

Topic: Unit 1: Geography Review

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

Key Learning:

Interpretation and utilization of maps is important to explain how the composition of the United States has changed as a result of land acquisition, war, and other historic events.



Unit Essential Question(s):

How have historic events impacted the composition of the United States?



Concept:

Review of Geographic Tools

7.1.5.A.



Lesson Essential Question(s):

What type of map is appropriate for different circumstances? (A)

What information can we learn from different types of maps? (A)



Vocabulary:

relief map, political map, elevation map, route, latitude, longitude, topography, landform, boundary, , physical map

Concept:

Interpretation of Maps

7.1.5.B.



Lesson Essential Question(s):

How do maps show the changes in the United States over time? (A)

What can we learn about the history of the United States by studying maps? (A)



Vocabulary:

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 1: Geography Review

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

Concept:

Review of Geographic Tools

relief map -

a three-dimensional map that shows a representation of terrain

political map -

Map that shows borders between states or countries

elevation map -

Physical map that uses color to show elevation

route -

a traveled way: highway

latitude -

Distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees

longitude -

Distance east or west of the prime meridian, measured in degrees

topography -

is the study of Earth's surface shape

landform -

a natural feature of a land surface

boundary -

Something that indicates a border or limit

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physical map - Map showing geographic features such as mountains and rivers

Topic: Unit 2: Current Events

Days: 20

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 5th

Key Learning:

Connections between the past and present can be made by analyzing current events.



Unit Essential Question(s):

Why is it important in the study of history to follow events in the news?



Concept:

Primary and Secondary Sources

[7.4.5.B.](#), [7.4.5.A.](#), [CC.1.2.5.D.](#), [CC.1.2.5.C](#)


Concept:

Analysis of Current Events

[7.4.5.B.](#), [7.4.5.A.](#), [CC.1.2.5.D.](#), [CC.1.2.5.C](#)


Lesson Essential Question(s):

What are the differences between primary and secondary sources? (A)

What are examples of primary and secondary sources? (A)



Lesson Essential Question(s):

What are differences between international, national, and local news? (A)

How do you know a news source is credible? (A)



Vocabulary:

primary source, secondary source

Vocabulary:

fact, opinion, editorial, political cartoon, headline, perspective, credible, national news, international news, local news

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 2: Current Events

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

Concept:

Primary and Secondary Sources

primary source -

Eyewitness account of an historical event

secondary source -

Description of events written by people who did not witness the event

Concept:

Analysis of Current Events

fact -

Statement that can be proven to be true

opinion -

Personal view about an issue

editorial -

an article in a newspaper or other periodical presenting the opinion of the publisher, editor, or editors

political cartoon -

an illustration or comic strip containing a political or social message, that usually relates to current events or personalities

headline -

Words printed in large type at the head, or beginning, of an article. Often includes the main idea of the article.

perspective -

the way in which objects appear to the eye

credible -

refers to the objective and subjective components of the believability of a source or message

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 2: Current Events

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

national news -

news based on facts about recent events in the nation

international news -

news based on facts about recent events in foreign nations

local news -

news based on facts about recent events in your town or city

Topic: Unit 3: Beginnings in North America

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

Key Learning:

Colonists had many reasons for settling in North America. Social structure, religion, and geography played key roles in the type of settlement created.



Unit Essential Question(s):

What were early explorers hoping to accomplish with their voyages?
What people and events led to the growth of the 13 colonies?



Concept:

Explorers

8.3.5.C.a, 8.1.5.A., 8.3.5.A.

Concept:

Becoming the 13 Colonies

8.3.5.D.e, 8.3.5.A., 8.3.5.C.a

Concept:

French and Indian War

8.3.5.C.f, 8.3.5.D.a, 8.3.5.D.d



Lesson Essential Question(s):

Why did European explorers develop sea routes to Africa and Asia? (better trade routes, fame, wealth, national pride, religion, curiosity, foreign goods) (A)

What was the impact of European explorers on the Americas? (A)

What different types of colonies existed in North America? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

Why did colonists settle in certain areas? (A)

How did colonists overcome hardships in the settlement of their colonies? (A)

What different types of colonies existed in North America? (A)

What led to the success of the 13 English colonies? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

How did conflicts over land lead to war? (A)

How did Great Britain win the war? (A)

What was the impact of the war? (A)



Vocabulary:

colony, charter, Northwest Passage, trade route, Middle Passage

Vocabulary:

, debtor, Pilgrim, Separatists, Puritans, persecution, dissenter, immigrant, cash crop, indentured servant, slavery, apprentice, self-sufficient, artisan, town common, plantation, proprietors

Vocabulary:

trading post, backcountry,

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 3: Beginnings in North America

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

Concept: Explorers

colony -

Settlement far from the country that rules it

charter -

Official document giving a person or group permission to do something

Northwest Passage -

Water route that explorers hoped would flow through North America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans

trade route -

any route usually taken by merchant ships, caravans, etc.

Middle Passage -

Name given to the second leg of the triangular trade routes; extended from West Africa to the West Indies

Concept:

Becoming the 13 Colonies

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debtor - Person who owes money

Pilgrim - Person who travels to a new place for religious reasons

Separatists - Group of people from England who wanted to separate themselves from the Church of England. Some traveled to North America in search of religious freedom.

Puritans - Group of people who wanted to "purify" the Church of England. They established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

persecution - Unjust treatment because of one's beliefs

dissenter - Person whose views differ from those of his or her leaders

immigrant - Person who leaves one country to go live in another country

cash crop - Crop grown to be sold for profit

indentured servant - Person who agreed to work for someone for a certain amount of time in exchange for the cost of the voyage to North America

slavery - Practice of owning people and forcing them to work

apprentice - Young person who learns a skill from a more experienced worker

self-sufficient - Ability to rely on oneself for most of what one needs

artisan - Skilled worker who makes things by hand

town common - Open space in the center of many New England and Middle Colony towns where cattle and sheep could graze

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 3: Beginnings in North America

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

plantation - Large farm with many workers who live on the land they work
proprietors - Owners

Concept:

French and Indian War

trading post -

Place in colonial North America where settlers and Native Americans met to trade goods

backcountry -

In the 13 Colonies the rugged stretch of land near the Appalachian Mountains

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Topic: Unit 4: The American Revolution & Constitution

Days: 20

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 5th

Key Learning:

The American Revolution left a lasting impact on the United States.



Unit Essential Question(s):

What were the causes and effects of the American Revolution?



Concept:

Causes of the American Revolution[8.1.5.A.](#), [8.3.5.A.](#)

Concept:

Colonists Win the Revolution[8.3.5.B.](#), [8.3.5.C.f.](#), [8.3.5.C.d](#)

Concept:

Effects of the American Revolution[8.1.5.A.](#), [8.3.5.B.](#), [8.3.5.C.d.](#), [8.3.5.C.e.](#), [8.3.5.C.f](#)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

Why did the British impose taxes on the colonists? (A)

How did British taxation force the colonies to unite? (A)

How did the British respond to protests in the colonies? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

What were the key events of the American Revolution? (A)

What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence? (A)

How did the colonists ultimately win the Revolution? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

How did the Treaty of Paris affect colonists? (A)

How did the Treaty of Paris affect the British? (A)

How did the Treaty of Paris affect Native Americans? (A)



Vocabulary:

Parliament, Stamp Act, repeal, Townshend Acts, tariff, boycott, Boston Massacre, , Intolerable Acts, Patriots, Loyalists, Boston Tea Party, Tea Act

Vocabulary:

Continental Congress, Continental Army, militia, Declaration of Independence, minutemen, traitor, mercenaries,

Vocabulary:

The Treaty of Paris,

Topic: Unit 4: The American Revolution & Constitution

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

<p>Concept:</p> <p>Articles of Confederation</p> <p>8.3.5.B., 8.3.5.C.a</p>	<p>Concept:</p> <p>The Constitution</p> <p>8.3.5.B., 8.3.5.C.f, 8.3.5.C.d, 8.3.5.C.e</p>
<p>Lesson Essential Question(s):</p> <p>Why did the Articles of Confederation fail? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s):</p> <p>How did competing plans for the Constitution compare? (A)</p> <p>How does the Constitution define the government of the United States? (A)</p> <p>How does the Constitution create "checks and balances" within our government? (A)</p> <p>How does the Bill of Rights protect the American people? (A)</p>
<p>Vocabulary:</p> <p>ratify, Articles of Confederation, legislative branch, executive branch, judicial branch, inflation, Northwest Ordinance</p>	<p>Vocabulary:</p> <p>delegate, Constitutional Convention, Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, compromise, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, Reserved Powers, separation of powers, checks and balances, veto, Federalists, Antifederalists, amendment, Bill of Rights,</p>

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

[Revolutionary War Internet Scavenger Hunt](#)
[Songs of the American Revolution](#)

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 4: The American Revolution & Constitution

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

Concept:

Causes of the American Revolution

Parliament -

Britain's law-making assembly

Stamp Act -

Law passed by Parliament in 1765 that taxed printed materials in the 13 colonies

repeal -

to cancel

Townshend Acts -

Laws passed by Parliament in 1767 that taxed goods imported by the 13 colonies from Britain.

tariff -

Tax on imported goods

boycott -

organized refusal to buy goods

Boston Massacre -

Event in 1770 in Boston in which British soldiers killed five colonists who were part of an angry group that had surrounded them.

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Intolerable Acts -

Laws passed by British Parliament to punish the people of Boston following the Boston Tea Party.

Patriots - American colonists who opposed British rule

Loyalists - Colonists who remained loyal to the British during the American Revolution

Boston Tea Party -

Protest against British taxes in which the Sons of Liberty boarded British ships and dumped tea into the Boston Harbor in 1773.

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 4: The American Revolution & Constitution

Days: 20

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 5th

Tea Act - Law passed by Parliament in the early 1770's stating that only the East India Trading Company, a British business, could sell tea to the 13 Colonies

Concept:

Colonists Win the Revolution

Continental Congress -

a convention of delegates from the Thirteen Colonies that became the governing body of the United States during the American Revolution in 1774

Continental Army -

Army formed in 1775 by the second Continental Congress and led by General George Washington

militia -

volunteer army

Declaration of Independence -

document declaring the 13 American Colonies independent of Great Britain, written mainly by Thomas Jefferson and adopted on July 4, 1776, by the Second Continental Congress

minutemen -

Colonial militia groups that could be ready to fight at a minute's notice

traitor -

Person who works against his or her country

mercenaries -

Soldiers from one country who are paid to fight for another country

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Concept:

Effects of the American Revolution

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 4: The American Revolution & Constitution

Days: 20

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 5th

The Treaty of Paris -

Treaty signed in 1783 that officially ended the American Revolution. Great Britain recognized the United States as an independent country.

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Concept:

Articles of Confederation

ratify -

to officially approve

Articles of Confederation -

First plan of government for the United States, in effect from 1781 to 1789. It gave more power to the states than to the central government.

legislative branch -

Part of the government that passes laws.

executive branch -

Part of the government, headed by the President, that carries out the laws.

judicial branch -

Part of the government that decides the meaning of laws.

inflation -

Economic condition in which prices rise very quickly

Northwest Ordinance -

Federal order that divided the Northwest Territory into smaller territories and created a plan for how the territories could become states.

Concept:

The Constitution

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 4: The American Revolution & Constitution

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

delegate -

person chosen to represent others

Constitutional Convention -

Meeting of delegates who met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1787 and replaced Articles of Confederation with the Constitution.

Virginia Plan -

Proposal during the Constitutional Convention that Congress be given greater power over the states and that large states have more representatives in Congress than small states.

New Jersey Plan -

Proposal during Constitutional Convention that each state should have the same number of Representatives in Congress.

compromise -

Settlement of a disagreement in which each side agrees to give up part of its demands

Great Compromise -

Agreement at the Constitutional Convention to create a Congress with two houses. First proposed by Roger Sherman of Connecticut.

Three-Fifths Compromise -

Agreement made by the Constitutional Convention that only three-fifths of the slaves in a state would be counted for representation and tax purposes.

Reserved Powers -

Powers in the Constitution that are left to the individual states.

separation of powers -

Division of power among the three branches of the Federal government under the Constitution.

checks and balances -

System set up by the Constitution that gives each branch of government that power to check, or limit, the power of the other branches.

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 4: The American Revolution & Constitution

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

veto -

Power of the President to reject a bill passed by congress

Federalists -

Supporter of a strong national government and in favor of adopting the Constitution

Antifederalists -

Person opposed to the new U.S. Constitution and its emphasis on a strong national government

amendment -

A change, or addition, to the Constitution

Bill of Rights -

First ten amendments to the Constitution, ratified in 1791.

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Topic: Unit 5: Westward Expansion

Days: 20

Subject(s): Social Studies

Grade(s): 5th

Key Learning:

The desire of people to settle the west was driven by many economic and social forces and had great impact on Native Americans.



Unit Essential Question(s):

Why did pioneers seek new land and what was the impact of westward expansion?



Concept:

The Louisiana Purchase/ The War of 1812

8.3.5.C.b, 8.3.5.C.f, 8.3.5.D.d

Concept:

Moving Westward

8.3.5.B., 8.3.5.C.e

Concept:

Impact of Westward Expansion on Native Americans

8.3.5.A., 8.3.5.D.a, 8.3.5.D.d



Lesson Essential Question(s):

How did the Louisiana Purchase affect the United States? (A)

Why did Jefferson send Lewis and Clark to explore the territory of the Louisiana Purchase? (A)

How did the outcome of the War of 1812 affect the United States? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

What caused people to move westward? (A)

How did people travel westward? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

Why do you think the government wanted to force the Cherokee and other groups out of their homes? (A)

What was the impact of the Indian Removal System of Native American groups? (A)



Vocabulary:

neutral, War Hawks, national anthem

Vocabulary:

pioneer, frontier, Louisiana Purchase, expedition

Vocabulary:

Indian Removal Act, Trail of Tears,

Additional Information:

Chapters 11 & 12 in student text

Leveled Readers:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 5: Westward Expansion

Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20

Grade(s): 5th

Concept:

The Louisiana Purchase/ The War of 1812

neutral - Not taking sides

War Hawks - Members of Congress who supported the war with Britain in 1812

national anthem -

Official song of a country. "The Star Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States.

Concept:

Moving Westward

pioneer - Early settler of a region

frontier - Outer edge of a settled area

Louisiana Purchase - Territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.

expedition - journey made for a special purpose

Concept:

Impact of Westward Expansion on Native Americans

Indian Removal Act -

Law passed in 1830 forcing American Indians living in the Southeast to be moved west of the Mississippi

Trail of Tears -

Forced march of 15,000 Cherokee from the southeastern United States to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma in 1838

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