

# 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies Scope & Sequence Content Guide

<b>Concepts</b>	<b>Contents</b>
<p><b>Introduction</b> <b>Map Skills</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 1</b> <i>Life in the United States</i> <b>Americans Today</b> <b>Our Country's Government</b> <b>Our Country's History</b></p> <p><i>The history of the United States is the story of its people. Many people's words and deeds have contributed to the country's history. The people of the nations come from different backgrounds and from all over the world, but Americans are united in the belief in freedom and equality.</i></p> <p><i>Reviewing Geography Skills focuses on three points:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>*Using Globes</i></li> <li><i>*Using Maps</i></li> <li><i>*Different Kinds of Maps</i></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 2</b> <i>Geography of the United States</i> <b>The American Land</b> <b>Our Country's Climates</b> <b>Understanding Latitude and Longitude</b> <b>Our Country's Natural Resources</b></p> <p><i>The United States has a great variety of landscapes. There are forested rolling hills in the Northeast, fertile farmlands in the Southeast, great open plains in the Middle West, dry deserts and canyons in the Southwest, and high mountains in the West. The country is rich in natural resources.</i></p>
<p><b>Native Americans</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 3</b> <i>Early Peoples of the Western Hemisphere</i> <b>The Maya</b> <b>The Aztec</b> <b>Reading Time Lines</b> <b>The Anasazi</b></p> <p><i>Nearly 2,000 years ago, the early peoples of Central and South America had great city cultures. The Aztec people of Mexico and the Maya of Central America built massive temple pyramids. The Inca kings of South America ruled over vast lands and amassed huge fortunes.</i></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 4</b>  <i>The Native Americans of North America</i>  <b>Native Americans of The West</b>  <b>Native Americans of The Southwest</b>  <b>Native Americans of The Plains</b>  <b>Native Americans of The Eastern Woodlands</b>  <b>Identifying Cause and Effect</b></p> <p><i>From the Tlingit of Sitka, Alaska, to the Iroquois of New York State, Native American cultures stretched from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans. Their lifestyles were much influenced by the local landscapes and resources. While the Natchez harvested corn, the Sioux hunted buffalo on the plain.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 5</b>  <i>Life in the Eastern Hemisphere</i>  <b>Asian Emperors and Traders</b>  <b>Reading Line and Circle Graphs</b>  <b>African Kingdoms</b>  <b>Europe’s Age of Exploration</b></p> <p><i>The peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere built great cities and developed trade routes for exchange between their unique cultures. Caravans filled with trade goods criss-crossed the deserts and hills of China and West Africa. Meanwhile, European explorers searched the seas for another route to China.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Discovery/Exploration</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 6</b>  <i>Contact: East Meets West</i>  <b>Europeans Come To The Americas</b>  <b>1492: What Did The Spanish Think About</b>  <b>Paying For Columbus’s Voyage?</b>  <b>Explorers and Conquerors</b>  <b>Reading Historical Maps</b>  <b>The Spanish Build An Empire</b></p> <p><i>In 1492, Christopher Columbus reached the Americas and met the Taino people. The Europeans that followed him came in search of new riches for their countries. This contact between East and West changed the Americas, and many Native Americans lost their land, freedom, and lives.</i></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 7</b>  <i>Early American Settlements of North America</i>  <b>Early European Settlements</b>  <b>Distinguishing Fact From Opinion</b>  <b>The Search For A Northwest Passage</b>  <b>The Jamestown Colony</b>  <b>The Plymouth Colony</b></p> <p><i>By the early 1600's, the English, French, and Dutch had their own settlements in North America. Englishman John Smith led the settlers of Jamestown. Frenchman Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec. The Dutch founded New York City.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Discovery/Exploration</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 8</b>  <i>The English Establish 13 Colonies</i>  <b>The New England Colonies</b>  <b>The Middle Colonies</b>  <b>Reading Elevation and Relief Maps</b>  <b>The Southern Colonies</b></p> <p><i>John Winthrop and the Puritans arrived in Massachusetts Bay in 1630. Out of this settlement grew the New England Colonies. William Penn colonized Pennsylvania in the Middle Colonies and James Oglethorpe founded Georgia in the Southern Colonies.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 9</b>  <i>Life in the 13 English Colonies</i>  <b>Why They Came</b>  <b>The Colonial Economy</b>  <b>Slavery In The Colonies</b>  <b>Reading Climographs</b>  <b>The Colonial Way of Life</b></p> <p><i>In the next 100 years, the colonies grew along the Atlantic coast and into the backcountry of Appalachia. The colonist brought captives from Africa for labor as the plantation system developed in the Southern Colonies. Benjamin Franklin wrote Poor Richard's Almanac in Philadelphia.</i></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 10</b>  <i>The Struggle for North America</i>  <b>Spanish Missions</b>  <b>The French in North America</b>  <b>Making Conclusions</b>  <b>The French and Indian War</b></p> <p><i>Many European countries claimed the land that was first home to the Native American. Robert LaSalle claimed Louisiana for France. The Spanish built missions in the West. George Washington led the colonists in the French and Indian War. Eventually England became the major colonizer.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Independence</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 11</b>  <i>Breaking Ties With Great Britain</i>  <b>The Road To Self-Government</b>  <b>The 13 Colonies Rebel</b>  <b>Reading Political Cartoons</b>  <b>The Revolution Begins</b></p> <p><i>For the next 50 years, colonists in North America moved slowly towards independence from Great Britain. Protests against taxes by Crispus Attucks and other colonists led to the Boston Massacre. Later, colonists took part in the Boston Tea Party. In 1775 Paul Revere warned of British attack.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 12</b>  <i>The American Revolution</i>  <b>The Declaration of Independence</b>  <b>The Continental Army</b>  <b>1776: What Did Colonists Think About Separating From Great Britain?</b>  <b>Independence At Last</b>  <b>Comparing Maps At Different Scales</b></p> <p><i>Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and it was signed on July 4, 1776. George Washington led the Continental Army and crossed the Delaware River to attack the British. The American Revolutionary War was fought for seven years before the British surrendered at Yorktown.</i></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 13</b>  <i>The Constitution of the United States</i>  <b>The Articles of Confederation</b>  <b>The Constitutional Convention</b>  <b>Recognizing Point of View</b>  <b>How The Constitution Works</b>  <b>Ratifying The Constitution</b></p> <p><i>The newly independent colonies became states and needed to create their own government. In 1787, Benjamin Franklin and other delegates signed the U. S. Constitution in Philadelphia. George Washington became the first President in 1789, and Congress approved the Bill of Rights in 1791.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Government</b>  <b>Western Expansion</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 14</b>  <i>A Young United States</i>  <b>Geography of The Young Country</b>  <b>Jefferson Plans For Growth</b>  <b>The War of 1812</b>  <b>Comparing Maps</b>  <b>The Times of Andrew Jackson</b></p> <p><i>The United States grew as a young country. Benjamin Banneker helped to plan Washington, D.C., which became the new capital. The War of 1812 erupted when Great Britain continued to interfere with American shipping. Many Cherokee died on the trail of Tears move to the Indian Territory.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 15</b>  <i>A Changing Country</i>  <b>The Industrial Revolution</b>  <b>Roads, Rivers, and Rails</b>  <b>Moving To Texas</b>  <b>War With Mexico</b>  <b>Using Reference Sources</b>  <b>Western Trails</b></p> <p><i>The United States grew and changed rapidly during the first half of the 1800s. The new steam engine sped up transportation and the expansion westward. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, California, brought on a rush of population. The country eventually stretched from coast to coast.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Civil War</b>  <b>Reconstruction</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 16</b>  <i>The Time of Slavery</i>  <b>Slavery Divides The Country</b>  <b>The Fight For Equality</b>  <b>Reading A Newspaper</b>  <b>The Nation Heads For War</b>  <b>1860: Do States Have A Right To Secede?</b></p> <p><i>Elizabeth Cady Stanton led the first women's convention for rights in 1848. Harriet Tubman helped captives escape to the North on the</i></p>

	<p><i>Underground Railroad while Frederick Douglass began speaking out against slavery in New York. Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 17</b>  <i>The Civil War and Reconstruction</i>  <b>The War Between The States</b>  <b>The Union Moves Toward Victory</b>  <b>Making Generalizations</b>  <b>The Union Stands</b>  <b>Reconstruction</b></p> <p><i>The Civil War began with the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1861. By 1863, Lincoln approved the Emancipation to end slavery in the South. General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox in 1865. The Reconstruction rebuilt the South after the war.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Imagination &amp; Industry</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 18</b>  <i>Newcomers Change the West</i>  <b>Rails Across The Country</b>  <b>Life On The Range</b>  <b>Homesteading On The Plains</b>  <b>The Plains Wars</b></p> <p><i>The first transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory Point in 1869. Many African Americans became homesteaders on the Great Plains. In the Plains Wars, Native Americans defeated General Custer at Little Bighorn, but Chief Joseph surrendered to the U. S. Army in 1877.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 19</b>  <i>Industry Changes the Country</i>  <b>The Rise Of Business</b>  <b>The Growing Cities</b>  <b>The United States Expands</b>  <b>Using Primary and Secondary Sources</b>  <b>The World Of Theodore Roosevelt</b></p> <p><i>The Industrial Revolution and immigration increased production and the labor force. Populations grew rapidly in the cities. The United States expanded its empire to include Alaska and Hawaii. Theodore Roosevelt led American troops to victory in the Spanish-American War in 1898.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hopes for Peace and Prosperity</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 20</b>  <i>Good Times, Hard Times, and World War</i>  <b>World War I</b>  <b>The Roaring Twenties</b>  <b>The Great Depression</b>  <b>World War II</b>  <b>Determining The Credibility Of A Source</b>  <b>The Cold War</b></p>

	<p><i>The United States entered World War I after the Germans sank the Lusitania. Women won the right to vote in 1919. The Great Depression began with the crash of the stock exchange. The United States was drawn into World War II when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941.</i></p>
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