

Grade 5 Study Guide  
Benchmark 1  
2009-2010

Vocabulary/Concepts	Things to Know
The Five Strands of Social Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History – the study of what happened in the past.</li> <li>• Geography - the study of Earth and the people who live on it.</li> <li>• Economics - the study of how people use resources to meet their needs.</li> <li>• Culture and Society – the study of a way of life shared by a group of people.</li> <li>• Civics and Government – the study to understand rights and responsibilities of citizens and how the government, a system of leaders and laws, works.</li> </ul>
Primary Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records made by people who saw or took part in an event.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Examples - letter, diary, poem, document, song, or an eyewitness account.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Secondary Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records written by people who were not at an event.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Examples - textbook, encyclopedia, historical fiction novel, or internet article.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Our Country's Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Appalachian Mountains are located in the eastern United States and stretch from Alabama to Canada.</li> <li>• The Rocky Mountains are located in the western United States and stretch from Texas to Canada.</li> <li>• The Coastal Plains stretch along the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.</li> <li>• The Interior Plains cover most of the center of the United States as they stretch from the Appalachian Mountains to the Rocky Mountains.</li> </ul>
New Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spain sent explorers to North America to find riches, build colonies to protect their land, and convert people to the Catholic religion.</li> <li>• New Spain was located mostly in present-day Mexico and the western part of the United States.</li> </ul>
New France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France sent explorers to North America to claim land and find riches.</li> <li>• They became involved in fur trading.</li> <li>• The French king wanted to start colonies in North America, so he said anyone wanting to trade furs with the Native Americans must start a colony.</li> <li>• New France was located primarily in Canada and northeastern United States.</li> <li>• French explorers and other countries' explorers were looking for a water route through North America to Asia, the Northwest Passage.</li> <li>• Samuel de Champlain explored the St. Lawrence River and built Quebec, the first important French settlement in Canada.</li> <li>• Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet were the first explorers to sail the Mississippi River.</li> <li>• Sieur de La Salle sailed the Mississippi River all the way to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed all the land for France.</li> </ul>
England in America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• England saw Spain getting rich in North America, so they decided to explore the area in order to find gold and other riches.</li> <li>• England's thirteen colonies were located along the Atlantic Coast and inland toward the Appalachian Mountains.</li> <li>• Colonies were usually established along waterways so they would have a source of water and be able to travel in and out of the colony easily.</li> </ul>
Pilgrims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plymouth, located in Massachusetts, was settled by the Separatists, or Pilgrims, who left England in order to practice their religion freely.</li> <li>• The Pilgrims had a feast to celebrate their first successful harvest and their survival of the first year's hardships.</li> <li>• This event later became known as the first Thanksgiving.</li> </ul>

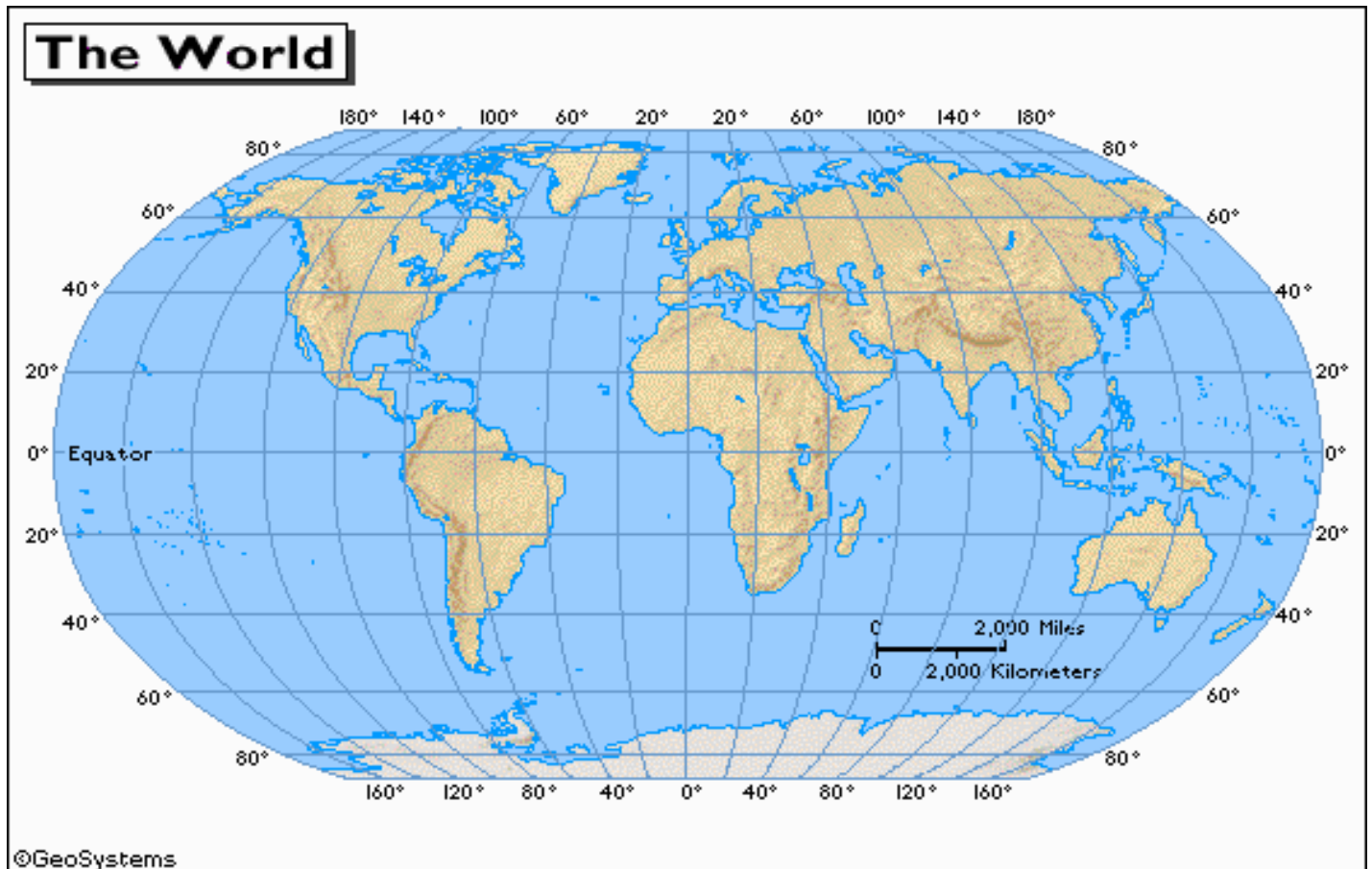
Roanoke, "The Lost Colony"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• England's first attempt at starting a colony in present-day North Carolina.</li> <li>• The people disappeared mysteriously.</li> </ul>
Jamestown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1607 Jamestown became England's first successful colony in Virginia.</li> <li>• The colony grew tobacco as a cash crop.</li> </ul>
New England Colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonies included New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.</li> <li>• Economy based on trading, shipbuilding, and fishing.</li> <li>• Puritans founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony for religious reasons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The meetinghouse was used for church services and town meetings.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, set-up a government based on the consent of the people in order to give the settlers the freedom to choose their religion.</li> <li>• Anne Hutchison was expelled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and started a colony in Rhode Island near Roger Williams' colony.</li> </ul>
Triangular Trade Route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connected the English colonies to England, the west coast of Africa, and the West Indies.</li> <li>• Slaves were brought from Africa to the West Indies on the Middle Passage of the route.</li> </ul>
Middle Atlantic Colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonies included New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.</li> <li>• Economy based on cash crops of wheat, rye, and corn.</li> <li>• Nicknamed "Breadbasket Colonies" due to amount of wheat, rye, and corn produced.</li> <li>• William Penn, the leader of Pennsylvania, was a Quaker who believed in treating all people with justice and fairness.</li> <li>• Philadelphia, Pennsylvania became one of the largest and wealthiest cities in the English colonies.</li> <li>• Benjamin Franklin contributed to Philadelphia's social development by starting a firefighters' organization, a hospital, a militia, a library, and a newspaper. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ He also published <i>Poor Richard's Almanac</i> and created the lightning rod.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In the mid 1700s, settlers began moving into the area of land between the colonies and the Appalachian Mountains known as the backcountry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The trail that settlers used to move to this area was the Great Wagon Road.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Southern Colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonies included Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.</li> <li>• Economy based on cash crops of rice, indigo, and tobacco.</li> <li>• Many settlers who came to Maryland came as indentured servants.</li> <li>• Many southern cities, such as Charles Town, South Carolina, Wilmington, North Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia grew because they were port cities.</li> <li>• James Oglethorpe started the colony of Georgia with debtors from England.</li> </ul>
Self-Rule Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virginia House of Burgesses – first law-making body, or legislature, in the colonies.</li> <li>• Pilgrim's Mayflower Compact – the first example of self-rule and majority rule government in the English colonies.</li> <li>• Connecticut's Fundamental Orders – first written plan of government in North America.</li> <li>• Frame of Government for Pennsylvania – allowed for the General Assembly, or legislature, and individual freedoms, such as speech, worship, and trial by jury.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental Constitution of Carolina – a written plan of government which allowed colonists to make some of their own laws.</li> </ul>
The French and Indian War (1754-1763)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Began because Britain and France wanted to control the Ohio River Valley.</li> <li>• Britain and France formed alliances with Native Americans to help in the war.</li> <li>• Spain joined the war on France's side. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The British won the war and gained most of France's land in present-day Canada and the Ohio River Valley and Florida from Spain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Albany Plan of Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ben Franklin's proposal to unite the colonies during the French and Indian War.</li> </ul>
Pontiac's Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native American tribes united to drive the British off their land.</li> <li>• Rebellion ended when some tribes signed peace treaties with the British.</li> </ul>
Proclamation of 1763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kept British colonists from buying land, hunting, or exploring west of the Appalachian Mountains.</li> <li>• British government reserved the land for Native Americans because they did not want to continue to fight with Indian tribes.</li> <li>• Britain left soldiers in the area to ensure the colonists obeyed the law.</li> <li>• Colonists felt their rights as British citizens were being taken away.</li> </ul>
Colonists Continue West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daniel Boone ignored the Proclamation of 1763 and crossed the Appalachian Mountains into present-day Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap.</li> <li>• The trail he used became known as the Wilderness Road.</li> </ul>
Sugar Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placed a tax on sugar and other goods coming into the colonies.</li> <li>• Passed because Parliament believed the colonists needed to help pay for the expense of the French and Indian War.</li> </ul>
Taxation Without Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonists felt the Sugar Act violated their rights as British citizens because Parliament passed the law without anyone to speak for the colonists.</li> </ul>
Stamp Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placed a tax on paper items, such as newspapers and legal documents.</li> <li>• Colonists refused to purchase the items.</li> </ul>
Stamp Act Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegates sent the Declaration of Rights and Grievances to the king to voice their concerns over the tax laws.</li> <li>• British merchants complained because the colonists' boycotts were causing them to lose money.</li> <li>• Parliament repealed the Stamp Act.</li> </ul>
Townshend Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laws passed by Parliament that taxed lead, glass, paint, paper, and tea.</li> </ul>
Boston Massacre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A fight between colonists and British soldiers in which three colonists died.</li> </ul>
Boston Tea Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sons of Liberty dressed like Native Americans, went onto a British ship, and dumped tea into the Boston Harbor.</li> <li>• Done to protest the tea tax and the tea monopoly by the East India Company.</li> </ul>
Intolerable Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laws passed to punish the Boston citizens for the Boston Tea Party.</li> <li>• Laws which closed the harbor, banned town and Boston legislature meetings, and ordered colonists to house and feed British soldiers.</li> </ul>
First Continental Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colony representatives sent a petition to Parliament stating their rights and their belief that only colonial government should make laws for them.</li> </ul>
Lexington and Concord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutemen gathered weapons to defend themselves against British soldiers.</li> <li>• British soldiers planned to take the weapons and capture the Sons of Liberty.</li> <li>• Paul Revere and others rode to the two cities to warn them of the attack.</li> <li>• This fighting is considered the beginning of the American Revolution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Called the "shot heard round the world" because many colonies were watching America try to win its independence from its founding country.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Second Continental Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Met to decide whether to work things out with Britain or declare independence.</li> <li>• Sent Olive Branch Petition to Parliament asking to settle things peacefully.</li> <li>• Formed Continental Army and made George Washington commander-in-chief.</li> <li>• Created a navy.</li> <li>• Asked Native American allies to help them.</li> </ul>
Battle of Bunker Hill (Battle of Breed's Hill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonists built stone walls across Boston to provide protection from the British.</li> <li>• British wanted to take down the walls so they attacked by land and sea.</li> <li>• British won, but the fight proved the colonists would be hard to beat.</li> </ul>
Foreign Help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The king hired German Hessian soldiers to fight against the colonists.</li> </ul>
Common Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine to encourage colonists to declare their independence from Britain.</li> </ul>
Declaration of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas Jefferson was the chief writer.</li> <li>• Written to tell why the colonists wanted to become an independent nation.</li> <li>• Document parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Preamble</li> <li>○ Colonists' ideas about government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Statement of Rights (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Colonists' grievances against the king</li> </ul> </li> <li>• July 4, 1776 the Declaration was approved.</li> </ul>
Americans and the Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Americans were promised freedom if they fought for either side.</li> <li>• Women served as spies, cooked, sewed, and performed other duties.</li> </ul>
Fighting the War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British army was larger, better trained, and had more supplies.</li> <li>• Washington's army crossed the Delaware River on December 1776, and captured over 900 German Hessians at Trenton, NJ in a surprise attack.</li> <li>• Americans won the Battle of Saratoga which was a turning point in the war because it convinced the French to support the Americans.</li> <li>• Washington and his army spent a difficult winter at Valley Forge training with foreign officers, Frederick von Steuben and Marquis de Lafayette.</li> </ul>
Yorktown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final battle of the revolution which the colonists won.</li> <li>• Liberty Bell was rung to announce the news of America's victory.</li> </ul>
The Treaty of Paris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officially ended the American Revolution.</li> <li>• Named the United States of America a new country and set its borders.</li> </ul>
Effects of the War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A full-time army was established.</li> <li>• U.S. Military Academy and Naval Academy set-up to train military leaders.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burgesses – a representative who is chosen by and speaks for other people.</li> <li>• Constitution – a written plan of government.</li> <li>• Effect – the result of an event or action.</li> <li>• Indentured servant – a person who agreed to work for another person without pay for a certain length of time in exchange for passage to North America.</li> <li>• Point of View – a person's perspective or belief.</li> <li>• Political – relating to government.</li> <li>• Port city – a city located near water in which imports and exports are shipped in and out to be traded in other areas.</li> <li>• Representative – a person who speaks or acts for someone else.</li> <li>• Revolution – a sudden, great change, such as the overthrow of an established government.</li> </ul>

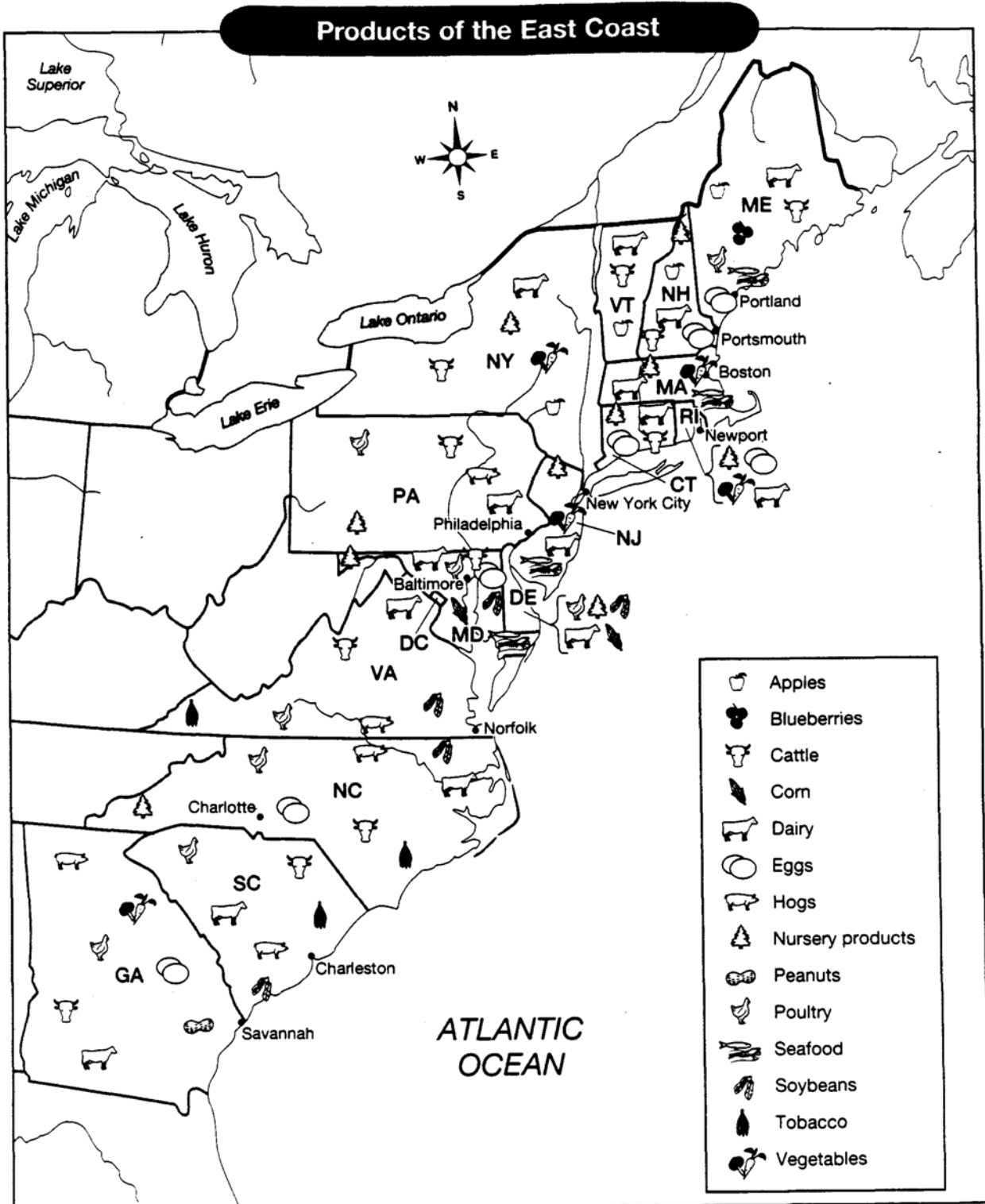
## Latitude and Longitude

- Know the names and locations of the seven continents and the five oceans.
- Lines of latitude -
  - run east to west
  - are 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 –
  - run north and south
  - are also called meridians
  - the prime meridian is the starting point for the lines of longitude and splits the western and eastern hemispheres in half
- 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.
- Use the map below to answer the questions.
  - What ocean is located at 20° S and 80° E? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What continent is located at 40° N and 80° W? \_\_\_\_\_



## Resource and Land Map

- Use the map to answer the questions.
  - Which products does Vermont produce?
  - How many products does South Carolina produce?



## Compare Historical Maps

- Use the map to answer the questions.
  - After the French and Indian War, which country claimed the area known as Louisiana?
  - Which country claimed Florida before the French and Indian War?

