

Grade 4 Study Guide
Benchmark 1
2010-2011

Vocabulary/Concepts	Things to Know
Primary Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records made by people who saw or took part in an event. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples – letter, diary, document, song, or an eyewitness account.
Secondary Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records written by people who were not at an event. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples – textbook, encyclopedia, or book.
Five Strands of Social Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History – the study of what happened in the past. • Geography – the study of Earth and the people who live on it. • Economics – the study of how people use resources to meet their needs. • Culture and Society – the study of a way of life shared by a group of people. • Civics and Government – the study of understanding rights and responsibilities of citizens and how the government works.
Political Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A region that shares a government and has the same leaders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples – cities, counties, and states.
Population Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A region that is characterized by a group of people or the number of people living there. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example – Certain areas with a small population and a lot of land might be referred to as a rural area.
Economic Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A region that is characterized by the primary way people use their resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Example – A community of mostly farm land would be an agricultural area.

Natural Regions of Texas

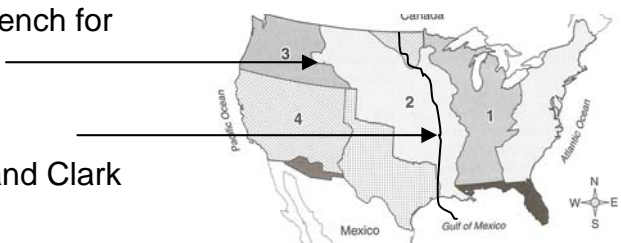
Region	Landforms	Climate	Plants & Animals	Major Cities
Gulf Coast Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plains * Bayous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hot and humid * Rainy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pine Trees * Marshes * Birds * Deer * Alligators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Houston * Austin * Dallas * San Antonio
Central Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hills * Plains 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Oak Trees * Cotton * Grains * Bald Eagles * Armadillos * Lizards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Abilene * Ft. Worth
High Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plains * Plateau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cotton * Grains * Prairie Dogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Amarillo * Lubbock
Mountains & Basins Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mountains * Deserts * Basins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Dry * Cold winters * Hot summers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mesquite * Roadrunners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * El Paso

Native American Tribes

Tribe	Food	Shelter	Government	Customs
Gulf Coastal Plains				
Caddos	* Hunters * Gatherers * Farmers	* Beehives	* Chief * Group of older tribe members	* Religious ceremonies * Made tools, pottery, and cloth * Traded with other tribes
Karankawas	* Fishermen * Hunters	* Light weight shelters that were easy to move	* One leader	* Nomads * Made basic tools & pottery for daily use
Coahuiltecans	* Hunters * Gatherers		* Shamans led the group	* Nomads
Central and Great Plains				
Comanches	* Hunters		* Chiefs * Lead warriors * Council	* Rode horses * Made things from the buffalo * Fierce fighters
Mountains and Basins				
Pueblo	* Farmers	* Pueblos that were 2 -3 stories high made of stone or adobe	* Religious leaders	* Religion was important * Created irrigation systems

European Explorers

Explorer	Country	Reasons	Results
Christopher Columbus	Spain	* Water route to Asia * Riches * Spread Catholicism	Landed in America, but thought it was the Indies
Hernando Cortés	Spain	Explore Mexico	Took control of Mexico
Cabeza de Vaca	Spain	Part of Narváez group	Captured by Karankawas in Texas
Francisco Coronado	Spain	Find Cibolo, the City of gold	Found no gold
Sieur de La Salle	France	Claim land and start a colony	Built a colony in Texas that failed from lack of food

Missions in Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run by Catholic priests who worked to convert Indians to the Catholic religion.
Spanish Influences in Texas Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missions and presidios are historical sites or state parks. • The first schools in Texas were at Spanish missions. • Many people in Texas speak and write in Spanish. • Many landforms, rivers, and cities in Texas have Spanish names.
Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom from rule by another country.
American Revolution (1775-1783)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 13 British Colonies fought Britain because the British Parliament taxed the colonists without giving them representatives to speak for them. • July 4, 1776 the colonists declared their independence from Britain in the Declaration of Independence and eventually won their freedom.
Louisiana Purchase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land bought in 1803 from the French for \$15 million dollars. • Doubled the size of the U.S. • Located west of the Mississippi. • President Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore the territory. 
Mexican Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. • Tejanos loyal to Spain left during the fight for Mexican independence. • Tejanos who remained in Mexico were loyal to the new Mexican government.
The Austins in Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Old Three Hundred,” led by empresario Stephen F. Austin, were the first American families to start a colony. • Stephen F. Austin is known as the “Father of Texas” since he was the first empresario to bring settlers to Texas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Empresario – a person who received land as a gift by the Mexican government and could sell it to others. • Settled 150 miles east of San Antonio on fertile land with a good water source. • The settlers agreed to respect the Catholic religion and obey Mexican laws. • Many settlers learned the Tejano style of ranching.
Other Texas Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martín de León started a colony between the Colorado and Guadalupe Rivers because the land was good land for raising cattle and horses. • Green DeWitt started a colony near present-day Gonzales.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region - an area with at least one feature that makes it different from other areas. • Population – the number of people living in a region. • Exploration - to search out and look for new places. • Conquistador - a Spanish explorer who conquered large areas of North America and South America for Spain. • Settlement - a newly colonized area. • Colony - a settlement that is ruled by another country. • Missionary – a person who teaches his or her religion to others. • Presidios - forts built by the Spanish to protect the missions.
Lines of Latitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run east to west. • Called parallels because they are the same distance apart. • The equator is the starting point for the lines of latitude and splits the northern and southern hemispheres in half.

Lines of Longitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run north and south. • Called meridians. • The prime meridian is the starting point for the lines of longitude and splits the western and eastern hemispheres in half.
Finding Latitude and Longitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find the location of a place, first trace your finger along the line of latitude, and then trace your finger along the line of longitude.

Maps Scale

- Map Scale – measures distance on a map
- Use the map to answer the questions.
 - About how many miles is it from Phoenix to Houston?
 - Is Denver, Dallas, or San Francisco the closest city to Phoenix?
 - Which two cities are closest to one another, St. Louis to Denver or Boston to Chicago?



Natural Regions of Texas

- Label the natural regions of Texas.

