs.



Anne helped Marie to respect nature. What would you do?

Oh, look at the bird eggs, Anne! They are so cute. Let us take them home.

No, we should not do that Marie. The baby birds cannot hatch if we take the eggs away.

Oh, you are right. We must not touch them.

Lesson 6

Vocabulary

crops

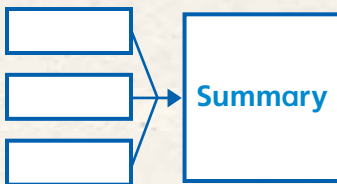
reduce

reuse

recycle

Reading Skill

Summarize



We Change Earth





We Build and Dig

Build it big! Dig it deep! How do we change Earth? We build dams across rivers to hold water. We build roads and bridges and dig tunnels to connect our communities.



What changes have people made to Earth in your community?





Farmers use machines to clear the land.

Earth Is Our Home

Farmers change Earth, too. They clear the land to plant **crops**. Crops are plants we grow to use for food and other things.

What happens when we build roads and cities and clear the land? Some plants and animals lose their homes. Some land must be saved as homes for plants and animals.



What happens when we put trash in our lakes and rivers? The water can become polluted. Polluted means dirty. We need clean water to use today and in the future.



Why is it important to take care of Earth?

People

Rachel Carson

People learned about a poison called DDT because of a scientist named Rachel Carson. She said, "Now I can believe I have at least helped a little."



Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

There are many ways to take care of Earth. We can **reduce** our use of natural resources. Reduce means to use less. Eddie turns the water off while brushing his teeth.



We can **reuse** things we already have. Reuse means to use again. This boat was made with empty milk cartons.



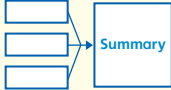

We can **recycle** glass, plastic, paper, and metal. Recycle means change into something new.



What could you reuse?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What are some things that you can **recycle**?
- 2. Summarize** How do people change Earth?

- 3.**  How can we take care of Earth?



Unit 2

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Choose the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

country

island

crops

1. _____ are plants we grow to use or eat.
2. The United States is a _____ on the continent of North America.
3. An _____ is land that has water all around it.

Critical Thinking

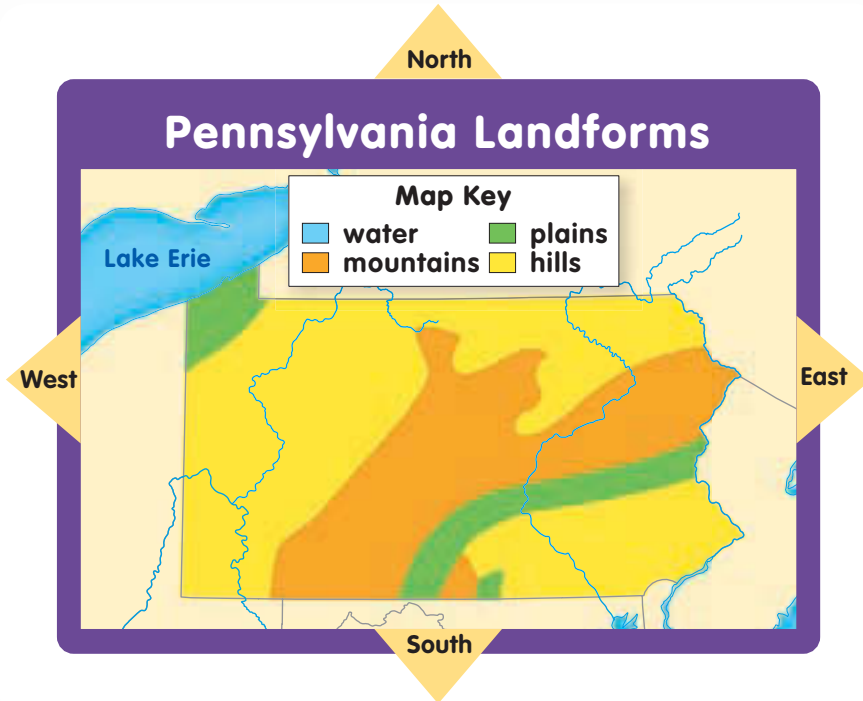
4. What are ways you can reduce your use of some natural resources?
5. Why is it hard to grow crops in the desert?



Skill

Use Landform Maps

Use the landform map of Pennsylvania to answer the question.



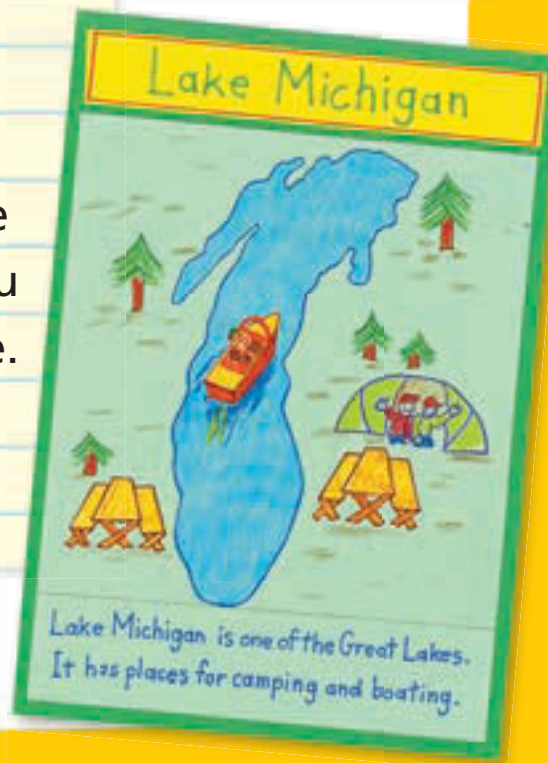
6. What do you see most of in Pennsylvania?
- A. mountains
 - B. water
 - C. plains
 - D. hills



Geography Activity

Make a Poster

- 1 Find out about a place near your community.
- 2 Draw a picture of the place on a poster.
- 3 Write sentences under your picture that tell about the place.
- 4 Show your poster to the class. Tell them how you learned about the place.



Picture Glossary

B

border A line on a map that separates one state or country from another. *Can you see the **border** that separates Canada from the United States?* (page 10)



C

continent One of the seven largest pieces of land on Earth. *We live on the **continent** of North America.* (page 11)



country The land and the people who live there. *The name of our **country** is the United States of America.* (page 9)



crops Plants we grow to use or eat. *The farmer will grow **crops** of watermelon to sell.* (page 40)



D

desert A dry area of land. *We saw cacti plants when we took our trip through the **desert**.* (page 17)



F

flow chart A chart that uses arrows to show information in an order. *This **flow chart** shows bigger and bigger locations.* (page 14)



H

hill Land that is higher than the land around it but not as high as a mountain. *We walked up these beautiful **hills** together.* (page 22)

**I**

island A landform that has water all around it. *We sailed our boat to **Ballast Island** in Lake Erie.* (page 21)

**L**

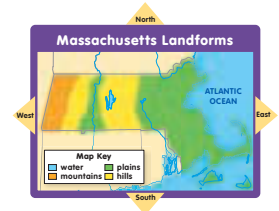
lake A body of water with land all around it. *We went fishing in **Lake Itasca**.* (page 21)



landform A shape of land on Earth. *A **mountain** is the highest kind of **landform**.* (page 17)



landform map A map that uses colors to show different kinds of water and land. *This **landform map** shows water, mountains, plains, and hills in Massachusetts.* (page 24)



location The place where something is. *The **location** of the teddy bear is on the bed.* (page 5)



N

natural resource Something in nature that people use. *Water is a **natural resource**.* (page 33)

**P**

peninsula A landform that has water on all sides except one. *Sandy Hook is a **peninsula** in New Jersey.* (page 22)



plain A flat area of land. *A **plain** is a good location for growing wheat.* (page 20)

**R**

recycle To change a thing into something new and useful. *Old newspapers can be **recycled** into new ones.* (page 43)



reduce To use less of something. *Eddie **reduces** water by turning off the faucet while brushing his teeth.* (page 42)



reuse To use something again. *Mr. Smith helped us **reuse** milk cartons to make our boat.* (page 42)



river A stream of water that often flows into a larger body of water. *We took a boat ride on the Mississippi River.* (page 19)

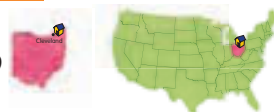


S

season One of the four times of the year. *Fall is the season when leaves turn red, yellow, and brown.* (page 29)



state One part of a country. *The state of Ohio is one part of the United States.* (page 9)



V

valley The low area between mountains. *We walked down the mountain to find the valley.* (page 18)



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This index lists many things you can find in your book. It tells the page numbers on which they are found. If you see the letter *m* before a page number, you will find a map on that page.

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PROGRAM AUTHORS

James A. Banks, Ph.D.

Kerry and Linda Killinger Professor
of Diversity Studies and Director, Center
for Multicultural Education
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Kevin P. Colleary, Ed.D.

Curriculum and Teaching Department
Graduate School of Education
Fordham University
New York, New York

Linda Greenow, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Chair
Department of Geography
State University of New York at New Paltz
New Paltz, New York

Walter C. Parker, Ph.D.

Professor of Social Studies Education,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Emily M. Schell, Ed.D.

Visiting Professor, Teacher Education
San Diego State University
San Diego, California

Dinah Zike

Educational Consultant
Dinah-Mite Activities, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

CONTRIBUTORS

Raymond C. Jones, Ph.D.

Director of Secondary Social Studies
Education
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Irma M. Olmedo

Associate Professor
University of Illinois-Chicago
College of Education
Chicago, Illinois

HISTORIANS/SCHOLARS

Ned Blackhawk

Associate Professor of History
and American Indian Studies
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Jeffrey D. Long, Ph.D.

Associate Professor of Religious
and Asian Studies
Elizabethtown College
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

Oscar J. Martinez, Ph.D.

Regents Professor of History
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

GRADE LEVEL REVIEWERS

Kathleen Clark

Second Grade Teacher
Edison Elementary
Fraser, Michigan

Patricia Hinchliff

Second Grade Teacher
West Woods School
Hamden, Connecticut

Pamela South

Second Grade Teacher
Greenwood Elementary School
Princess Anne, Maryland

Karen Starr

Second Grade Teacher
Arthur Froberg Elementary School
Rockford, Illinois

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

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Social Studies Coordinator
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Social Studies Coordinator
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Columbia, Missouri

Gayle Voyles

Director of the Center for Economic
Education
Kansas City School District
Kansas City, Missouri

Todd Wigginton

Coordinator of Social Studies K-12
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools
Nashville, Tennessee



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People and Places

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Unit 3

The
Big
Idea

How did people
from long ago
make a difference?

LOG
ON

Find out more about people
long ago at

www.macmillanmh.com

Long Ago and Today

People, Places, and Events



Paul Revere

Paul Revere was
an American hero.



Paul Revere's
house is in Boston,
Massachusetts.



Paul Revere's House



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit www.macmillanmh.com



Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

Paul Revere warned others that British soldiers were coming. This was called **Paul Revere's Midnight Ride**.



Lesson 1

Vocabulary

past

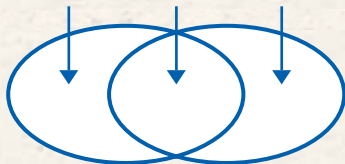
transportation

communication

Reading Skill

Compare and Contrast

Different Alike Different



Communities Then and Now

Home Life

Long ago, most families lived on farms. They cooked over fires. They grew food in gardens. They carried water in buckets from wells.



Today, we cook with a stove or oven. We shop for food at a store. Water and electricity run right into our homes.



How did people get food and water long ago?



Getting Around

In the **past**, most families stayed near their homes. Past means long ago. Families mostly visited places they could walk to, like neighbors' homes. Sometimes it was a long walk to school or church.

Horses pulled families in carts or wagons for short trips. If a family had to travel to a faraway place, they often went by boat.

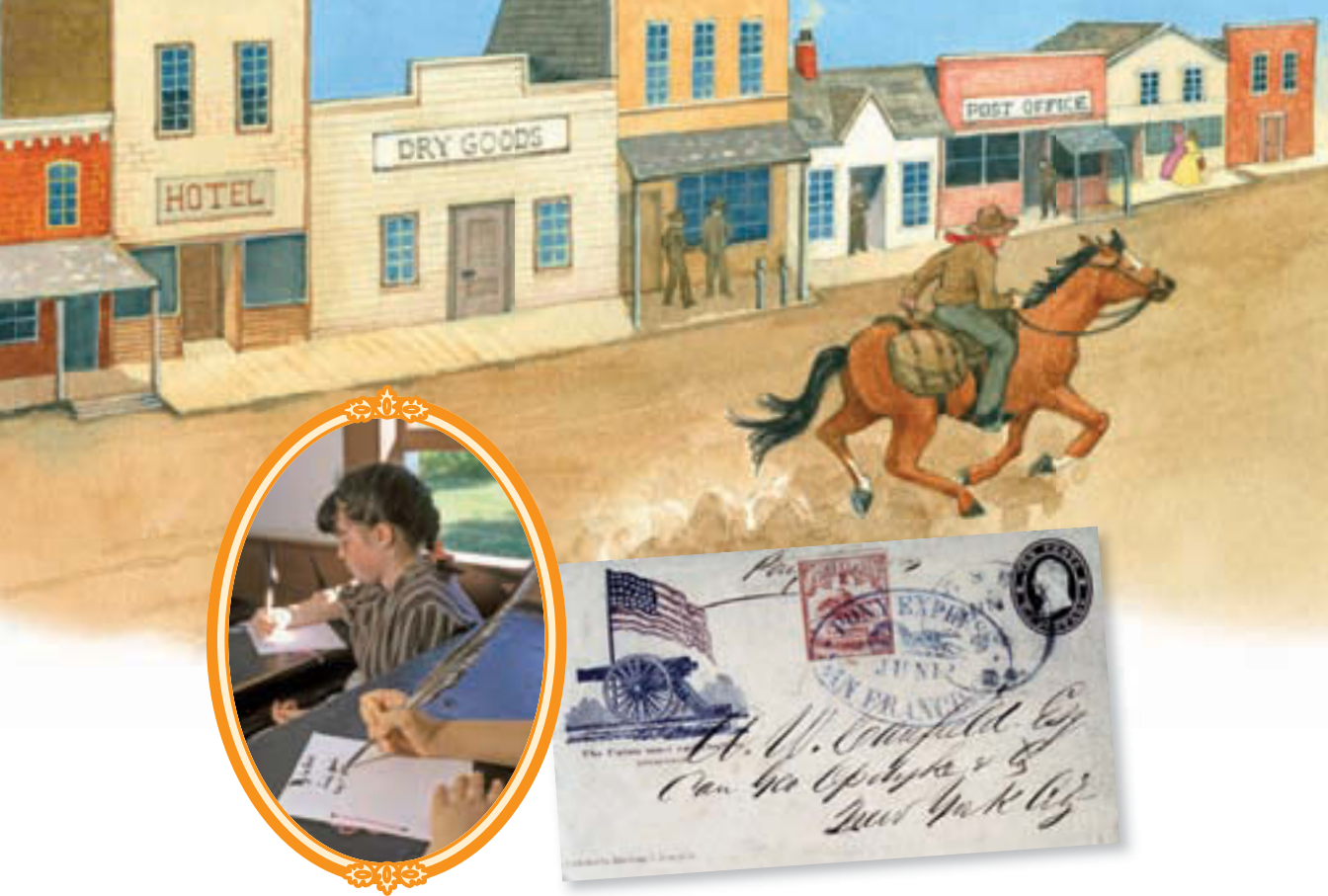




Transportation is faster and easier today than it was in the past. Transportation is the way people move from one place to another. Cars, trains, and buses carry families from place to place. Some families take long trips on airplanes.



What might transportation be like years from now?



Staying in Touch

In the past, **communication** took a long time. Communication is the way people share ideas, thoughts, or information.

People wrote letters to stay in touch. But, it took days to ride a horse across the country to deliver the mail. It took weeks for ships to carry letters across the sea.

Today, letters travel fast on airplanes. E-mail on computers goes around the world in less than a minute.



How do you communicate?

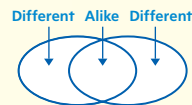
Check Understanding



1. Vocabulary What is **transportation**?

2. Compare and Contrast

What was communication like long ago? Today?



3. How did people live long ago?



Lesson 2

Vocabulary

Native American

settler

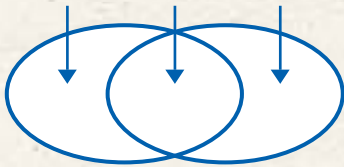
Pilgrim

colony

Reading Skill

Compare and Contrast

Different Alike Different



Early Americans



Wampanoag mother and daughter

Native Americans

Native Americans were the first people to live in America. They are also called American Indians. There are many different groups of American Indians. Each group has its own kind of home, food, and clothing. Each group has its own language and traditions, too.



What are the names of some Native American groups?



Settlers from Spain

For a long time, Native Americans were the only people living here. Then **settlers** arrived from Spain. A settler is a person who moves from one place to live in another place.

A Native American group called the Timucuan lived in Florida. That is where the first Spanish settlers arrived. The Timucuan grew many vegetables.

The Timucuan planted corn, pumpkins, and squash.





Today, St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest city in the United States.

The Spanish settlers wanted the land for themselves. They forced the Timucuan to leave. They built a town called St. Augustine.



What country did the first settlers come from?

Places

The Oldest Schoolhouse

This school was built in St. Augustine about 300 years ago. It is the oldest school in the United States.

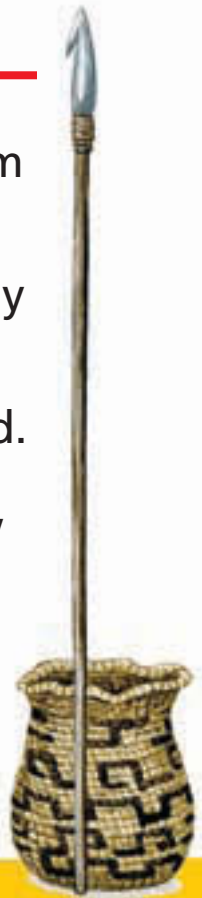




Pilgrims from England

The **Pilgrims** were a group of people from England who traveled to America. They started a **colony** named Plymouth. A colony is a place that is ruled by another country. Plymouth was ruled by the King of England.

A Native American named Squanto knew how to speak English. He showed the Pilgrims how to fish, hunt, and grow food. By fall they had plenty to eat.



The Pilgrims had a special meal to thank God for all the good things that had happened. Every year we celebrate this event on Thanksgiving Day.



How did Squanto help the Pilgrims?

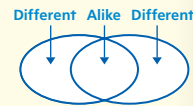
Check Understanding




1. **Vocabulary** Who are the **Native Americans**?

2. **Compare and Contrast**

How were the Spanish settlers and English Pilgrims alike? Different?



3.  What do we celebrate on Thanksgiving Day?

Map and Globe Skills

Use Map Scales

Vocabulary

map scale

This map of Florida has a **map scale**. A map scale tells the distance between places on a map. Find the map scale on the next page.

1. Place a strip of paper between St. Augustine and Gainesville. First draw a mark where St. Augustine is on the strip of paper. Then mark where Gainesville is.
2. Place the strip of paper on the map scale. Put one of the marks at zero. You will see that St. Augustine is about 50 miles from Gainesville.



North

Northern Florida

West



Map Key

- ★ capital city
- other city

Map Scale

0 50 100 miles

East

South

Try the Skill

1. How is a **map scale** useful?
2. About how many miles apart are St. Augustine and Orlando?



Writing Activity

Plan a trip. Describe how you will use your map and map scale.

Colonies to States

Lesson 3

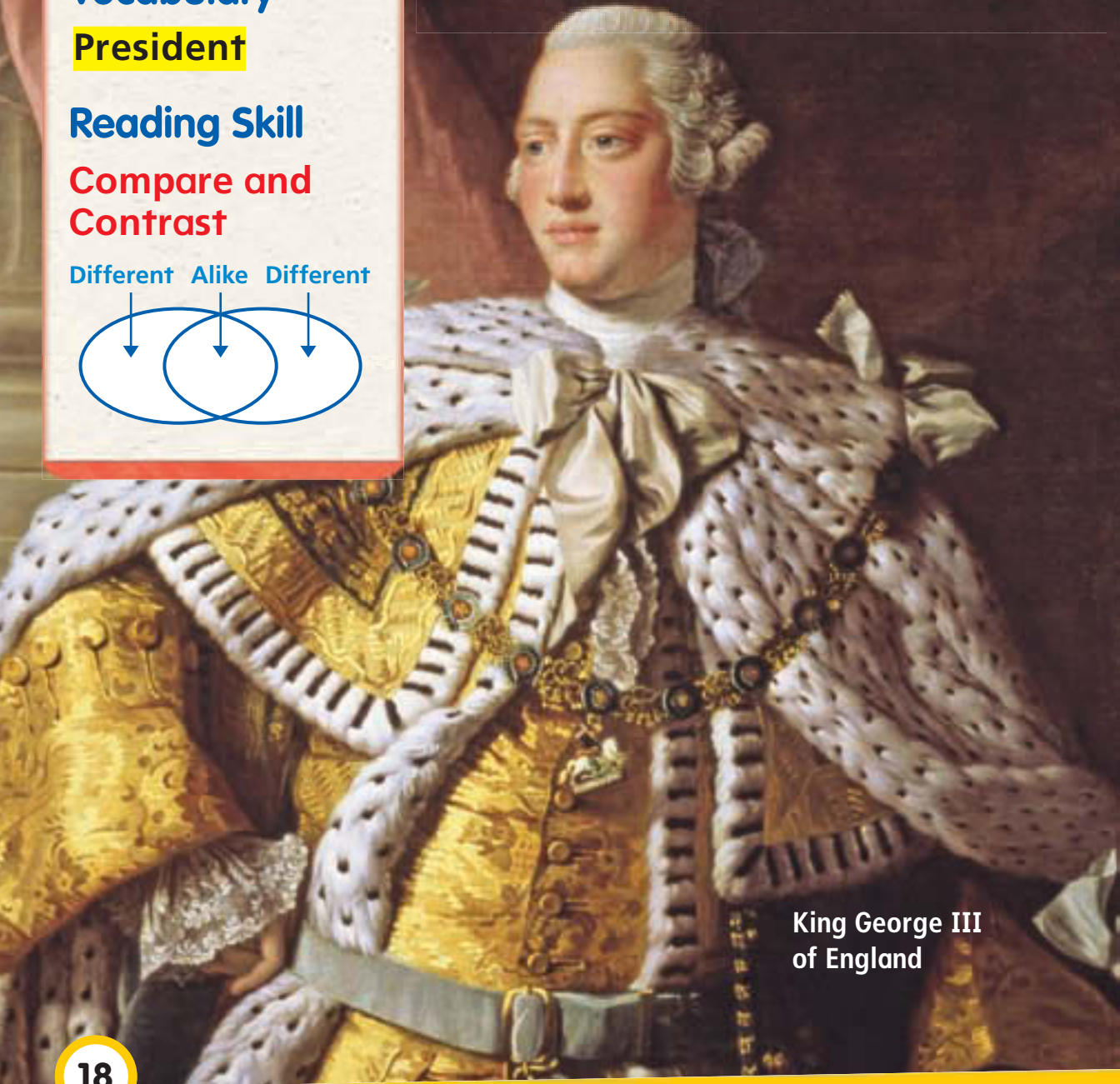
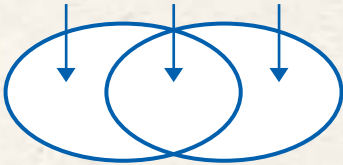
Vocabulary

President

Reading Skill

Compare and Contrast

Different Alike Different



King George III
of England

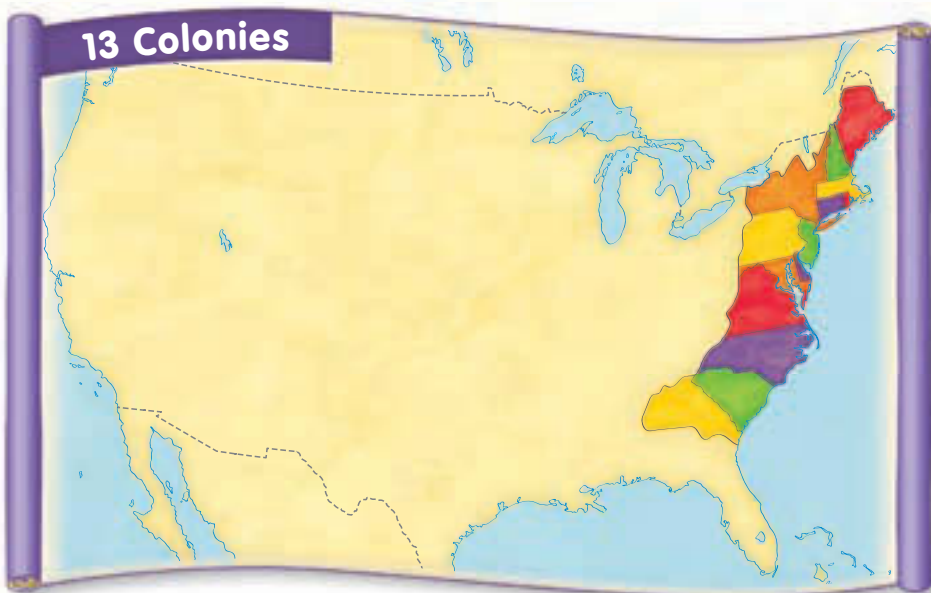
13 Colonies

More settlers came to America from England. Soon there were 13 colonies. King George III of England was the leader of the colonies.

People grew tired of following King George's rules. They wanted to be free to choose their own way of life.



Who was the leader of the 13 colonies?



Standing Up for Freedom

A man named Paul Revere lived in the colony of Massachusetts. He found out that England was sending soldiers with guns to the colonies.

Paul Revere cared about the people in the colonies. He rode his horse from town to town, warning them.





A year later, on July 4, 1776, leaders from the 13 colonies got together. They signed a paper called the Declaration of Independence. It said they would not follow the rules of the King of England.



What did the Declaration of Independence say?

Around the World



People in Egypt celebrate Revolution Day on July 23. They wanted freedom from England, just like people in the 13 colonies did.





Paul Revere rides to warn Americans that British soldiers are coming.



American leaders sign the Declaration of Independence.

Fighting for Freedom

The 13 colonies had a war with England. George Washington was America's leader. Just like Revere, Washington was a hero.

After many years, America won the war. Each colony became a state. The new states became the United States of America.

After the war, the people wanted George Washington to become the leader of the new country. George Washington became the first **President** of the United States.



What happened in 1776?



1783

America wins the war against England.



1789

George Washington becomes first President of the United States.

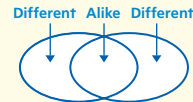
Check Understanding



1. **Vocabulary** What is a **President**?

2. **Compare and Contrast**

How were Paul Revere and George Washington alike? Different?



3. **The Big Idea** How did the leaders of the colonies make a difference?

Lesson 4

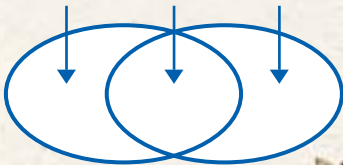
Vocabulary

pioneer

Reading Skill

Compare and Contrast

Different Alike Different



Families on the Move



Moving West

People in the 13 new states wanted more land. Settlers began to move west. They were called **pioneers**. Pioneers are people who leave home to lead the way into a new land.

Driving covered wagons over rivers and mountains was hard for the pioneers. Often they got sick or lost. Sometimes Native Americans attacked them.



Why did the pioneers move?

People

Daniel Boone

Daniel Boone was a pioneer in Kentucky. He said, "I was happy in the midst of dangers. . . ."





Dangerous Trails

Native Americans were forced to move to make room for the pioneers. President Andrew Jackson made them give up their land and leave their homes.

One group that moved was the Cherokee. Many Cherokee families walked from Georgia all the way to Oklahoma.

The Cherokee called this walk
“the place where they cried.”
Today it is called the *Trail of Tears*.



Why were Native Americans forced to move?

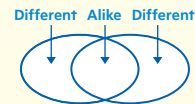
Check Understanding




1. Vocabulary What is a **pioneer**?

2. Compare and Contrast

How was travel for the pioneers different from travel today?



3.  How did pioneers make a difference?

Lesson 5

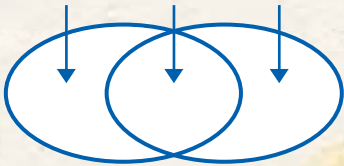
Vocabulary
interview

slavery

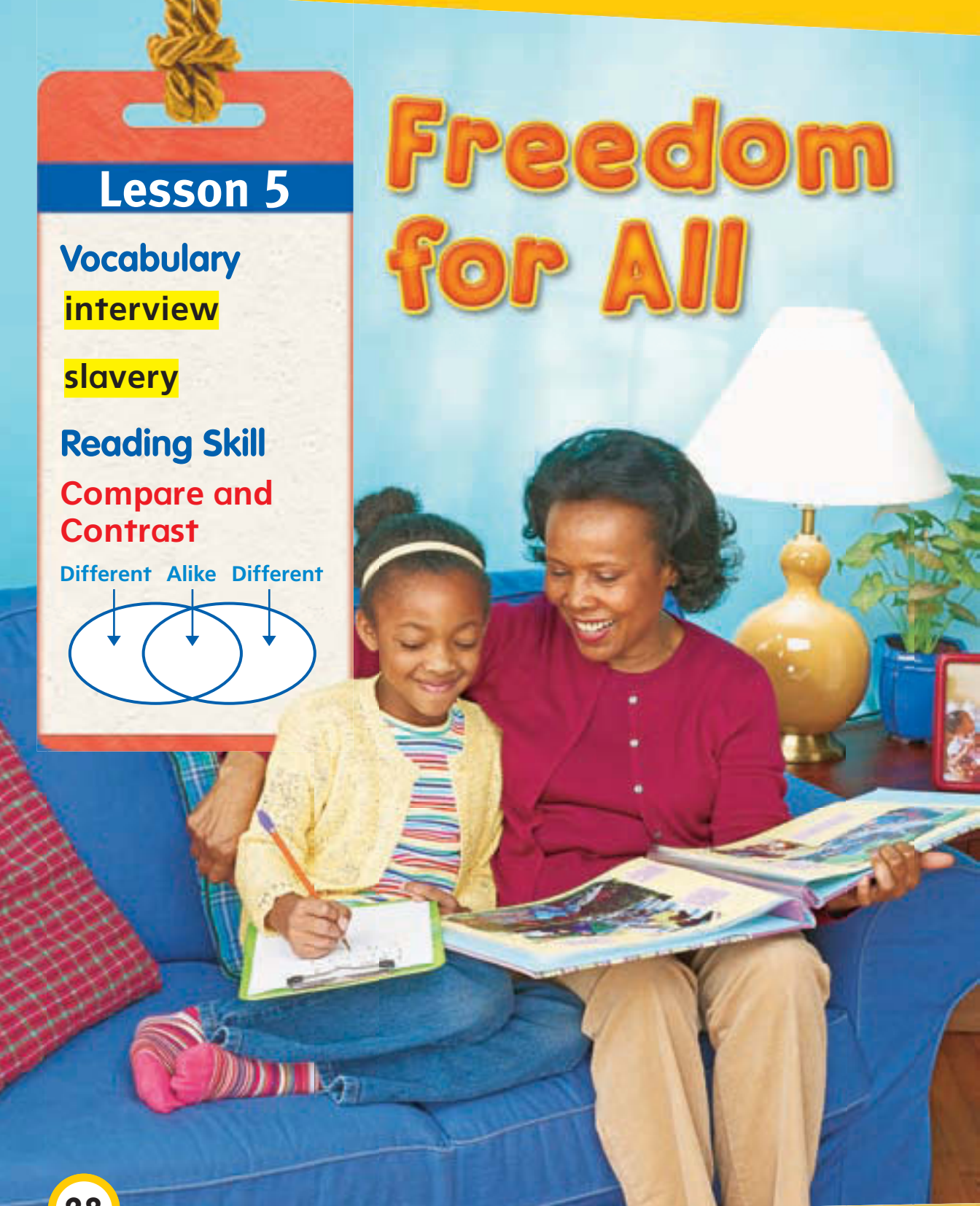
Reading Skill

Compare and Contrast

Different Alike Different



Freedom for All



A Family Long Ago

To **interview** means to ask a person questions and write down the answers. Wanda interviewed her grandma about their family's past.

Wanda How did our family live long ago?

Grandma Long ago we were not free. Our family lived in **slavery**. Slavery means that another person takes away your freedom and forces you to work for no pay.



What is slavery?



Becoming Free

Wanda How did our family become free?

Grandma Well, to tell you the truth, they just took their freedom back!

A brave woman named Harriet Tubman helped them escape on the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was not a train, it was a trail.



Wanda What did our family do when they became free?



Grandma They worked to help more and more people be free.

Wanda When did all the people become free?

Grandma It took a long time! First, President Abraham Lincoln said that slavery was against the law. He said that all people are free.



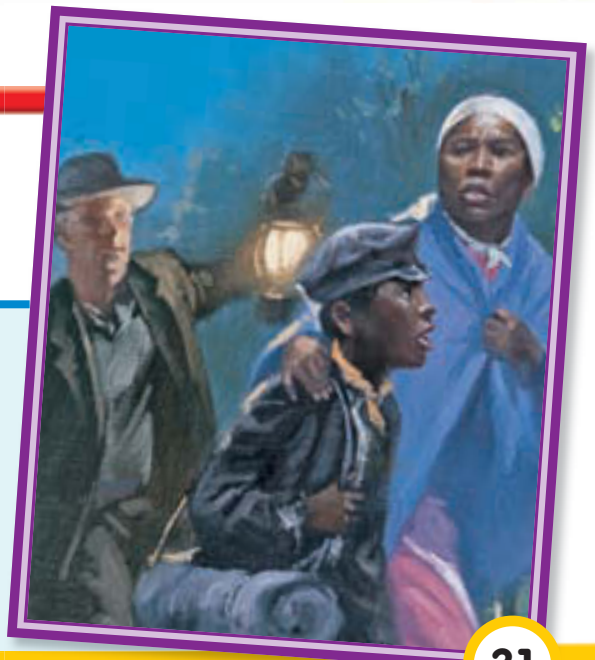
What did President Lincoln say about slavery?



Event

Escape to Freedom

Many men and women escaped from slavery on the Underground Railroad. They followed guides by night and hid by day.





The American Civil War

A Fight to End Slavery

Wanda Did that end slavery forever?

Grandma It should have! But it didn't. Sorry to tell you, but it took a war. When people who live in the same country fight against each other, it is called a civil war. Some states in the North were against slavery. Some states in the South wanted to keep slavery.


Wanda Who won the war?

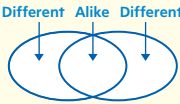

Grandma The North won the war in 1865. After the war ended, slavery in the United States ended. At long last, African Americans were free.



How did slavery end forever?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** How did Wanda **interview** her grandma?
- 2. Compare and Contrast** How were Tubman and Lincoln alike? Different?

- 3. ** How did Harriet Tubman help Wanda's family long ago?

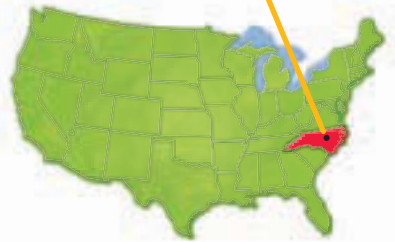
Citizenship

Points of View

Why should people be free?

These second graders are from Raleigh, North Carolina. Read about why they think people should be free.

Raleigh, North Carolina



“People should be free so they can choose their own leaders. I would feel mad and miserable if I could never make any choices.”

Madelyn Anhui

Madelyn Anhui





"It isn't good when people are always being told what to do, and they can never say what they think. It is important for everyone to be respected and their feelings to be respected."

Aris Najafi
Aris Najafi



"People should be free because all people are the same except on the outside. If I couldn't make choices, I would feel sad and lonely and left out."

Casey Riemann
Casey Riemann





Unit 3

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Number a paper from 1 to 3. Next to each number write the word that matches the meaning.

communication

settler

colony

1. a person who moves from one place to live in another place
2. a place that is ruled by another country
3. the way people share ideas, thoughts, or information

Critical Thinking

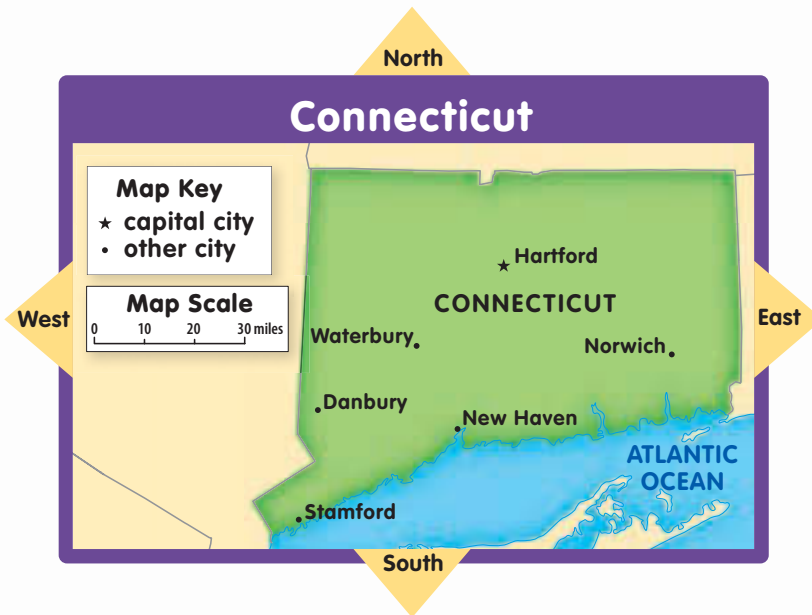
4. How did the 13 colonies become the United States of America?
5. How did the Trail of Tears change life for some Cherokee families?



Skill

Use Map Scales

Look at the map of Connecticut below. Use the map scale, a strip of paper, and a pencil to answer the question.



6. How far is it from New Haven to Danbury?

- A. about 5 miles
- B. about 10 miles
- C. about 20 miles
- D. about 30 miles



History Activity

Make a Puppet

- 1 Interview an older relative to learn about a family member from long ago.
- 2 Write a paragraph about how that family member made a difference.
- 3 Make a stick puppet of that family member. Use doll clothes, yarn, glue, or other things you can find.
- 4 Use your puppet to read your paragraph to your class.



Picture Glossary

C

colony A place that is ruled by another country. *The city of St. Augustine, Florida, was once a Spanish colony.* (page 14)



communication The way people share ideas, thoughts, or information. *E-mail is a kind of communication.* (page 8)



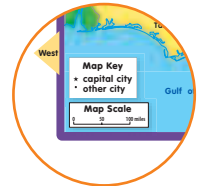
I

interview To ask a person questions and write down the answers. *I will interview my grandma about our family's past.* (page 29)



M

map scale The part of a map that tells the distance between places. *This map scale shows that one inch equals 100 miles.* (page 16)



N

Native American One of the first people to live in America, also called an American Indian. *Each Native American group had its own kind of homes, tools, and clothing.* (page 11)



P

past Long ago. *In the **past**, families used to get from place to place in a wagon pulled by horses.* (page 6)



Pilgrim A person from England who traveled to America. *The **Pilgrims** left their country to find a better life in America.* (page 14)



pioneer A person who leaves home to lead the way into a new land. *Many **pioneers** moved west in covered wagons to find new homes.* (page 25)



President The leader of our country. *George Washington was the first **President** of our country.* (page 22)



S

settler A person who moves from one place to live in another place. *This **Spanish settler** lived in the state of California.* (page 12)



slavery When one person forces another to work without pay. *Our family once lived in slavery, but today they are free.* (page 29)



T

transportation The way people move from one place to another. *Transportation today is faster than it was long ago.* (page 7)



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PROGRAM AUTHORS

James A. Banks, Ph.D.

Kerry and Linda Killinger Professor
of Diversity Studies and Director, Center
for Multicultural Education
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Kevin P. Colleary, Ed.D.

Curriculum and Teaching Department
Graduate School of Education
Fordham University
New York, New York

Linda Greenow, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Chair
Department of Geography
State University of New York at New Paltz
New Paltz, New York

Walter C. Parker, Ph.D.

Professor of Social Studies Education,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Emily M. Schell, Ed.D.

Visiting Professor, Teacher Education
San Diego State University
San Diego, California

Dinah Zike

Educational Consultant
Dinah-Mite Activities, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

CONTRIBUTORS

Raymond C. Jones, Ph.D.

Director of Secondary Social Studies
Education
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Irma M. Olmedo

Associate Professor
University of Illinois-Chicago
College of Education
Chicago, Illinois

HISTORIANS/SCHOLARS

Larry Dale, Ph.D.

Director, Center for Economic Education
Arkansas State University
Jonesboro, Arkansas

GRADE LEVEL REVIEWERS

Kathleen Clark

Second Grade Teacher
Edison Elementary
Fraser, Michigan

Patricia Hinchliff

Second Grade Teacher
West Woods School
Hamden, Connecticut

Pamela South

Second Grade Teacher
Greenwood Elementary School
Princess Anne, Maryland

Karen Starr

Second Grade Teacher
Arthur Froberg Elementary School
Rockford, Illinois

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Bradley R. Bakle

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Lewisville, North Carolina

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Social Studies Curriculum Team Leader
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Lima, Ohio

Bob Shamy

Social Studies Supervisor
East Brunswick Public Schools
East Brunswick, New Jersey

Judy Trujillo

Social Studies Coordinator
Columbia Missouri School District
Columbia, Missouri

Gayle Voyles

Director of the Center for Economic
Education
Kansas City School District
Kansas City, Missouri

Todd Wigginton

Coordinator of Social Studies K-12
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools
Nashville, Tennessee



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Needs and Wants

Unit 4

The
Big
Idea

How do we get
the things we
need and want?

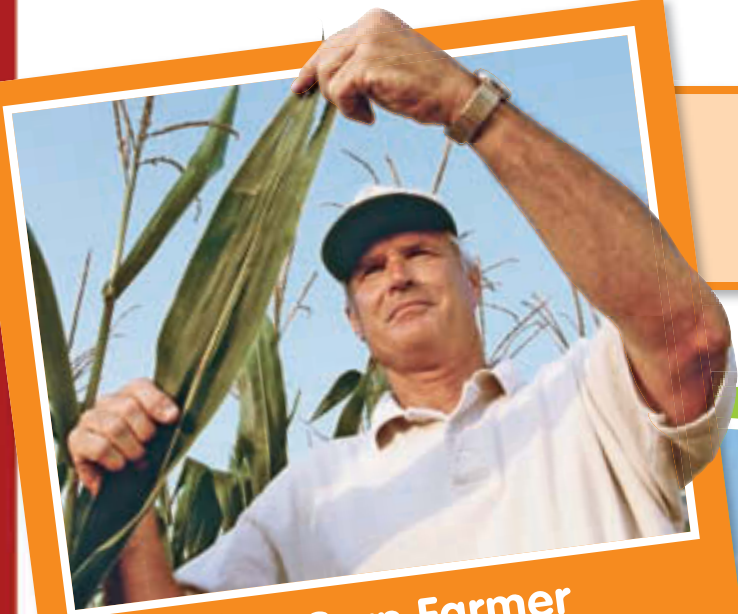
LOG
ON

Find out more about
needs and wants at

www.macmillanmh.com



People, Places, and Events



A Corn Farmer

This farmer
grows corn.



A Farm in Pennsylvania

Corn is grown on this
farm in Pennsylvania.



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit
www.macmillanmh.com



Selling Corn

Farmers **sell** their **corn** at
this farmers' market.



Lesson 1

Vocabulary

needs

shelter

wants

scarce

save

technology

Reading Skill

Sequence

First



Next



Last



Our
Needs
and
Wants

What Are Needs and Wants?

Needs are things that people must have to live. Families need food, clothing, love, and **shelter**. A shelter is a place to live.

People also have **wants**. Wants are things people like to have but do not need. Toys and games are wants. We like to have them, but we do not need them to live.



Which pictures show needs?
Wants?

Needs	Wants
	

How Do We Choose?

The Park family has food, clothing, and other things they need to live. They still have money left to buy things they want. What does the Park family want?

They want to buy a computer. They also want to go on a family trip. But they do not have enough money for both. They have to choose.





or



They choose to buy a computer. They have to give up buying the family trip. The thing people give up to buy something else is called the *opportunity cost*. The family trip is the Park family's opportunity cost.



What is opportunity cost?



Ana does not have enough money.



Ana saves her money.



Saving Money

Ana wants to buy an MP3 player. But she does not have enough money. When there is not enough of something, it is called **scarce**. Money is scarce for Ana.

There is something you can do when money is scarce. You can **save** your money. Save means to keep your money to use later.

Ana rakes leaves for her neighbors to earn money. To earn means to be paid for work you do.

Each time Ana earns money, she saves some. Soon, she will have enough money to buy the MP3 player.



What can you do when money is scarce?



Ana buys an MP3 player.

Places

Savings Bank

A bank is a place where people can save money. A bank keeps the money safe.



New Technology

New **technology** has changed the way we live. Technology is the science of making things faster, easier, or better.

Years ago, computers were very large. One computer took up a whole room! Today, computers are everywhere. They are in our homes, schools, and work places.




Long ago, people did not have MP3 players or DVDs. Today, we have e-mail, cell phones, and robots. New technology has made our lives easier and more fun.

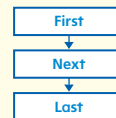


How does technology help us?

Check Understanding



- Vocabulary** Why is **shelter** a need and not a want?
- Sequence** What steps did Ana follow to buy an MP3 player?
-  Why do people sometimes need to make choices?



Lesson 2

Vocabulary

service

tax

volunteer

bar graph

Reading Skill

Sequence

First



Next



Last



Many Kinds Of Work

Working to Earn Money

Most people work to earn money to buy the things they need and want. A barber cuts hair. A florist works with flowers. A scientist works to understand and explain nature. What kind of work would you like to do?



What are some other jobs people do to earn money?



florist



scientist

Services

Some people have **service** jobs. A service is something useful that people do for others. A doctor helps people who are sick. A teacher helps us learn. These are both service jobs.

art teacher



doctor



Some people have service jobs that are paid for by the community. The money used to pay them is called **tax**.

Tax money is used to pay mail carriers, police officers, and firefighters. Can you think of other service workers in your community?



What does some tax money pay for?

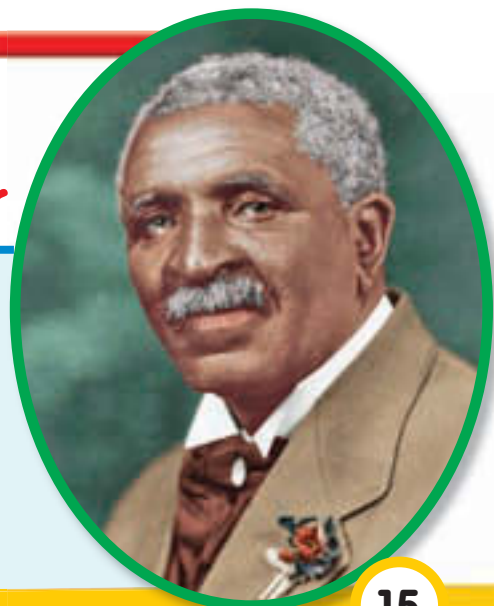


mail carrier

People

George Washington Carver

George Washington Carver was a teacher. He taught people about farming. He said, "Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom."



Volunteer Workers

Not all workers earn money. Some workers are **volunteers**. A volunteer is a person who works for no pay to help others. Volunteers help because they care.

Some volunteers visit older people who are alone. This volunteer is helping the woman take her medicine.



Event

Walking to Help Others

These volunteers help people who are sick. They walk for miles. People pay money for every mile that the volunteers walk. The money is given to help sick people.





These volunteers work for *Habitat for Humanity*. They help build houses for people who have none.



What are some ways to volunteer?

Children Volunteers

Children can be volunteers, too.
Ms. Rose's class collected winter clothes for people who do not have money to buy them.

They made a **bar graph** that shows how many clothes they collected. A bar graph uses bars to show and compare information. How many hats were collected?



Children can collect money to help people, too. These children had a craft and bake sale. The money was used to help people who have cancer.




How can children volunteer?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What is a **volunteer**?
- 2. Sequence** How can walking help people who are sick?

First
↓
Next
↓
Last
- 3. ** How does work help people get the things they need and want?

Goods and Trade

Lesson 3

Vocabulary

goods

factory

trade

Reading Skill

Sequence

First



Next



Last



Growing Goods

Things grown or made to sell are called **goods**. Flowers are goods that farmers grow to sell. Corn, pumpkins, and apples are goods grown by farmers, too.

Goods grown on farms can be sold at stores and markets. We shop at stores and markets to buy the goods we need and want.

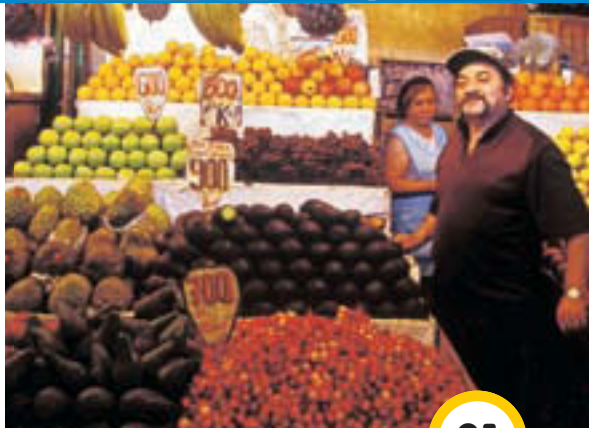


Can you name other goods that farmers grow?

Around the World



Chile is a country in South America. Many farmers in Chile grow goods. They sell their goods at stores and markets just like we do in the United States.





Making Goods

Some goods are made. Clothes, books, and toys are all goods that are made for people to sell and buy.

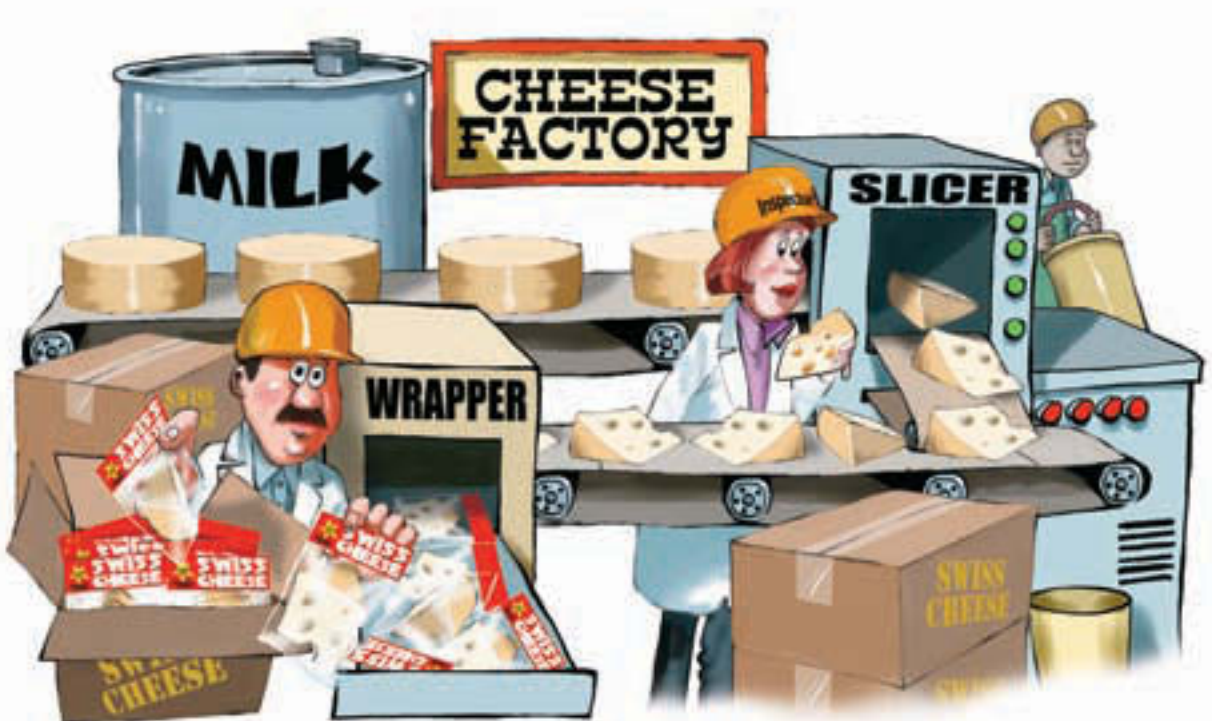
Ann is making a good to sell! She is making lemonade. Ann will sell the lemonade at a stand outside her home.

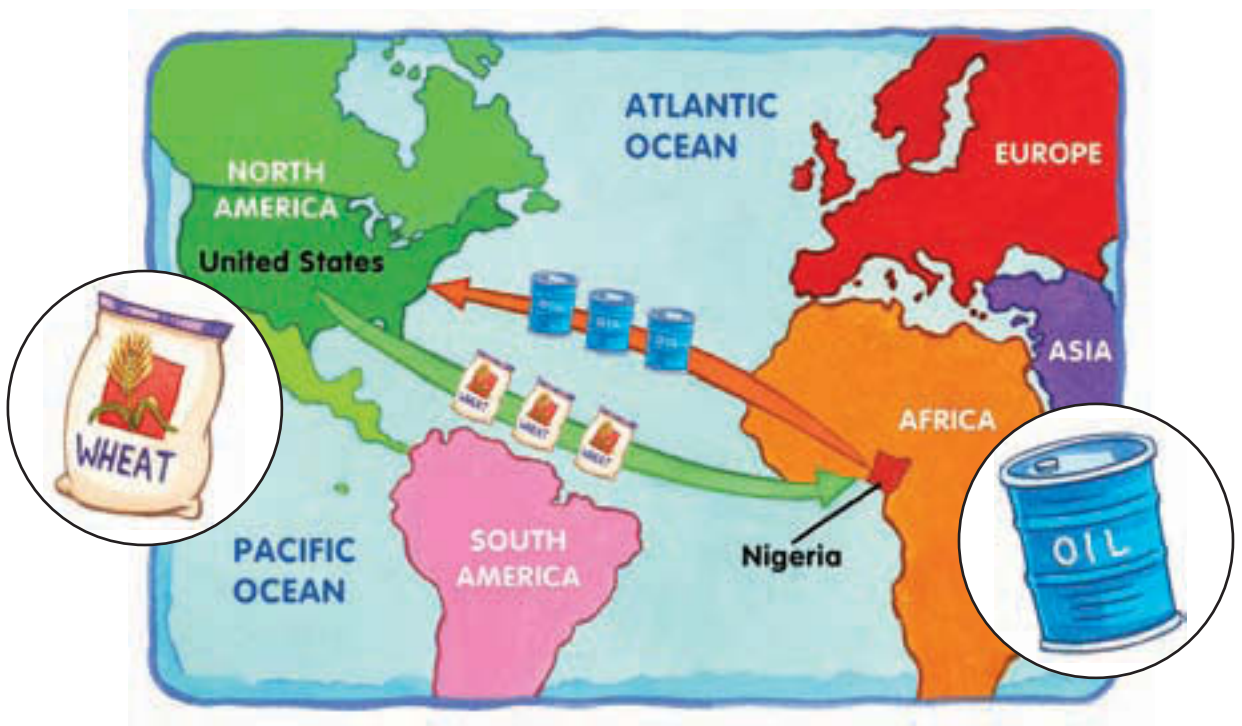
Many goods are made in a building called a **factory**. Clothes, books, and toys are made in factories. Cheese can be made in a factory, too.

In a cheese factory, cheese is made from milk. Workers use machines to make, cut, and wrap the cheese to sell.



What are two kinds of goods?





Countries Trade

Many countries make or grow more goods than they need. They can **trade** these goods with other countries. Trade means to give something and then get something back.

The United States grows a lot of wheat. The country of Nigeria has a lot of oil. The United States trades with Nigeria.

When countries trade, they pay money to buy the goods they need or want. The United States pays money to Nigeria for oil. Nigeria pays money to the United States for wheat.

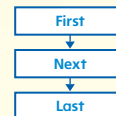


What is trade?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What is a **factory**?
- 2. Sequence** How does the United States trade with Nigeria?
- 3. The Big Idea** How do we get the goods we need or want?



Citizenship


Democracy in Action

Cooperating


People cooperate by working together. Cooperating helps people get along and get things done. Read what happened when Juan told Clay why he could not play ball.




Clay helped Juan by cooperating.
What would you do?



Hey, Juan!
Can you
go with me to
play ball?



No, I have to finish
raking these leaves.



We can cooperate.
You rake and I will
bag. Then, we can
play ball!



Lesson 4

Vocabulary

producer

consumer

Reading Skill

Sequence

First



Next



Last

Producers and Consumers

Producers

In Lesson 3 you learned that goods are things people make or grow to sell. The people who make or grow the goods are called **producers**.

The producer you see on page 28 makes violins to sell. The potato farmers below are producers, too. They grow potatoes to sell.



What does a producer do?





1. Producers, like this farmer, grow the apples.



2. Truck drivers take the apples to stores.

From Farm to You

Many people work together to bring us the goods we buy and use. The flow chart shows how we get apples, starting with the producer and ending with the **consumer**.

A consumer is a person who buys or uses goods. He or she buys and uses the goods grown or made by producers.



What happens last in the chart?



3. Store workers sell the apples.



4. Consumers buy the apples.



We Are All Consumers

Everyone is a consumer. That is because we all have needs and wants. When a farmer grows apples to sell, the farmer is a producer. If the same farmer buys an apple pie from a baker, the farmer is a consumer.



Rachel and her mom are both consumers. Rachel's mom bought her this violin. But Rachel is the one who is using it!

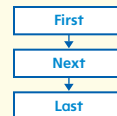


How are you a consumer?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What is a **consumer**?
- 2. Sequence** How do apples go from a farm to a store?
- 3. The Big Idea** How is a farmer both a consumer and a producer?



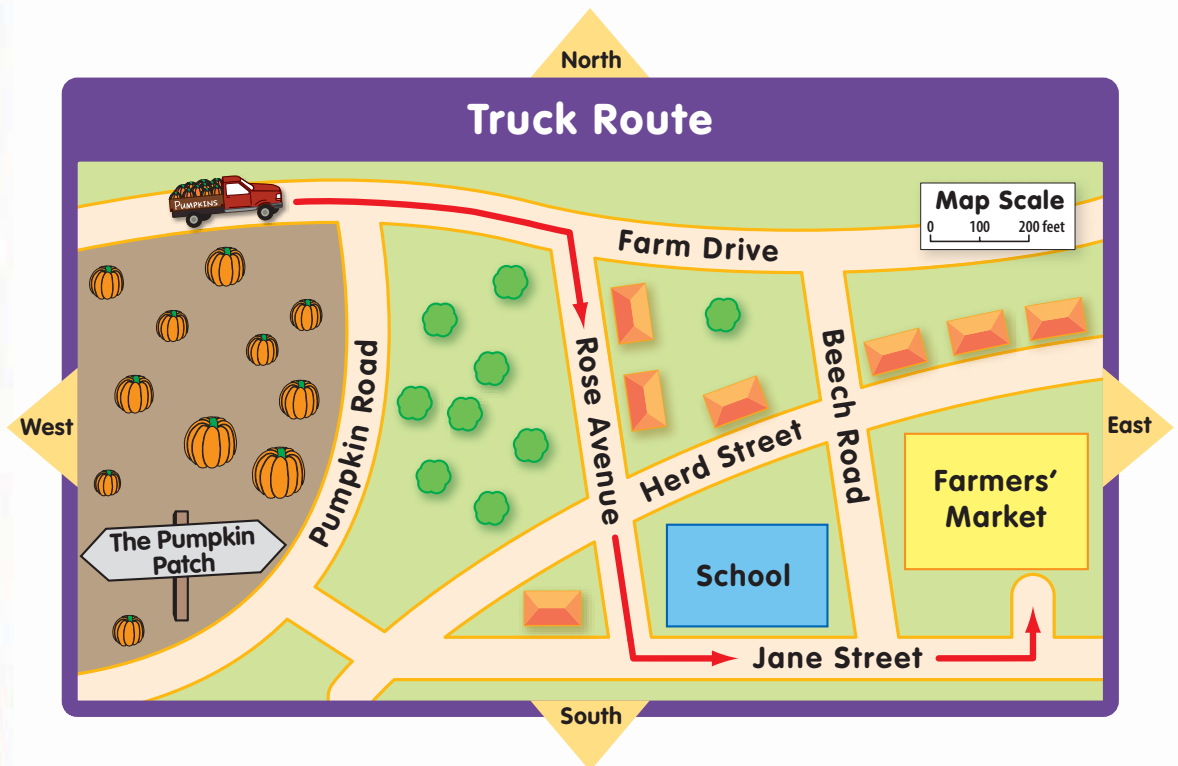
Map and Globe Skills

Vocabulary

route

Follow Routes on a Map

A **route** is a way of going from one place to another. You can follow a route on a map. Red arrows show the route.



Look at the Truck Route map on page 34. Find the Pumpkin Patch truck on Farm Drive. Next, find the Farmers' Market.

The driver is bringing pumpkins to the Farmers' Market to sell. Follow the arrows from the Pumpkin Patch truck to the Farmers' Market.



Try the Skill

1. What is a **route**?
2. What street will the driver pass on Rose Avenue?



Writing Activity

What is your route to school?



Unit 4

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Choose the vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

tax

save

service

1. A _____ is something useful that people do for others.
2. People pay _____ money to help their communities.
3. You can _____ money to use later.

Critical Thinking

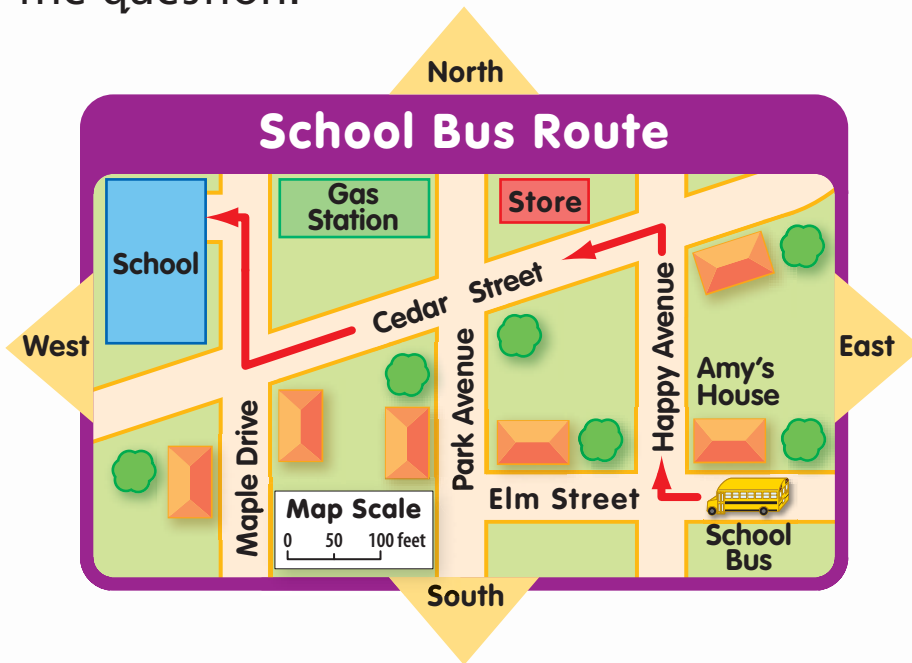
4. In a store, what do you trade for the goods you buy?
5. Why can we not buy everything we want?



Skill

Follow Routes on a Map

Look at the map. Then answer the question.



6. On what street does the bus drive past a store and a gas station?
- A. Maple Drive
 - B. Elm Street
 - C. Park Avenue
 - D. Cedar Street



Economics Activity

Make a Job Cartoon

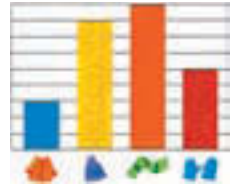
- 1 Write "Goods" and "Services" on a sheet of paper.
- 2 Cut out pictures of working people from magazines.
- 3 Glue a picture of a producer on the "Goods" side, and a service worker on the "Services" side.
- 4 Write a speech bubble for each worker.



Picture Glossary

B

bar graph A graph that uses bars to show and compare information. *This bar graph shows how many of each kind of clothing Ms. Rose's class collected.* (page 18)



C

consumer Someone who uses the goods made by a producer. *This consumer is buying apples.* (page 30)



F

factory A building where things are made. *Cheese is made in this factory.* (page 23)



G

goods Things that are grown or made to sell. *Flowers are goods that are grown on farms and sold at markets.* (page 21)



N

needs Things that people must have to live. *Food, clothing, love, and shelter are needs.* (page 5)



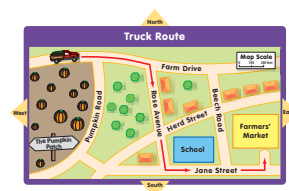
P

producer A worker who grows or makes goods to sell. *These farmers are producers who grow potatoes.* (page 29)



R

route A way of going from one place to another. *He took the shortest **route** to drive from the the Pumpkin Patch to the Farmers' Market.* (page 34)

**S**

save To keep money to use later. *I can **save** my money to buy something I want.* (page 8)



scarce When there is not enough of something. *Ana wants to buy an MP3 player, but her money is **scarce**.* (page 8)



service Something useful that people do for others. *This doctor does a **service** by helping Sarah get better.* (page 14)



shelter A place where people live. *We need **shelter** to protect us from the weather.* (page 5)

**T**

tax Money that people pay to a community. *Schools are built with **tax** money from the community.* (page 15)



technology The science of making things faster, easier, or better. *New computer technology has made it easier to find information.* (page 10)



trade To give something and then get something back. *The United States trades with Nigeria.* (page 24)



V

volunteer A person who works for no pay to help others. *These volunteers help to build homes for people who have none.* (page 16)



W

wants Things people like to have but do not need to live. *Toys and games are wants.* (page 5)



Index

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PROGRAM AUTHORS

James A. Banks, Ph.D.

Kerry and Linda Killinger Professor
of Diversity Studies and Director, Center
for Multicultural Education
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Kevin P. Colleary, Ed.D.

Curriculum and Teaching Department
Graduate School of Education
Fordham University
New York, New York

Linda Greenow, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Chair
Department of Geography
State University of New York at New Paltz
New Paltz, New York

Walter C. Parker, Ph.D.

Professor of Social Studies Education,
Adjunct Professor of Political Science
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Emily M. Schell, Ed.D.

Visiting Professor, Teacher Education
San Diego State University
San Diego, California

Dinah Zike

Educational Consultant
Dinah-Mite Activities, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

CONTRIBUTORS

Raymond C. Jones, Ph.D.

Director of Secondary Social Studies
Education
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Irma M. Olmedo

Associate Professor
University of Illinois-Chicago
College of Education
Chicago, Illinois

GRADE LEVEL REVIEWERS

Kathleen Clark

Second Grade Teacher
Edison Elementary
Fraser, Michigan

Patricia Hinchliff

Second Grade Teacher
West Woods School
Hamden, Connecticut

Pamela South

Second Grade Teacher
Greenwood Elementary School
Princess Anne, Maryland

Karen Starr

Second Grade Teacher
Arthur Froberg Elementary School
Rockford, Illinois

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Bradley R. Bakle

Assistant Superintendent
East Allen County Schools
New Haven, Indiana

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Lisa Bogle

Elementary Coordinator, K-5
Rutherford County Schools
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

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Campus Support, Primary and ESOL
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Wichita, Kansas

Kathy Cassioppi

Social Studies Coordinator
Rockford Public Schools, District 205
Rockford, Illinois

Denise Johnson, Ph.D.

Social Studies Supervisor
Knox County Schools
Knoxville, Tennessee

Steven Klein, Ph.D.

Social Studies Coordinator
Illinois School District U-46
Elgin, Illinois

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Social Studies County Supervisor
Winston-Salem/Forsyth Schools
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Social Studies Curriculum Team Leader
Lima City Schools
Lima, Ohio

Bob Shamy

Social Studies Supervisor
East Brunswick Public Schools
East Brunswick, New Jersey

Judy Trujillo

Social Studies Coordinator
Columbia Missouri School District
Columbia, Missouri

Gayle Voyles

Director of the Center for Economic
Education
Kansas City School District
Kansas City, Missouri

Todd Wigginton

Coordinator of Social Studies K-12
Metropolitan Nashville Public Schools
Nashville, Tennessee



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People and Places

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Unit 5

The
Big
Idea

Why do we need
government?

LOG
ON

Find out more about
government at
www.macmillanmh.com



How Government Works

People, Places, and Events

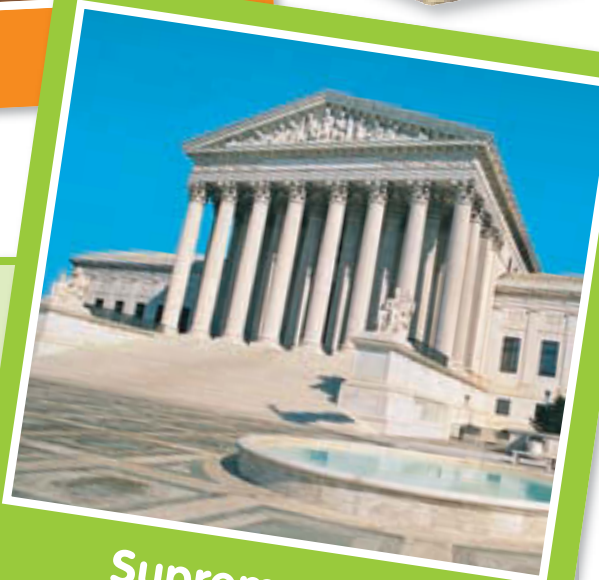


Judges

These judges work to keep our laws fair.



The **Supreme Court** is the place where the judges work.



Supreme Court



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit www.macmillanmh.com



A Judge Is Appointed



Samuel Alito was **appointed** by the President to be a **judge** on the Supreme Court.

We the People

Lesson 1

Vocabulary

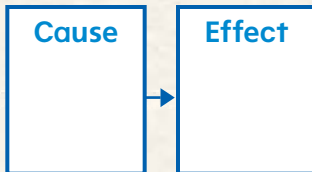
government

Constitution

election

Reading Skill

Cause and Effect



Our Government

Government helps big groups of people get along. A government is all of the people who run a community, state, or country. Government workers meet to find ways to make our lives better.

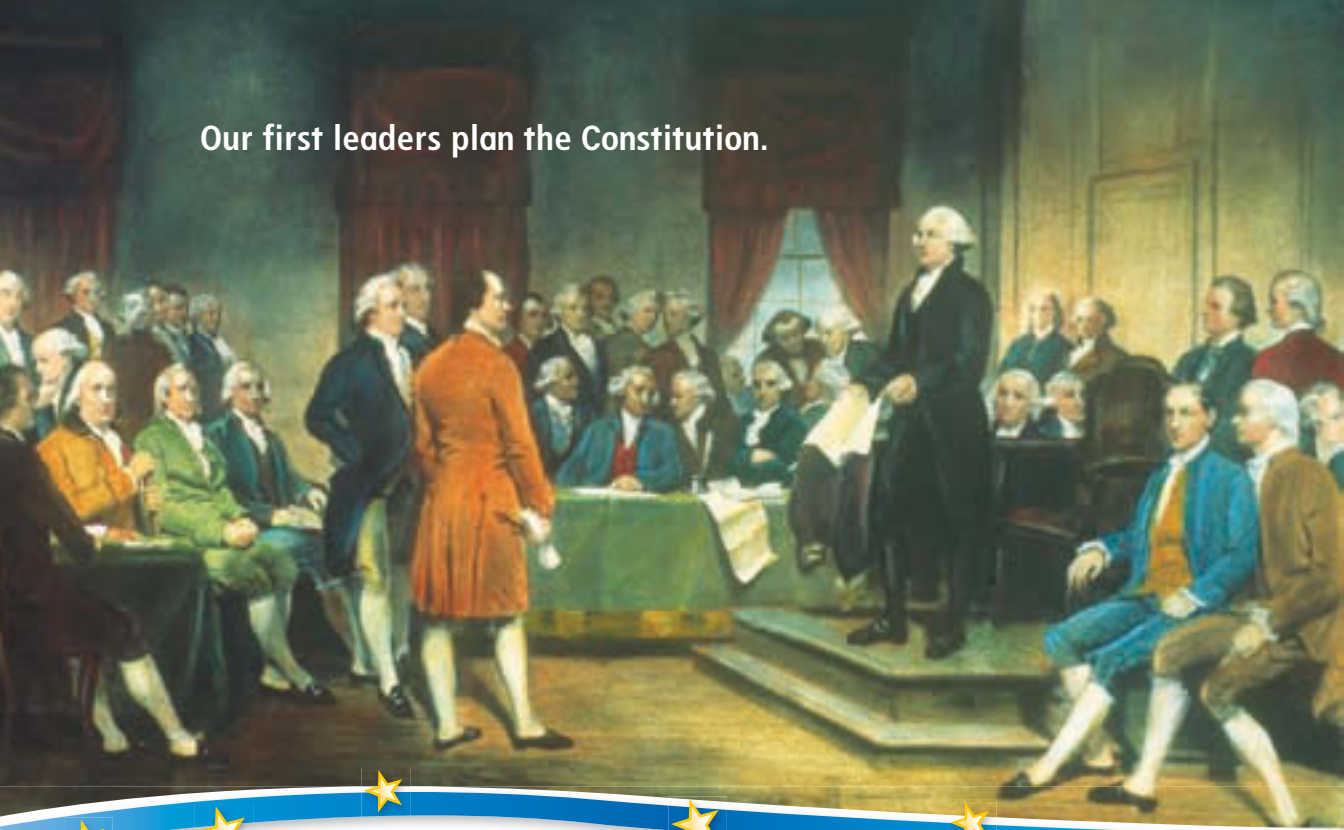


What is government?



Government workers talk about a new law.

Our first leaders plan the Constitution.



Our Constitution

Our country's first leaders worked hard to plan a good government. They wanted a fair government that would keep people safe and free.

The plan they wrote is called the **Constitution**. The Constitution says that our government is run by its citizens.

The Constitution says that we choose our own leaders. It says that each state helps to decide on our laws. It also says that we are free to say and write what we think. It says that we are free to choose our religion.

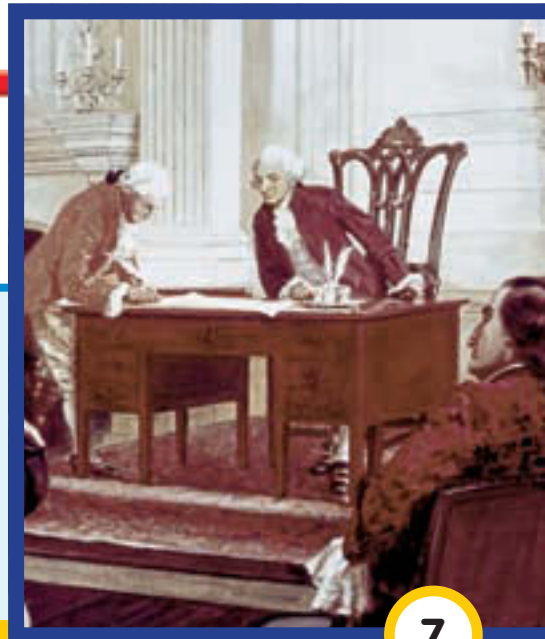


What are three things our Constitution says?

Event

Signing the Constitution

Leaders from 12 states met on September 17, 1787. They took turns signing the Constitution. Today, we still follow our Constitution.





Citizens Rule


One way citizens rule our government is by voting. Citizens vote to choose our leaders and lawmakers. Citizens also vote to choose new laws. The special time when citizens vote is called an **election**.

By voting, citizens control government. So, we say that the United States government is of the people, by the people, and for the people.



How do citizens rule our country?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What is an **election**?
- 2. Cause and Effect** How are government leaders chosen?

Cause	→	Effect
- 3. The Big Idea** How does government help us?

Lesson 2

Vocabulary

judge

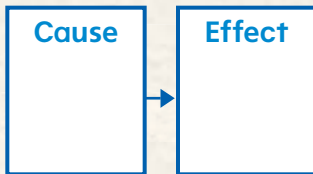
Congress

court

Supreme Court

Reading Skill

Cause and Effect



Our Country's Government

Three Parts of Government

Our government is divided into three parts. Each part is run by a different group of people. The three groups are leaders, lawmakers, and **judges**. A judge is the person who decides what our laws mean.

Our Constitution says that our leaders, lawmakers, and judges must work together. That way, one part of our government will not have too much power.



What three groups run our government?



leaders



lawmakers

**The Three Parts
of Government**



judges



Our Leaders, Our Lawmakers

The President is the leader of our country. The President's job is to make sure everyone follows the laws of our country. He works with leaders from other countries, too. We vote to choose our President once every four years.

Around the World

Great Britain is a country in Europe. It was once ruled by kings and queens. Today, the leader of Great Britain is called the prime minister.





Congress

All of our country's lawmakers together are called **Congress**. Congress makes laws for the people of our country. First, lawmakers talk and write about an idea for a new law. Then, Congress votes "yes" or "no" to decide if the idea should become a law.



What is the President's job?

Our Judges

Judges work in a place called a **court**. The most important court in our country is the **Supreme Court**. It is in Washington, D.C. Judges in the Supreme Court make sure that our laws agree with our Constitution.



In a court, a judge decides what is fair. A judge decides if a person has broken a law. If the person has broken a law, the judge may decide on a punishment.



What is a judge's job?




Check Understanding



1. Vocabulary What is a **court**?

2. Cause and Effect What happens after Congress talks and writes about an idea for a law?



3.  Why do the three parts of our government work together?

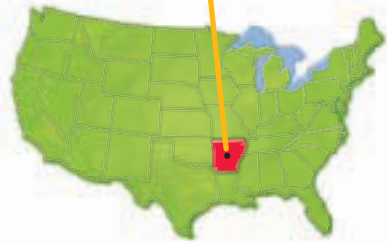
Citizenship

Points of View

What makes a good leader?

These second graders are from Little Rock, Arkansas. Read about what they think makes a person a good leader.

Little Rock, Arkansas



"A good leader can solve problems by talking about things. A leader helps others, and makes good decisions, and is honest. She protects others from danger."

Maria Meneses Ramos

Maria Meneses Ramos



"A good leader directs others in what to do and explains plans. A good leader is someone who cares about what happens to people all around the world."

Diana Basnakian

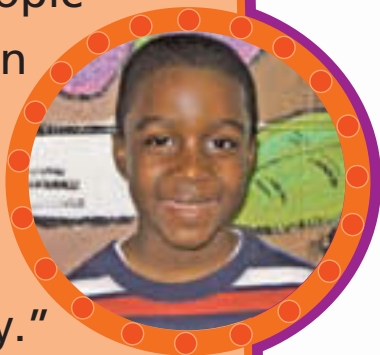
Diana Basnakian



"A good leader helps other people overcome their fears. My cousin is a good leader. When I was little, I was scared of dogs, but he gave me a puppy and showed me how it wasn't scary."

Keito Alexander

Keito Alexander



Lesson 3

Vocabulary

capital

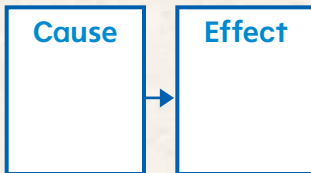
Capitol

diagram

monument

Reading Skill

Cause and Effect



Our Country's Capital

Washington, D.C.

The city of Washington, D.C., belongs to all people in the United States. It is called the **capital** of the United States. A capital city is where government workers work.

Washington, D.C., has many important buildings. The **Capitol** building is where Congress makes laws for our country.



What is a capital city?





The White House

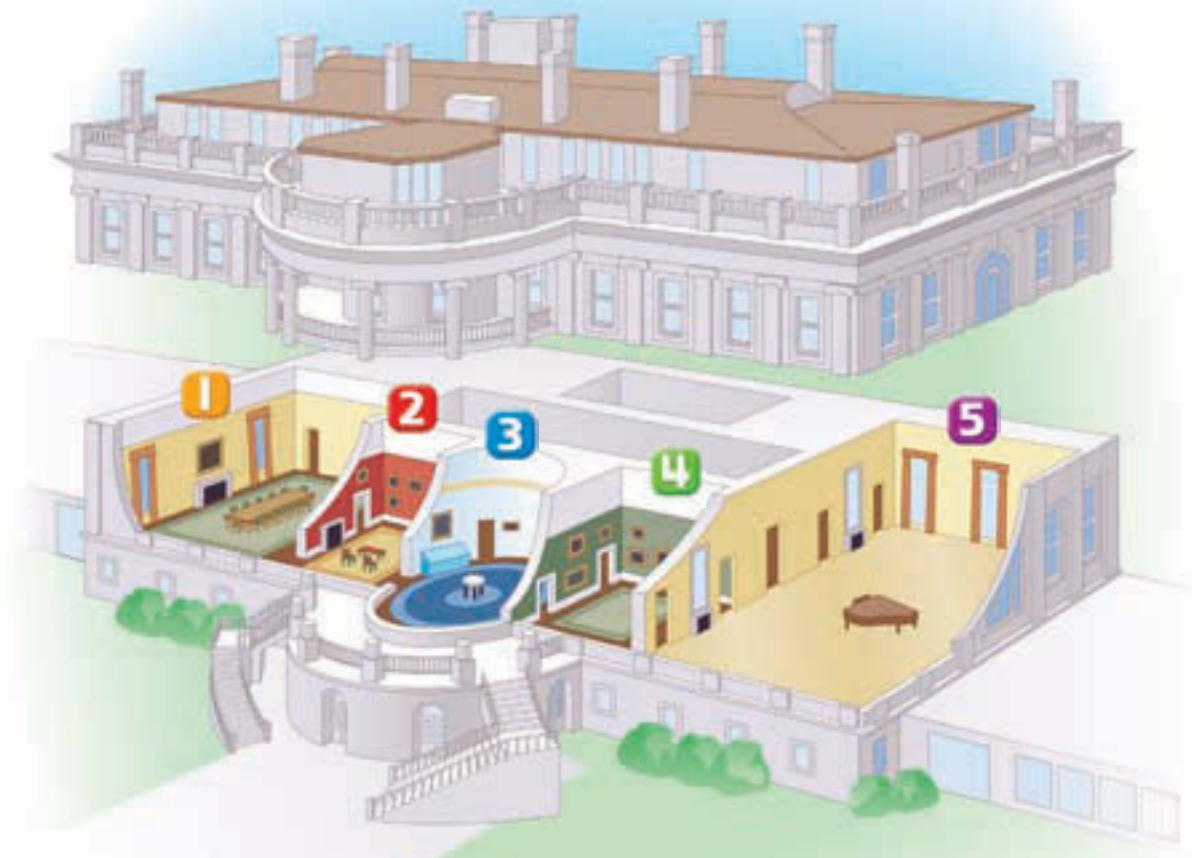


The White House is the building where the President lives and works. The White House has many rooms.



The **diagram** on the next page shows the inside of the White House. A diagram is a picture that shows the parts of something.





The White House

- 1 State Dining Room** The President and guests eat dinner here.
- 2 Red Room** First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt met news reporters here.
- 3 Blue Room** President Grover Cleveland got married in this room.
- 4 Green Room** President James Monroe liked to play cards here.
- 5 East Room** This is the largest room in the White House. It is used for concerts, dances, and large meetings.



Which is the largest room in the White House? How is the room used?

Monuments

There are many **monuments** in Washington, D.C. A monument is a building or statue that shows special respect for a person or event. The Washington Monument shows respect for our first President.

The Jefferson Memorial shows our respect for our third President, Thomas Jefferson. He wrote the Declaration of Independence and signed the Constitution.

A circular inset image showing the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. The memorial is a large, white, neoclassical building with a prominent dome and a portico supported by columns. It is surrounded by a large plaza with many people walking around. The background shows green trees and a clear sky.

Jefferson
Memorial

A tall, white, obelisk-shaped monument standing prominently against a blue sky with light clouds. The monument is the Washington Monument, one of the most iconic landmarks in Washington, D.C. The base of the monument is surrounded by a green lawn and a body of water in the foreground.

Washington
Monument

Abraham Lincoln was one of our greatest Presidents. A monument called the Lincoln Memorial helps us remember how he cared about freedom for all.



Can you name three Presidents?

Lincoln Memorial

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What is the **Capitol** building?
- 2. Cause and Effect** Why do people build monuments?

Cause	→	Effect
-------	---	--------
- 3. The Big Idea** Why is Washington, D.C., an important city?

Our State Capitals

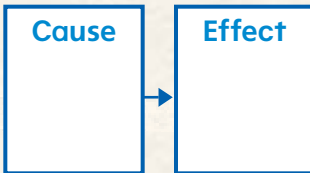
Lesson 4

Vocabulary

governor

Reading Skill

Cause and Effect



Capital Cities

Each of our 50 states has its own capital city. For example, Indianapolis is the capital city of Indiana.

Every capital city has its own capitol building. State government workers work in the capitol building that is located in their capital city.



What is your state's capital city?



Indiana State Capitol building in Indianapolis

State Government

Each state has a government with three parts. Like the government of our country, each state has a leader, lawmakers, and judges.

The leader of a state is called the **governor**. Citizens of a state vote for the governor and state lawmakers.



Deval Patrick is the governor of Massachusetts.

Places

Boston's Capitol Building

Boston is the capital city of the state of Massachusetts. This is Boston's capitol building. It is where Governor Deval Patrick works.





The Supreme Court of Ohio has seven judges.

Each state has a state supreme court.
Each state also has its own constitution.
The judges follow the state constitution
to make sure the state laws are fair.



How is state government like the government of our country?

State Symbols

You know that our country's flag belongs to everyone. But, did you know that each state has its own flag, too? Ohio's state flag has a blue triangle that stands for hills and valleys. The circle stands for the "O" in the word Ohio.

Our country's flower is the red rose. Our country's bird is the bald eagle. Each state has its own bird and flower, too. New Jersey's state flower is the violet.



Ohio's flag

violet

Indiana's state bird is the cardinal. What is your state's flower and bird?



cardinal



What kinds of symbols does your state have?

Check Understanding



- 1. Vocabulary** What is a **governor**?
- 2. Cause and Effect** How is the state governor chosen?

Cause	→	Effect
- 3. The Big Idea** Where do state leaders, lawmakers, and judges work?

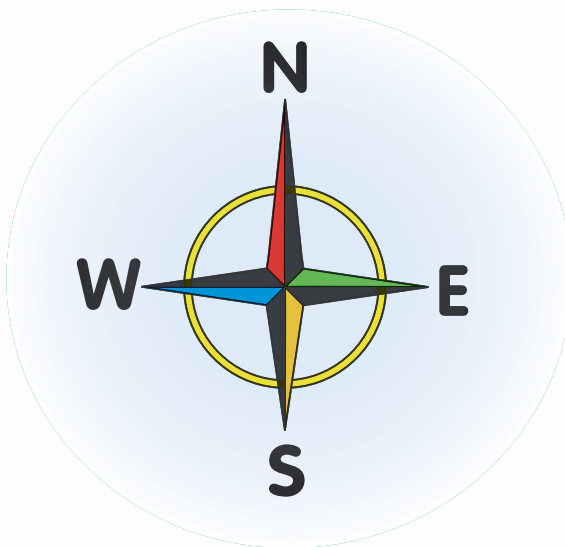
Map and Globe Skills

Vocabulary

compass rose

Use a Compass Rose

Look at the symbol below. It is called a **compass rose**. A compass rose has arrows that point to the letters **N**, **S**, **E**, and **W**. These arrows show the directions north, south, east, and west.



Look at the map of Ohio.
Can you find the compass rose?

Places to Visit in Ohio



Try the Skill

1. What is a **compass rose**?
2. Is Serpent Mound north or south of the Ohio State Capitol?



Writing Activity

Write the directions to go from Toledo Zoo to Cleveland Botanical Gardens.

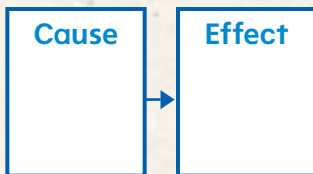
Lesson 5

Vocabulary

mayor

Reading Skill

Cause and Effect



Community
Government

Community Leaders

Community government is also made up of three parts. Leaders, lawmakers, and judges in a city work in a building called city hall.

In many communities, the leader is called the **mayor**. A mayor makes sure that community laws are followed. Mark Funkhouser is the mayor of Kansas City, Missouri.



Who works at city hall?



Mayor Mark Funkhouser



The city council of Kansas City, Missouri

Lawmakers and Judges

Community lawmakers meet to make laws and solve problems for the community. In Kansas City, Missouri, this group of lawmakers is called the city council.

In Kansas City, if you break a law you may have to go to a community court. For example, littering is against the law in Kansas City. A person who litters might have to go to a court and see a judge.



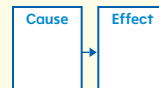
What is the group of lawmakers in Kansas City called?


Check Understanding



1. Vocabulary What is a **mayor**?

2. Cause and Effect Why might a person have to see a judge?



3.  Why does the city council meet?

Lesson 6

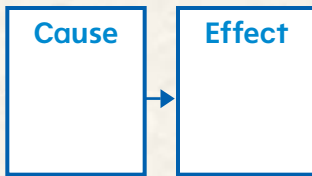
Vocabulary

justice

immigrant

Reading Skill

Cause and Effect



Justice for All

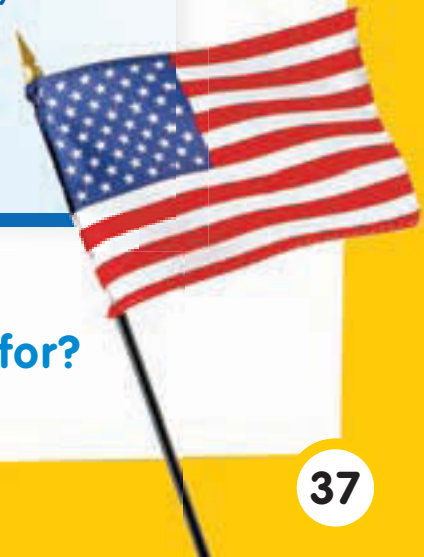
The Pledge of Allegiance

Our flag stands for freedom and **justice**. Justice means fairness. We make a promise to be loyal to our country when we say the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag.

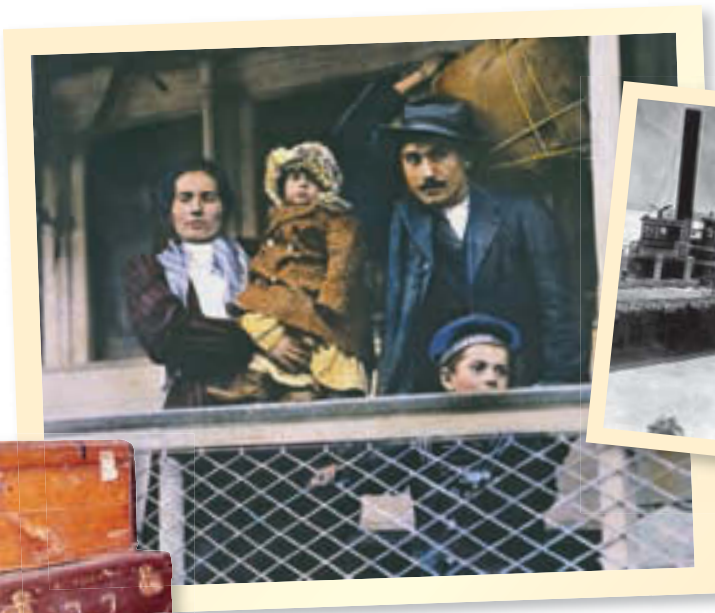


Pledge of Allegiance

*I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America
and to the republic for which it stands,
one Nation under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.*



What does our flag stand for?



Coming to America

America is a nation of **immigrants**. An immigrant is a person who leaves one country to live in another.

Long ago most immigrants sailed to America on ships. They could see the Statue of Liberty when they arrived at Ellis Island in New York. The Statue of Liberty stands for freedom.

Statue of Liberty

Millions of immigrants from around the world have come to live in America. Today people still come to make America their home. Some come to live in freedom. Others come to make a better life.



What are some reasons that people come to America?



These immigrants are becoming American citizens.

Working for Justice



America has a tradition of working hard for freedom and fairness. Years ago women in our country were not allowed to vote. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony knew that this was not fair.



◀ Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton



Anthony talked to lawmakers in Congress. Stanton and Anthony wrote a newspaper. They led marches. They worked hard for a new law that allowed women to vote.

Today all citizens over age 18 can vote. Our country became more fair because of these women.



How did Stanton and Anthony work for justice?



The law changed in 1920. Women could vote! ▶





Rosa Parks

Leaders for Justice

Rosa Parks was a leader for justice. One unfair law said that black people had to give up their seats to white people on buses. Parks would not give up her seat to a white person. Police took her to jail.

People

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a leader for justice. He said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., helped Rosa Parks. He told people to stop riding buses until the unfair bus law was changed. The United States government listened when Parks and King stood up for justice.



How did Martin Luther King, Jr., help?


Check Understanding



1. Vocabulary What is **justice**?

2. Cause and Effect How did Rosa Parks help to change a law?



3.  What things can people do to change unfair laws?

Unit 5

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Number a paper from 1 to 3. Next to each number write the word that matches the meaning.

Congress

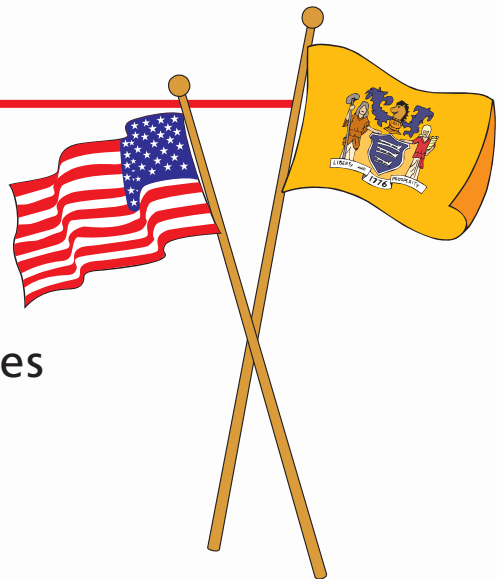
judge

Supreme Court

1. a person who decides if a law was broken
2. lawmakers who work in Washington, D.C.
3. the most important court in our country

Critical Thinking

4. Who do you know who would be a good leader? Why?
5. How is the United States government like state government?



Skill

Use a Compass Rose

Look at the compass rose and map.
Answer the question below.



6. In which direction do you travel to get from the U.S. Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial?
- A. north
 - B. south
 - C. east
 - D. west



Government Activity

Make a Symbols Mobile

- 1 Draw and label pictures of our country's flag, bird, and flower on index cards.
- 3 Find out about your own state's flag, bird, and flower.
- 4 On the back of the three index cards, draw and label your own state's flag, bird, and flower.
- 4 Attach the pictures to a coat hanger.



Picture Glossary

C

capital The city where the people of our government work. *Indianapolis is the capital city of Indiana.* (page 19)



Capitol The building where lawmakers work. *The Capitol building is located in Washington, D.C.* (page 19)



compass rose A symbol on a map that has arrows that point out the directions north, east, south, and west. *The compass rose helped us find our way south from the Toledo Zoo to the Ohio State Capitol.* (page 30)



Congress All of our country's lawmakers together. *We saw where Congress works when we visited Washington, D.C.* (page 13)



Constitution The plan for our government. *The Constitution says that we are free to say and write what we think.* (page 6)



court A place where judges work. *This court is located in St. Louis, Missouri.* (page 14)



D

diagram A picture with labels to tell what things are. *This **diagram** shows the different parts of the White House.* (page 20)

**E**

election The special time when we vote for our leaders and new laws. *We had an **election** to vote for a President.* (page 8)

**G**

government The group of people who lead a community, state, or country. ***Government** workers meet to find ways to make our lives better.* (page 5)



governor The leader of a state. *The citizens of Massachusetts elected Deval Patrick to be the new **governor**.* (page 26)

**I**

immigrant A person who leaves one country to live in another. *My great grandmother was an **immigrant** from Ireland.* (page 38)

**J**

judge A person who decides what the laws mean. ***Judges** make sure that laws are fair.* (page 11)



justice Fairness. *Susan B. Anthony cared about **justice** for all women.* (page 37)



M

mayor The leader of a community. *Mark Funkhouser is the **mayor** of Kansas City, Missouri.* (page 33)



monument A building or a statue that shows special respect for a person or event. *The Washington **Monument** shows respect for our first President.* (page 22)



S

Supreme Court The most important court in our country. *The **Supreme Court** is located in Washington, D.C.* (page 14)



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