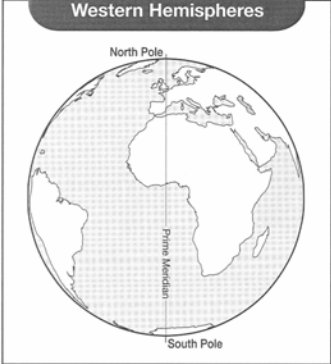
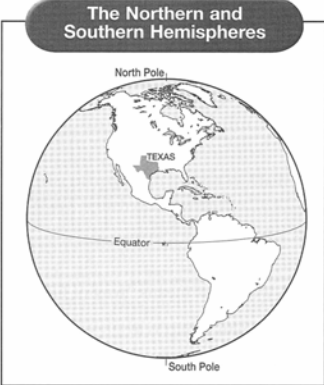
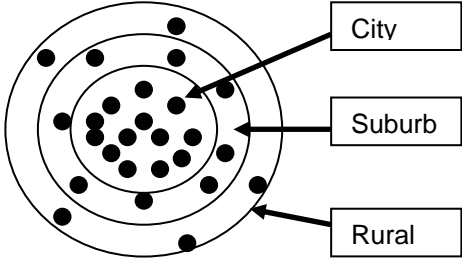
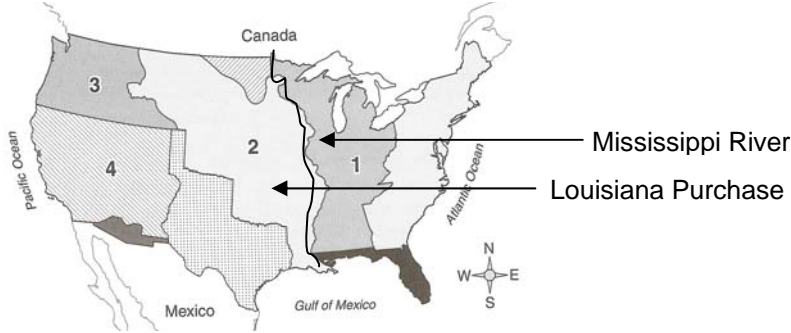


Grade 3 Study Guide
Benchmark 1
2009-2010

Vocabulary/ Concepts	Things to Know				
Branches of Government	Branch	Local	State	National	Responsibilities
	Legislative	City Council	Senate House of Representatives	Congress House of Representatives Senate	Makes the laws
	Executive	Mayor	Governor	President	Sees that the laws are obeyed
	Judicial	County Judges	State Judges	Supreme Court Justices	Decides whether laws are fair
Citizens Rights and Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government – a group of elected citizens who solve problems and make laws for a community. • The Bill of Rights - an important part of our Constitution which names the rights and freedoms that belong to all Americans. • Voting - a citizen’s right and responsibility. • Election – a time when citizens vote. • Ballot – a list of the choices in an election. 				
Models of American Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Jefferson – wrote the Declaration of Independence and served as the third President of the United States. • Harriet Tubman – was a former slave who escaped and led other slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad. • Helen Keller – overcame her physical disabilities and encouraged others to do the same. • Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. - worked to help to ensure all people had the same civil rights or personal freedoms. 				
Symbols of National Pride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pledge of Allegiance – a promise to be true to the flag and to your country. • “The Star-Spangled Banner” – the national anthem of the United States written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812. • The Liberty Bell – the bell that was rung to proclaim America’s freedom from Britain. 				
Houston People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustus and John Allen – founded and named the city of Houston. • George Hebert Walker Bush – served as the 41st U.S. President. • Hugh Roy Cullen – donated money to the University of Houston and many Houston hospitals. • John R. Harris – honored by the naming of the county, Harris County, where Houston is located. • George Henry Hermann – gave money to Houston to build a park, a hospital, and the City Hall. • Oveta Culp Hobby – served as the leader of the Women’s Army Corps in WWII and was the first woman to receive the Distinguished Service Medal. • Ima Hogg – established the Houston Symphony Orchestra and donated money to help Houston families. • Sam Houston – elected the first President of the Republic of Texas and the person who the city of Houston is named for. • Jesse Holman Jones – owned and operated the <i>Houston Chronicle</i> and started the Houston Endowment, Inc. to donate money to Houston. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbara Charline Jordan – was the first African-American woman to be elected to the Texas Senate. • William Marsh Rice – gave money to Houston to build Rice University.
Houston Celebrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese New Year – celebrated in January with a parade, firecrackers, and special meals. • Livestock Show and Rodeo – celebrated in February with a parade, rodeo, midway, famous performers, and exhibits of animals. • St. Patrick’s Day – celebrated in March with a parade where everyone wears green. • International Festival – celebrated in April with food, crafts, bands, and entertainment which highlight a different culture each year. • Cinco de Mayo – celebrated in May with a festival which includes music, folk dancing, and Mexican food. • Juneteenth – celebrated in June with a festival which includes music and art. • Thanksgiving – celebrated in November with a parade in the downtown area. • Mayor’s Holiday Celebration – celebrates the holiday season with the lighting of the City Hall Christmas tree, music, and fireworks.
Houston Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums – art museums, Children’s Museum, Houston Museum of Natural Science, and Museum of Texas History. • Parks – Discovery Green, Hermann Park, Memorial Park, Sam Houston Park, and San Jacinto Battleground. • Performing Arts – Houston Ballet, Houston Symphony, and The Alley Theatre. • Professional Sports – Texans, Rockets, and Astros.
Community Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service – work done to help the community. • Volunteer – someone who chooses to work without being paid. • Appoint – to name someone for a government job without voting.
Community Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court – a place where a judge decides whether a person has broken the law, and if so, what the consequences will be. • Jury – a group of usually 6 to 12 citizens who sit in a courtroom and listen to the facts of a case.
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government service – work done by the government for everyone in a city. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples – police, public schools, parks, pools, and garbage pick-up. • Tax – the money the government collects from citizens to pay for the services they need. • Local government provides services such as fire protection and garbage collection. • State government provides services such as drivers’ licenses, state highways and parks, and education for children. • National government provides national safety and works for citizens’ rights.
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community – a group of people who live or work together in the same place. • Citizen – a person who lives in and belongs to a community. • Business – an activity in which workers make or sell goods or do work for others. • Needs – the things we all must have to live, such as food, clothing, and shelter. • Goods – things that can be bought or sold. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example – clothes or food. • Service – work that someone does for someone else. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example – doctor or librarian.

<p>People in Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs – a way of doing something. • Ethnic group – a group of people who have the same language and culture and share a way of life. • Heritage – a set of values and traditions handed down to a group from those who have lived before them.
<p>Community Laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities have laws to keep people safe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Laws – rules that a community makes. • Citizens who break the laws must face consequences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consequence – what happens because of what a person does.
<p>Where on Earth is Your Community?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain range – a large group of mountains. • Nation – an area of land with its own people and laws. • Border – a line on a map that shows where a nation ends. • The Earth has four hemispheres, and every place is located in two hemispheres. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Northern, Southern, Western, and Eastern Hemispheres. ○ Hemisphere – half of the globe. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The Eastern and Western Hemispheres</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The Northern and Southern Hemispheres</p>  </div> </div>
<p>Communities are Different Sizes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City – a kind of community with a large population. • Suburb – a small community close to a city. • Rural – a community that is away from cities and large towns and has a small population. • Population – number of people. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<p>Community History</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History – the story of what has happened in a place. • Ancestor – someone in a person’s family, such as a great-grandparent, who lived a long time ago. • Founder – person who started a settlement.
<p>Community Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities change over time due to differences in population, inventions, transportation, and communication. • Decade – a period of time lasting ten years. • Century – a period of time lasting 100 years.

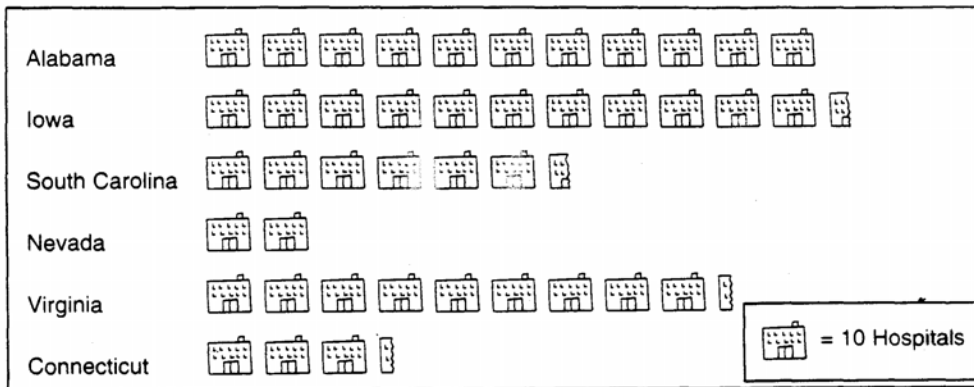
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hurricane that hit Galveston in 1900 was an unplanned change that caused many people to move away from the coast to avoid future hurricanes. • Ghost town - an empty town with buildings but no people.
Christopher Columbus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas. • Explorer - a person who goes to find out about a place. • Columbus' discovery of America is celebrated the second Monday of October.
Jamestown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colony - a region that is ruled by another country. • The 13 English colonies were located along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. • Jamestown was the first permanent English colony. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was established in present-day Virginia in 1607. • The settlers came to Jamestown for many reasons, such as religious freedom, to find gold, and to find adventure.
A New Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colonists began to talk about forming their own country when lawmakers in England began passing new laws that the colonists thought were unfair. • In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence which stated that the colonists were breaking free from England and starting their own country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Declaration – a firm statement. ○ Independence – freedom from another country's control. • On July 4, 1776, the colonists voted to accept the Declaration of Independence and become a new country, the United States of America. • The Revolutionary War lasted many years, but the colonists finally won. • The Constitution of the United States was written in 1787 to ensure the government would make laws for the new nation that was fair to all people. • George Washington was elected the first President partly because of the leadership skills he had shown as the army's leader during the war.
Washington, D.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for the U.S. capital was donated by the states of Maryland and Virginia. • This land was named the District of Columbia in honor of Christopher Columbus. • Pierre L'Enfant was hired to draw the plans for the city.
Louisiana Purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land bought in 1803 from the French. • Doubled the size of the United States. • Located west of the Mississippi River. • Thomas Jefferson was the U.S. President. • Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were sent to explore the territory. 
The American Civil War (1861 – 1865)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil War – a war in which two parts of one country fight each other. • The issue of slavery was one cause of the Civil War between the northern and the southern parts of the United States. • The southern states formed the Confederate States of America.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederate States. ● Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He signed a document to free the slaves in the Confederate States. ○ He helped pass the 13th Amendment which ended slavery in the U.S.
Transcontinental Railroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Helped to change the U.S. by connecting towns across the whole country.
Telegraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invented by Samuel Morse. ● Used a code of dots and dashes to send messages across wires. ● Improved communication across the nation.
Telephone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

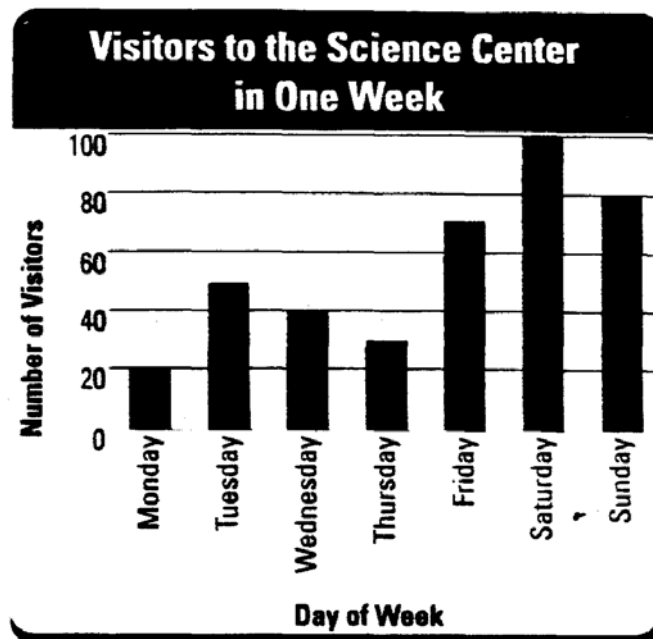
Graphs

- Picture Graph – a graph that uses pictures or symbols to stand for the number of things.
- Use the graph below to answer the questions.
 - Which state has the most hospitals?
 - How many hospitals does each picture represent?

Picture Graph of Hospitals in Six States

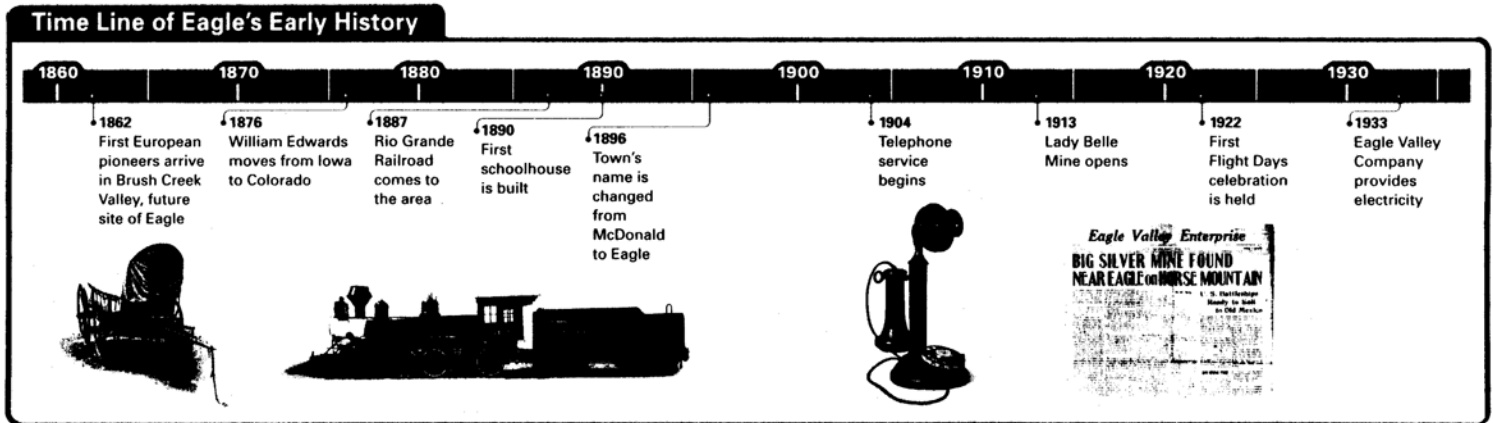


- Bar Graph – a graph that uses bars of different lengths to stand for the numbers of things.
- Use the graph below to answer the questions.
 - How many visitors came to the Science Center on Wednesday?
 - Which day of the week had the least number of visitors at the Science Center?



Read a Time Line

- A time line shows when and in what order events took place.
- Use the time line to answer the questions.
 - How many decades are on the time line?
 - During which year was the school house built?
 - Which event happened first? telephone service began, First Flight Days celebration, or first school house is built.



Read a Map

- Map Parts
 - Map key or legend – tells you the meanings of the symbols on the map.
 - Distance scale – helps you measure the distance between two places.
 - Compass rose – a drawing on a map that shows directions.
 - Cardinal directions - the four main directions, north, south, east, and west.
- Use the map below.
 - Circle the state of Texas.
 - Draw a star where the Texas capital is located, and write the name of the capital by the star.
 - Write the names of each of the four states that border Texas on the correct state.
 - Which state borders Texas to the west?
 - Which state is the farthest north, Florida, Missouri, or Texas?
 - Label the Gulf of Mexico.

