

ATTAINMENT'S

# EXPLORE

## Social Studies

David Nelson  
Carl Stratman  
Marcy Weiland



CIVICS



GEOGRAPHY



HISTORY



ECONOMICS





# Level 2



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# Civics

To succeed together, citizens need to understand civic life and government.



# Vocabulary: Civics

<b>African Americans</b>	Americans with dark-skinned African ancestors
<b>agricultural</b>	having to do with farming
<b>amendments</b>	change or addition to a document
<b>branch</b>	one part of the government
<b>campaign</b>	activities to reach the goal of being elected
<b>candidates</b>	people who are trying to get elected
<b>citizen</b>	a person who is a member of a particular country
<b>civic duties</b>	the responsibilities of being a citizen
<b>Constitution</b>	document that tells a government how to do things
<b>convention</b>	a meeting of people for a common purpose
<b>delegate</b>	a person sent to represent others
<b>democracy</b>	a government where the people rule
<b>ethnic</b>	relating to racial or cultural similarity
<b>executive branch</b>	carries out laws (President, Vice President)
<b>federal</b>	combination of central government and state government
<b>government</b>	the way decisions are made for a country
<b>governor</b>	the head of a state in the U.S.
<b>immigrant</b>	a person who moves to a new country to live
<b>judicial branch</b>	decides if laws are fair (Supreme Court)
<b>jury</b>	a group of people who make a decision in a courtroom case
<b>legislative branch</b>	makes laws (Congress)
<b>literacy test</b>	a test of reading and writing
<b>majority</b>	more than half of the people
<b>mandatory</b>	required by law or rule



# A Constitution of Laws for the United States

A blueprint tells construction workers how to build a house. The U.S. **Constitution** is like the United States' blueprint for **government**. It tells Americans how their government works. It tells politicians what their responsibilities are and what they can and cannot do.

After the Revolutionary War, leaders from the independent American states met in Philadelphia to discuss how to create a new government. This group was called the Constitutional Convention. It met for three months during the summer of 1787. On September 17, the final version of the United States Constitution was completed.

The Constitution created a **federal** government. It divided the federal government into three branches. Each branch has its own duties and powers. The Constitution also describes how changes can be made to the Constitution. These changes are called amendments. Today, the Constitution has 27 amendments.

The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights. In 1791, the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to protect the rights of all Americans. Among those rights are certain freedoms that protect citizens from the government. One of these freedoms is the freedom of religion. It means that the government cannot force people to belong to a certain religion. Another freedom is the freedom of speech. It means that citizens can't be kept from saying things that are critical of the government. The amendments in the Bill of Rights were designed to protect important rights and freedoms for all Americans.

After approval by the states, the Constitution became law. On March 4, 1789, the new American government began with the Constitution as its blueprint.



The U.S. Constitution was written after the Revolutionary War in 1787.

# Quiz

## A Constitution of Laws for the United States

- 1 What did the United States Constitution create?
  - a federal religion
  - a federal government
  - ice cream
- 2 Who made the Constitution?
  - leaders from the independent American states
  - church leaders
  - the British and French kings
- 3 What are amendments?
  - apologies
  - tickets to a show
  - changes to the Constitution
- 4 Why do people want freedom of speech?
  - So they can walk their dogs.
  - They can swear if they want.
  - They can criticize their government.
- 5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?
  - The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights.
  - Freedom of religion is more important than freedom of speech.
  - We have the most rights in the whole world.



# A Democracy with Three Branches of Government

The U.S. **Constitution** begins with “We the People of the United States.” The writers of the Constitution wrote “People” because they strongly believed in **democracy**. They believed that the American people should control the U.S. government. Americans control the government by voting for the officials who will represent them in government.

The U.S. Constitution separates the federal government into three branches. This idea is called the “separation of powers.” Having three branches of government means that one branch cannot have all the power. The U.S. Constitution describes the duties of each branch. Each branch also has powers that limit the powers of another branch.

One branch is the **legislative branch**. It is made up of Congress. Congress is divided into the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each state has two senators in the Senate. A state’s population determines how many representatives it has in the House of Representatives. Smaller states have fewer representatives than larger states. There are currently 100 senators and 435 representatives in Congress.



The United States Capitol houses the legislative branch of government.

Congress is called the legislative branch because it legislates, which means it creates laws. When both the House of Representatives and the Senate agree on a new law, it gets sent to the president. The president is the leader of the **executive branch**. The president decides whether the suggested law becomes law or not. If the president denies a suggested law, it can become law if two-thirds of Congress approves it.

The third branch is the **judicial branch**. It is made up of the Supreme Court and lower federal courts. The justices of the courts decide whether a person or group broke the law or not. The courts also decide whether a law is **unconstitutional**.



# Quiz

## A Democracy with Three Branches of Government

1 How many branches are in the United States government?

- one
- two
- three

2 Which branch of government is the Congress?

- legislative
- executive
- judicial

3 How many senators represent each state?

- five
- two
- depends on population

4 What is the president leader of?

- the U.S. government
- the church in Washington, D.C.
- executive branch

5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?

- Democracy is the best form of government.
- Americans vote for their representatives in government.
- Most laws are fair for everyone.

# Economics

Economics is the study of how people manage the sharing of things needed for life together.



# Vocabulary: Economics

<b>agency</b>	an organization that offers a service
<b>barter</b>	trade with another person instead of paying with money
<b>budget</b>	a plan for spending your money
<b>check</b>	used to make payments from an account in your bank
<b>credit card</b>	used to buy something and pay for it later
<b>currency</b>	the kind of money a country uses
<b>debit card</b>	a card that takes money from your account electronically
<b>debt</b>	an amount of money owed to a person or bank
<b>demand</b>	how much people want a product
<b>earned interest</b>	extra money paid to you for saving your money in a bank
<b>economist</b>	a person who studies or knows about the economy
<b>economy</b>	the system for producing, selling and buying in a country
<b>exports</b>	things you sell to another country
<b>federal</b>	combination of central government and state government
<b>fee</b>	what you pay someone to do something for you
<b>global</b>	all over the world
<b>government</b>	the way decisions for a country are made
<b>imports</b>	things you buy from another country
<b>income taxes</b>	part of your pay that you give the government
<b>international trade</b>	buying and selling between countries
<b>investment</b>	something you buy at one price, with the hope that the price will be higher when you sell it
<b>livestock</b>	farm animals that are bought or sold
<b>loan</b>	money you borrow from a person or bank
<b>loan interest</b>	extra money you pay when you borrow from a bank
<b>manufacturing</b>	making products using machines
<b>Native Americans</b>	people whose ancestors lived in America before Europeans

<b>natural resources</b>	things found in nature that are useful to humans, like wood
<b>percentage</b>	part of 100
<b>population</b>	all the people who live in one place
<b>profit</b>	ending up with more money than you started with
<b>property taxes</b>	part of the value of your house that you pay the government
<b>raw materials</b>	the things that get used to make something
<b>sales tax</b>	part of the cost of what you buy going to the government
<b>savings account</b>	a bank account for you to keep money in
<b>shareholders</b>	people who own shares or stocks in a company
<b>society</b>	people living together in organized communities
<b>stock market</b>	place where stocks are bought and sold
<b>stock share</b>	a piece of a company that you own
<b>stockbroker</b>	someone who buys and sells stocks for clients
<b>supply</b>	how much there is of a product
<b>technology</b>	using science for practical purposes
<b>trading</b>	give a person one thing in exchange for another thing



# The Role of Money in an Economy

In an **economy**, money is like a language. People who share a language agree on what words mean. People in a **society** also need to agree on a system of money for buying and selling. When people agree on the value of their money, buyers and sellers can more easily agree on what things cost. Prices for goods and services may go up or down, but the value of the money stays the same for everyone.

Early coins were made out of metals such as bronze, gold, and silver. Coins had value because of the metal they were made out of. The Chinese were the first people to use paper money. The Chinese rulers promised that paper money would have the same value as coins.

Today, paper bills and coins are used as money all over the world.

Each **government** controls the money system for that country. The governments decide on what kind of **currency** people will use. The currency of the United States is the dollar.

The U.S. dollar is the currency used in all 50 states. The U.S. Mint is in charge of creating coins. Paper money is printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The coins and dollar bills have the same value everywhere in the United States.

Modern **technology** has made it possible for people to buy things without carrying paper bills or coins with them. When you use a debit card or credit card to make a purchase, money is automatically transferred from your bank account to the store.



Each country has their own type of currency for money.

# Quiz

## The Role of Money in an Economy

- 1 What should buyers and sellers agree on?
  - what kind of food to eat
  - what kind of metal to use for coins
  - the value of their money
- 2 What can happen to the price of something being sold?
  - prices can only go up
  - prices can go up or down
  - prices stay the same
- 3 Who controls the money system for a country?
  - the government
  - the military
  - the printers
- 4 What happens when you pay with a debit card?
  - You send money to the store in the mail.
  - You bring money to the store the next day.
  - Money is transferred to the store from your bank.
- 5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?
  - Using gold coins is best for any economic system.
  - Early coins were made out of bronze, silver, and gold.
  - Paying with cash is safer than using a debit card.

# The Business of Banking

Banks provide important services to people and businesses. Banks protect people's money by storing it in a safe place. The money in a bank is used to provide **loans** to people. Getting a bank loan means that you borrow some of the money in a bank. People use bank loans to buy big things like houses and cars. A bank loan is a way to help pay the cost of starting a new business. A loan is repaid to the bank over a period of time.

Banks are businesses too. You pay a **fee** to the bank when you get a loan. The fee paid to the bank is called **loan interest**. When a bank offers a loan, you agree to pay an interest rate based on a **percentage** of the amount you want to borrow. When you borrow money from the bank, you agree to pay back the amount of the loan plus the interest amount.

When your money is stored in a bank, it is used by the bank to make loans to other people. When your money is used by the bank to make loans, you receive money from the bank. That payment is called **earned interest** and is added to your personal bank account each month. This means you earn a little money by allowing a bank to store and use your money. The longer you keep money in the bank, the more interest you earn.

The U.S. government has laws that banks must obey. The U.S. Federal Reserve is in charge of banks in the United States. The Federal Reserve decides what loan interest rates banks can charge.



To pay for a house, a bank can provide a mortgage loan.

# Quiz

## The Business of Banking

- 1 Why do people get a loan from a bank?
  - to buy a cup of coffee
  - to buy groceries
  - to buy a big thing like a car
  
- 2 What is loan interest?
  - another loan you get to pay the first loan
  - extra money you pay back to the bank
  - an interesting story about your loan
  
- 3 What is earned interest?
  - extra money the bank pays you to save your money there
  - gold
  - money you earn at a bank job
  
- 4 What does “percentage” mean?
  - one hundred dollars
  - a present
  - a portion of the whole amount
  
- 5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?
  - Banks store your money in a safe place.
  - Banks help you with your money.
  - Never trust banks.



# World History

Learning our history helps us understand how and why the world got to be the way it is.





# Vocabulary: World History

<b>agriculture</b>	the science or practice of farming
<b>artifact</b>	an object that was made by people in the past
<b>bronze</b>	a kind of metal combining copper and tin
<b>casualties</b>	people who were killed in a war
<b>circumnavigated</b>	sail all the way around, especially the world
<b>civilian</b>	a person not in the military
<b>civilization</b>	the way of life in a particular place or time
<b>colony</b>	an area that is under political control of another country
<b>conquistadors</b>	a large land mass on Earth, like Africa or Europe
<b>empire</b>	a group of countries controlled by one ruler or government
<b>hierarchy</b>	system that makes some people higher and some lower
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	a language using pictures to represent words
<b>humanitarian relief</b>	giving things to people who need help
<b>immune</b>	will not catch a disease
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	fast growth of industry using machines in the 1800s
<b>irrigation</b>	bringing water to plants from another place
<b>mammoths</b>	animals like elephants who lived in the past
<b>merchants</b>	someone who buys and then sells products
<b>natural resources</b>	things found in nature that are useful to humans, like wood
<b>papyrus</b>	sheet for writing made from a plant in Egypt
<b>philosophy</b>	study of ideas about knowledge, truth, and meaning of life
<b>porcelain</b>	a kind of ceramic used for things like dinner plates
<b>poverty</b>	being very poor
<b>prehistoric</b>	human history before anything was written down
<b>refugees</b>	people who must leave their country due to war or disaster
<b>sphere</b>	a round object, like a ball
<b>technology</b>	using science for practical purposes
<b>textile</b>	a type of cloth
<b>treaty</b>	an agreement between countries

# Clues about Prehistoric Life

Humans have lived on Earth for a long time. For thousands of years, humans did not live in towns or cities. They did not know how to write. This period of time is called prehistory. Scientists and historians learn about prehistoric humans by studying the objects they left behind. These objects are called **artifacts**. Artifacts are things made by people in the past that help us learn about how early humans lived.

Many artifacts are tools. The earliest tools were made by smashing stones together until one had a sharp edge. These stones are called hand axes. **Prehistoric** humans used the sharp edges to cut meat. Humans also made hunting tools. Hunting tools are spears and arrows. They are pointy and sharper than hand axes.

The hand axes tell us that prehistoric humans ate meat. The hunting tools tell us that prehistoric humans hunted. They hunted bears, deer, and **mammoths**. The bones of these animals have been found at prehistoric campsites.

Prehistoric humans drew pictures of animals on cave walls. The cave drawings tell us that early humans valued the animals that they hunted. They ate the meat and made clothing out of animal skin and fur.

The location of the artifacts shows us where early humans lived. Skeletons and tools have been found in caves and near lakes and rivers. Caves protected the humans from bad weather. Humans who lived near lakes and rivers built their shelters. They built huts out of mud and tents out of animal skins.



Cave drawings tell stories about ancient human life.

# Quiz

## Clues about Prehistoric Life

- 1 What were early hunting tools made of?
  - plastic
  - stone
  - metal
- 2 Which word means *objects made by people in the past*?
  - artifacts
  - vegetables
  - farming
- 3 Where did some prehistoric people live?
  - in houses
  - in apartment buildings
  - in caves
- 4 What did people use to make clothing in prehistoric times?
  - silk
  - animal skin and fur
  - plastic bags
- 5 Which statement is a **FACT**—not an **OPINION**?
  - Hunting is the best way to get food.
  - Living in a city is better than living in a cave.
  - Prehistoric humans did not live in cities.

# The First Cities and Civilizations

Cities were the beginning of civilization. A **civilization** is made up of many people who live under the same government. About 6,000 years ago, the first cities appeared. For the first time in history, more than twenty thousand people were living together. Cities needed laws to manage so many people. In ancient cities, the laws were created by kings and priests.

The king and his family controlled the wealth of a city. That wealth came from the work done by the people of the city. In a large city, not everyone did farm work. Some people created roads and buildings. Other people became skilled at making weapons, furniture, or jewelry. Some groups of people were treated differently because of what kind of work they did. Over time, these groupings led to a social **hierarchy** that was not always fair for every group of people.

Kings often wanted the land, food, and wealth of other cities. When a king and his army conquered other cities, the larger kingdom became an **empire**. A stronger army was needed to defend a large empire. Empires were destroyed by other empires. They grew and shrank. They got richer and poorer.

The earliest civilizations were in Mesopotamia and Egypt. Mesopotamia was the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Today that area is the country of Iraq. Mesopotamia was the site of the ancient empires of Babylon and Assyria. The Egyptian civilization grew along the Nile River.

Wars to control land and wealth continued for hundreds of years. Babylon conquered Assyria. The Persian civilization conquered Babylon. The Greeks conquered the Persians. The Romans conquered all of those lands but was then defeated by German invaders. Civilizations have continued to rise and fall ever since.



Ruins of ancient buildings provide clues about life in early cities.

# Quiz

## The First Cities and Civilizations

- 1 Which of these was an ancient civilization?
  - Mesopotamia
  - New York
  - Wisconsin
- 2 Which word means *a group of countries controlled by one ruler*?
  - democracy
  - empire
  - team
- 3 Who conquered the empire of Babylon?
  - the Spanish
  - the Persians
  - the Native Americans
- 4 What civilization was located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers?
  - Egypt
  - France
  - Germany
- 5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?
  - The Egyptian civilization grew along the Nile River.
  - A system of laws is important for a civilization.
  - A civilization must have a strong army.



# U.S. History

Learning our history helps us understand how and why the United States got to be the way it is.



# Vocabulary: U.S. History

<b>abolish</b>	to end by law
<b>African Americans</b>	Americans with dark-skinned African ancestors
<b>amendment</b>	change or addition to a document
<b>armistice</b>	in a war, an agreement to stop fighting for a while
<b>astronaut</b>	person who travels into outer space
<b>boycott</b>	refusing to buy something as a form of protest
<b>canal</b>	a man-made strip of water for ships
<b>colony</b>	an area that is under political control of another country
<b>depression</b>	when economic activity slows way down for a long time
<b>discrimination</b>	unfair treatment of one group of people
<b>economy</b>	the system for producing, selling, and buying in a country
<b>expedition</b>	a journey for a purpose, like exploring
<b>federal</b>	combination of central government and state government
<b>frontier</b>	the edge of the settled part of a country
<b>global</b>	all over the world
<b>harvest</b>	the activity of gathering crops
<b>industrialization</b>	a country going from farming to making products
<b>labor unions</b>	a group of workers organized to protect their interests
<b>league</b>	several groups of people that combine for a purpose
<b>liberty</b>	freedom from the control of others
<b>manufacture</b>	make a product using machines
<b>Native Americans</b>	people whose ancestors lived in America before Europeans
<b>natural resources</b>	things found in nature that are useful to humans, like wood
<b>panicked</b>	too scared to think
<b>plantation</b>	large farm for growing crops like cotton, coffee, or sugar to sell
<b>religion</b>	organized system of beliefs in a god or gods
<b>relocate</b>	move to a new home

<b>satellite</b>	an object that circles around a planet or star
<b>segregation</b>	enforced separation of different racial groups
<b>settlement</b>	a place where people establish a community
<b>settlers</b>	people who move to a new area and stay there
<b>slave</b>	a person who is the property of another person
<b>steamship</b>	a ship that is powered by a steam engine
<b>stock</b>	a piece of a company that you own
<b>stock market</b>	place where stocks are bought and sold
<b>submarine</b>	a warship that can stay underwater for a long time
<b>suffrage</b>	the right to vote
<b>surrender</b>	in war, give up and let the enemy win
<b>taxes</b>	money you have to pay to the government
<b>territory</b>	an area of land that belongs to a ruler or country
<b>tyrant</b>	a ruler who is unjust or cruel

# England Establishes a Colony in Virginia

In 1492, Spanish explorers claimed land in America for the king of Spain. More than a hundred years later, English explorers arrived in North America. They called the land that they claimed Virginia. When a country owns land somewhere else in the world, that land is called a colony. Virginia was England's first colony.

In 1607, the king of England sent a group called the Virginia Company to Virginia. They hoped to find gold but never found any. These men built the first permanent English settlement in the New World. They called the settlement Jamestown because the king of England was named James.

The settlers at Jamestown suffered during their first year. Settlers who got sick often died because they did not have medicine. Many people starved because they did not know how to grow food in the new land.

Native Americans had lived in North America for thousands of years. Several different tribes lived around Jamestown. The settlers at Jamestown traded with the local Native Americans for food. The settlers gave the Native Americans metal and beads. The Native Americans gave corn to the settlers.

More Englishmen came to Jamestown, bringing with them their families. They built large farms called plantations to grow tobacco. Trading relations were hurt when some settlers stole food from Native Americans and took more land. When more settlers continued to arrive from England, the Native Americans began to attack Jamestown and the plantations. The settlers fought back. The Europeans and the Native Americans would continue to struggle over the land for a long time.



The Jamestown settlement was built on land where Native Americans lived.

# Quiz

## England Establishes a Colony in Virginia

- 1 Who claimed land in America for the king of Spain?
  - Native Americans
  - Spanish explorers
  - English settlers
  
- 2 What did the Virginia Company hope to find in the New World?
  - beads and corn
  - tobacco
  - gold
  
- 3 What was a problem for the English settlers?
  - They did not know how to grow food.
  - They did not know how to read.
  - They did not know how to build houses.
  
- 4 Who did the English settlers trade with for food?
  - Spanish explorers
  - the king of Spain
  - Native Americans
  
- 5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?
  - Spanish explorers came to America in 1492.
  - English settlers did not like the Native Americans.
  - Starting colonies in the New World was a good idea.



# Pioneers Travel West

By 1850, the United States was much bigger than the original 13 colonies. The country now stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The United States had grown with the Louisiana Purchase. The United States grew even larger after fighting and winning a war with Mexico in 1848. The areas of Texas and California became a new **territory** of the United States after that war.

Thousands of American settlers moved west onto the new land. They could buy land at low prices. Much of the land was used for farming.

The people who traveled west were called pioneers. Families traveled together in covered wagons that were pulled by horses. Families slept and ate together in the wagons among their possessions. The cloth covering the wagon protected them from rain and wind. Pioneer families usually traveled with other families on trails. The most famous trail is the Oregon Trail. It started in Missouri and ended in Oregon on the West Coast.



Traveling through the United States by wagon was slow and difficult.

Americans now needed faster ways to move people and goods around the country. Thousands of miles of roads and railroads crisscrossed the country, linking cities together. On a map, all of the roads and railroads look like a spider web.

People and materials also traveled by ship on rivers and lakes. Americans dug **canals** that linked rivers and lakes. Digging canals was very hard work. Hundreds of men used shovels to cut a huge path and fill it with water. The path had to be wide and deep enough for ships to sail through it. The Erie Canal in New York took eight years to finish. It stretched from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. **Steamships** could now carry materials across New York by water.

# Quiz

## Pioneers Travel West

- 1 Who did the United States fight a war with in 1848?
  - Mexico
  - England
  - New York
- 2 Why did pioneers want to buy land?
  - to build factories
  - for farming
  - to play sports
- 3 What did pioneers use for traveling?
  - cars
  - wagons pulled by horses
  - airplanes
- 4 Who did pioneer families usually travel with?
  - soldiers
  - Native Americans
  - other pioneer families
- 5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?
  - The Oregon Trail started in Missouri.
  - Using land for farming is a good thing to do.
  - The best land is in the western part of the country.



# Vocabulary: Geography

<b>agriculture</b>	the science or practice of farming
<b>atmosphere</b>	the gases, including air, that surround a planet
<b>carbon dioxide</b>	a gas in our atmosphere that is absorbed by plants
<b>climate</b>	the kind of weather in an area over a period of time
<b>consequence</b>	the result of something that was done
<b>deforestation</b>	cutting down trees to change a forest to cleared land
<b>environment</b>	where a person, animal or plant lives
<b>global warming</b>	gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth
<b>greenhouse gas</b>	a gas that absorbs and releases heat in the atmosphere
<b>hurricane</b>	storm with a violent wind
<b>industry</b>	companies that make the same thing, like auto industry
<b>landform</b>	a natural feature of the Earth, like mountain or valley
<b>latitude</b>	the amount north/south of an imaginary line (equator)
<b>longitude</b>	the amount east/west of an imaginary line (prime meridian)
<b>sphere</b>	a round object, like a ball
<b>transportation</b>	moving people or things from one place to another
<b>tropical</b>	a warm area near the equator

# Flat Pictures of a Round World

Globes and maps are useful tools for geography. They show the location of places, bodies of water, and **landforms**. Like the planet Earth, a globe has a **sphere** shape. Large landforms like continents and oceans are most easily seen on a globe. Maps are flat. A map is a better way to show smaller parts of the Earth's surface. On a globe, the area of a city would be very small. Details such as roads, rivers, and lakes are more easily viewed on a flat map.

Maps and globes both have lines of **latitude** and **longitude** running across their surfaces. Lines of latitude run side to side. The line of latitude that runs around the middle of the Earth is called the equator. It divides the Earth into two equal parts. Longitude lines run up and down. Both sets of lines are divided into measurement units called degrees. Each line around the Earth has 360 degrees.

Latitude and longitude are used to locate places on maps and globes. Every place on Earth can be described by naming the degrees of latitude and longitude that meet at that spot. Airplane pilots and sailors on ships use latitude and longitude to plan their routes.

For many years, maps existed on paper only. Maps can now be viewed on computers. Satellites orbiting the Earth take pictures that are used to create maps. The Global Positioning System (GPS) uses longitude and latitude to create computer maps with step-by-step directions to a destination. You can see GPS maps on a computer or smartphone. Your phone can help with driving directions or tell you the location of a new restaurant you want to try.



A map is a flat picture of Earth.

# Quiz

## Flat Pictures of a Round World

- 1 What is the shape of a globe?
  - oval
  - sphere
  - triangle
- 2 What appears as a small area on a globe?
  - a city
  - an ocean
  - a continent
- 3 What is used to describe a location?
  - volume and frequency
  - temperature and humidity
  - latitude and longitude
- 4 What lets a smartphone provide directions?
  - Global Positioning System
  - United Nations
  - Nuclear Energy Agency
- 5 Which statement is a FACT—not an OPINION?
  - The equator divides the Earth into two equal parts.
  - Paper maps are best for navigation.
  - Understanding longitude and latitude is important for everyone.