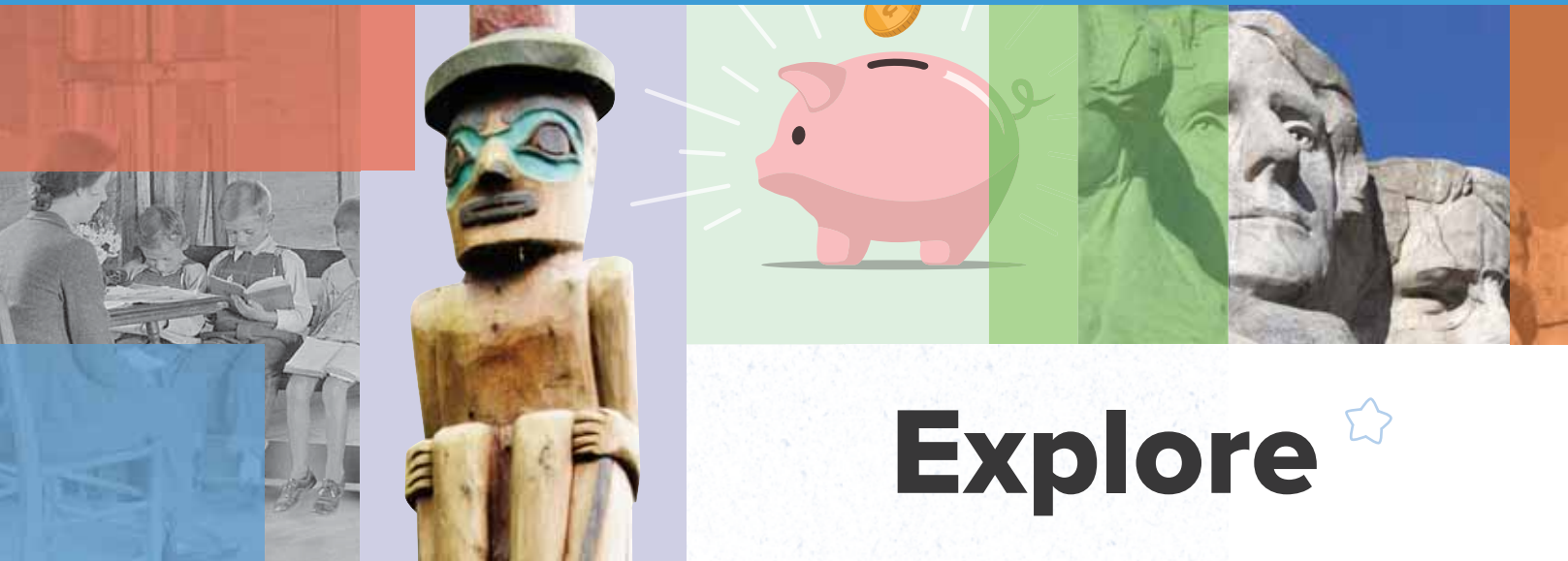


NYSTROM

Young Citizens



Explore ☆



1



STUDENT BOOK

NYSTROM

Young Citizens

Explore

STUDENT BOOK



Nystrom Education

A Division of Social Studies School Service
Culver City, California

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Comic Reference Page



Roger Harris



Mr. Harris

Roger's dad



Cecilia

Roger's sister



Chloe

Roger's sister



Mrs. Harris

Roger's mom



Minar Gamal



Dr. Gamal

Minar's dad



Grandma Gamal

Minar's grandma



Adel

Minar's brother



Mrs. Gamal

Minar's mom



Carlos Lopez



Mrs. Lopez

Carlos's mom



Daniel

Carlos's brother



Luis

Carlos's brother



Mr. Lopez

Carlos's dad



Leena Chen



Ms. Chen

Leena's mom



Peyton Lewis



Mr. Lewis

Peyton's dad

School Staff



Mr. Bookman

School librarian



Ms. Dos

Teacher



Mrs. Apple

Principal



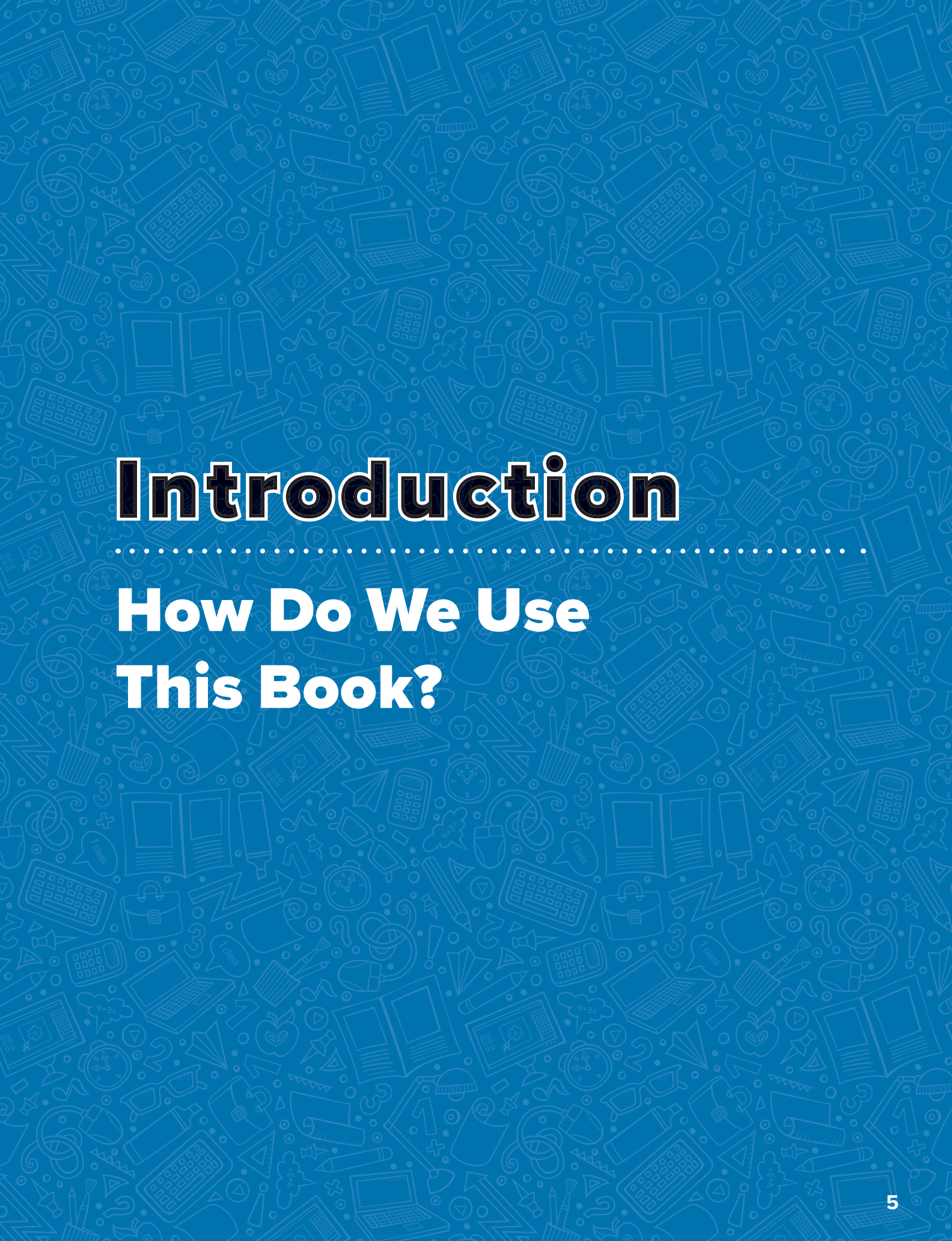
Mr. Green

Custodian



THE SCHOOL LIBRARY



The background of the entire page is a dense, repeating pattern of white line-art icons on a blue background. These icons represent various school-related items: laptops, calculators, pencils, paper airplanes, lightbulbs, speech bubbles containing math problems like '4+3=7', '1+2=3', and '1 class', as well as geometric shapes like triangles and circles.

Introduction

How Do We Use This Book?

Getting to Know This Book

A Who are our new friends?

Meet our classmates

Our book follows five friends. They are starting first grade like you. These friends may look different from you. But they all want to help their school and city.



Carlos speaks Spanish and English. He loves playing outside. Carlos has lots of ideas.



Leena loves music and reading stories too. This might be why she seems lost in thought sometimes!

Vocabulary

library

title

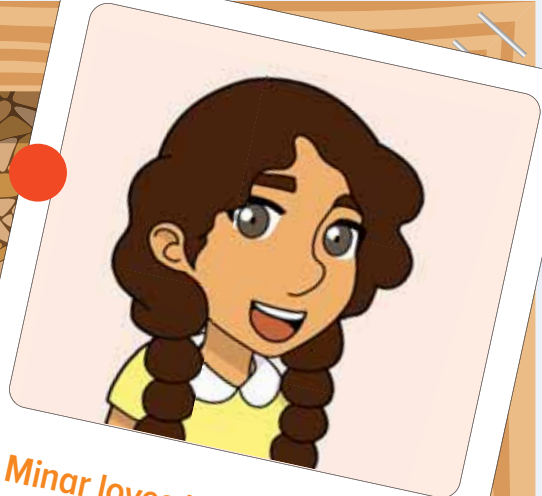
section

vocabulary word

text



Peyton loves to learn about the world. If the friends need to learn about something, Peyton will find information.



Minar loves to build things. She is very close to her family. She enjoys working in groups and will help others.



Roger loves video games. He likes to eat foods from other places. He is a little bit shy but very kind.

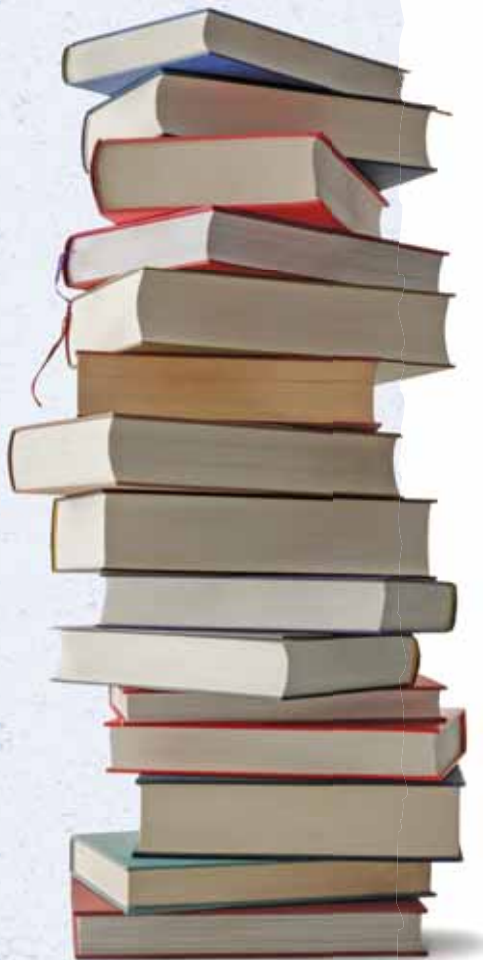
Are you like any of our friends? As you read about them, notice how they help each other and their community.

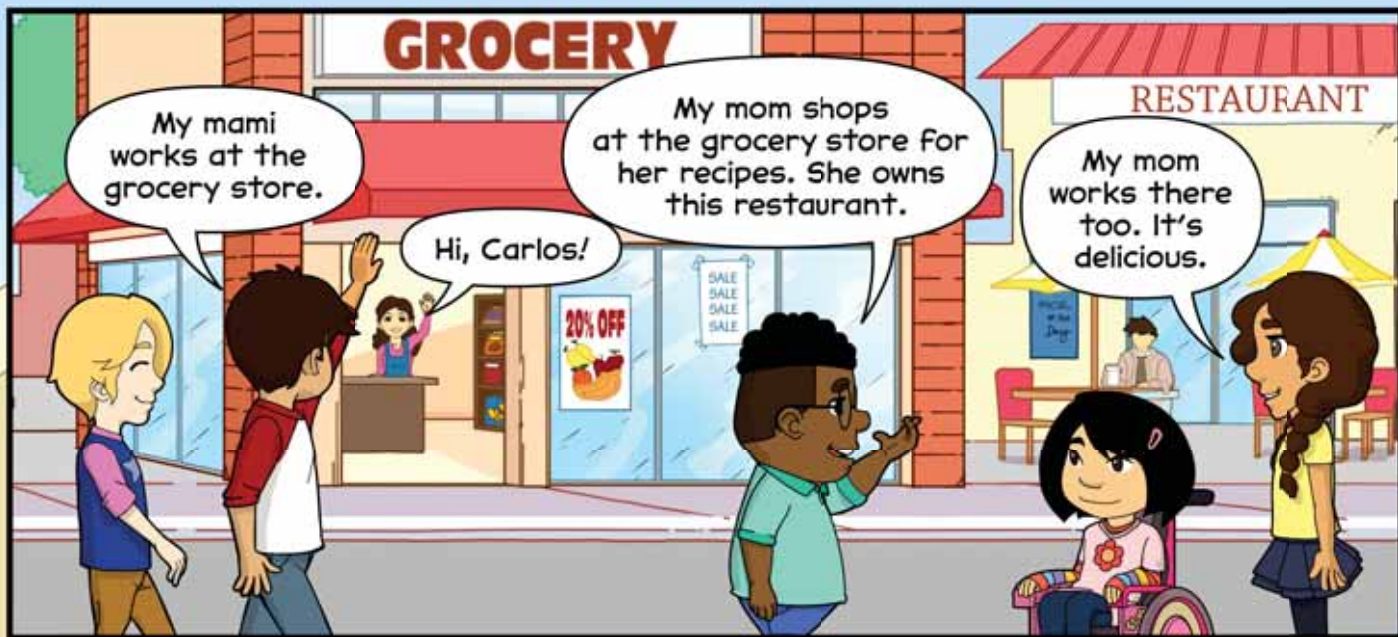
B Where do our friends live?

Our friends live in Maplewood. In Maplewood, there are many places to visit. All of our friends go to school during the day. Sometimes they work in groups. Other times they work alone.

Sometimes the friends meet at the **library**, where there are lots of books and computers. Sometimes they visit the park. In this book, you will learn to read maps of Maplewood. You will learn how their community works.

As you read, think about how your city is like Maplewood.







C How do we learn?

You will read how the friends solve problems and help their community. Then you will learn how you can help your city too. Here is how to learn from this book:

1. Look at the **titles** of lessons. They start each lesson and tell you what the lesson is about.
2. Read the questions in each **section**. Each section starts with a question in dark letters.
3. As you read, see if you can answer the questions.
4. Look at the pictures. How do they help you understand what you are reading?

5. Talk about it with your classmates. You will learn new things when you share ideas.

Section question

LESSON 4

Families in the Past

Vocabulary

history
compare

Lesson title

A When did your family come to live here?

History is the record of the past.

Your family has a history. Families bring their history with them from place to place. This includes special stories and traditions.

You can use a map to **locate**, or find, the country your family comes from.

Some people have American Indians in their family and have lived here a long time. Other people have immigrants in their family and moved here more recently. We all share our cultures with each other.



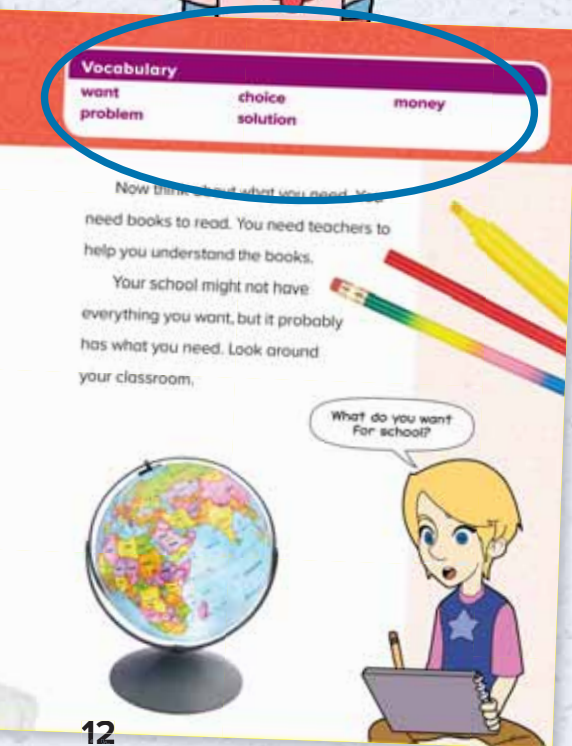
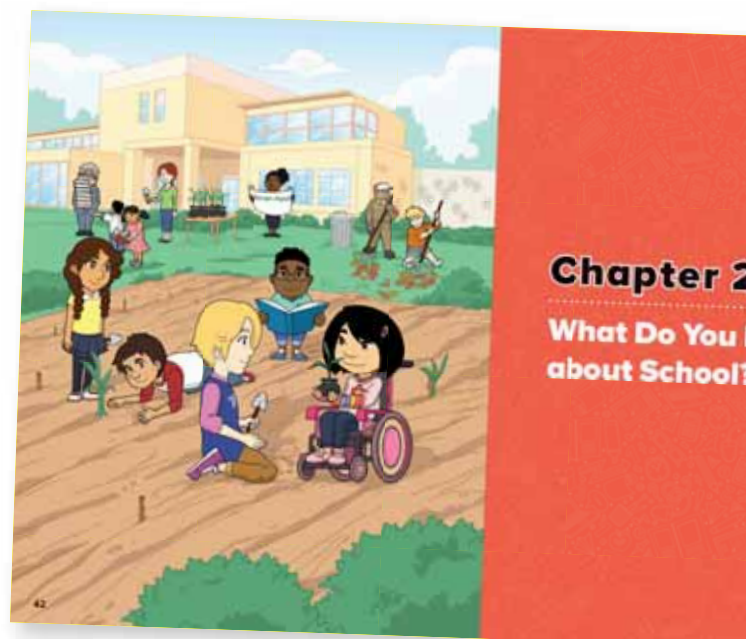
An American Indian family



D What is in this book?

This book has many parts to help you learn. Each chapter begins with a story.

The friends will be in some of the lessons too. They will help you understand what you are reading.



At the beginning of each lesson, look at the list of **vocabulary words**. Talk with your teacher and classmates about each new word.

The words will help you understand the book. Using new words will help you say your ideas more clearly.

Each section begins with a question.
When you finish reading each section, you
should be able to answer the question.

LESSON 3

School Rules

A How should we behave in school?

The friends at Maplewood Elementary start each morning with a school **pledge**. A pledge is like a promise. The friends pledge to be respectful, responsible, and safe at school.

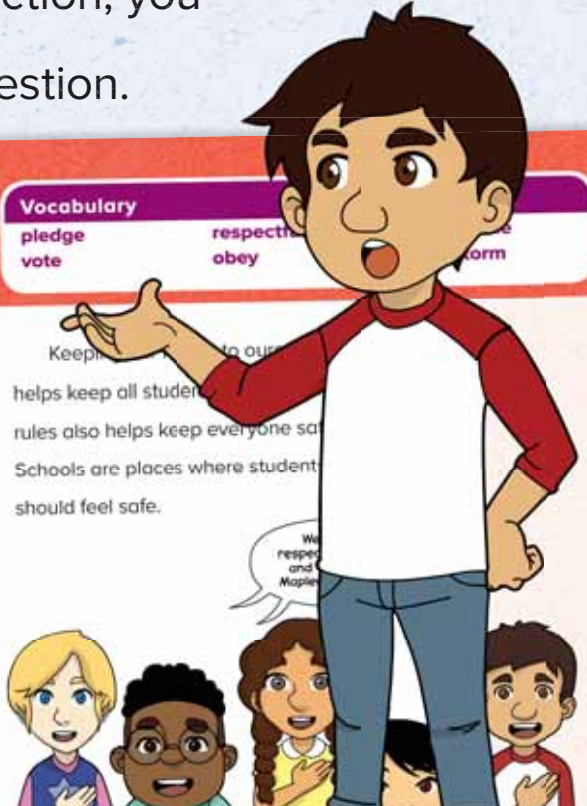
Being **respectful** means to treat others kindly. Others might dress, eat, or think differently than you. We can be nice to those who are different.

Being **responsible** means you

Vocabulary
pledge
vote
respectful
obey
uniform

Keeping... to our... helps keep all student... rules also helps keep everyone safe. Schools are places where student... should feel safe.

We respect and Maplewood



Pictures help you
understand what you are
reading. What do you see?
How does each picture help
you understand the **text**?
The text is the writing on
each page.

C What do we do during a school year?

School years begin at the end of summer. A new teacher will have new rules for you to learn.

By fall, you will know all the rules. You will read books and learn new math facts.

In winter, you might sing in front of your family and friends in a concert.

In spring, your teacher will tell your parents what you have learned. The teacher will decide if you are ready to go to the next grade.

Finally, it will be summer vacation! It will be a long time before you go back to school.

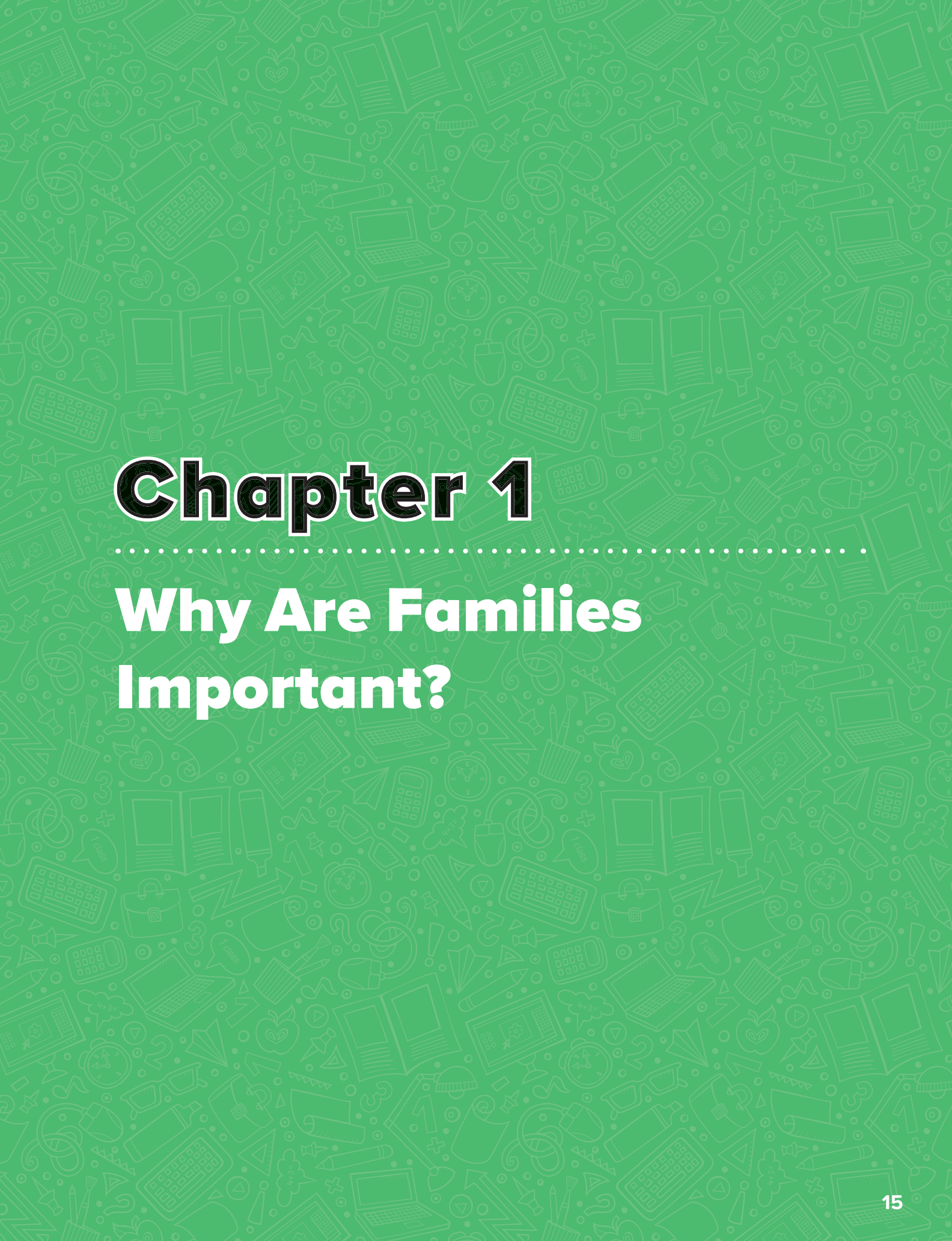
Spring

Summer

Fall



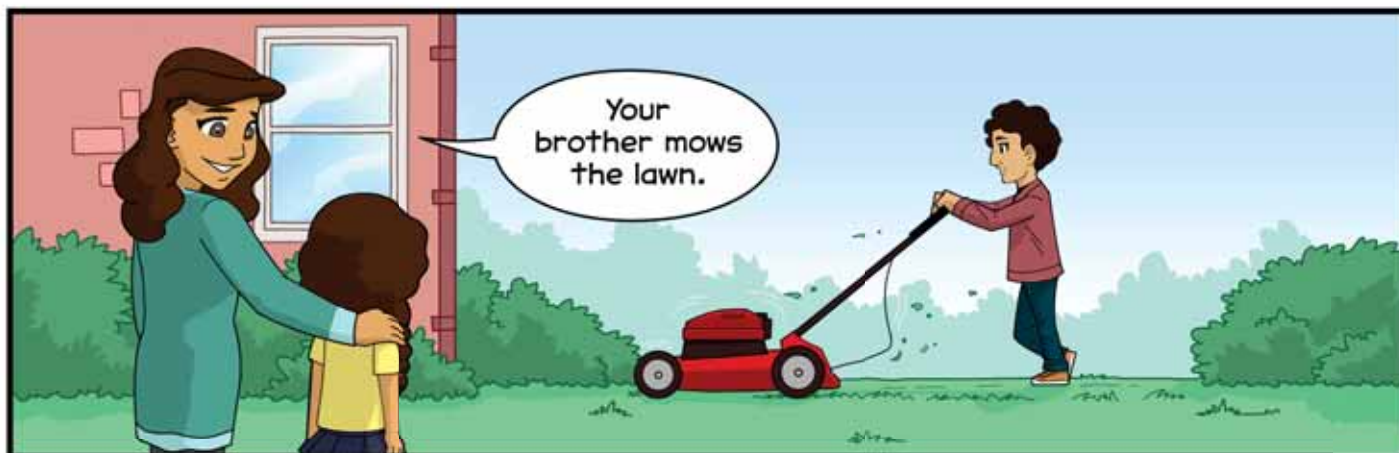




Chapter 1

Why Are Families Important?

Living in a Family



Vocabulary

family

responsibility

need

address

shelter

A Who is in a family?

A **family** is a group of people who live together and take care of each other.

Some families have two parents, sisters, and brothers. Others may have a mom or a dad only. Sometimes two families join together to make one big family.

Families work together. Families also play together. Some families live far apart. They can talk on the phone or visit each other.



Every family
is different.



B What do families do for us?

A family has many **needs**.

Homes keep us safe. A home gives us **shelter**. It protects us from the weather. There are many kinds of homes. What does yours look like?

Everybody needs to eat. Some families take turns cooking dinner.

Families need clothing. Some people make their own. Others buy them in a store. Sometimes brothers and sisters share clothes!

Families need love and support. Parents and children help each other. They try to keep each other happy.



A need is something people must have to be healthy.

C What do we do for our families?

Each person in a family has a **responsibility**. This is a job that you must do.

One or both parents go to work. Maybe Grandma helps watch the baby. Mom stops at the store on her way home. Your brother sets the table. You can help Dad make dinner. Everyone can clear the table.

When everyone works together, jobs get done faster. Then everyone can have free time.



Everybody
has a job.



D Where do we live?

An **address** tells where something is. It includes a house or building number and the name of the street. The town and state are also part of an address. People can use a map to find where they want to go. A ZIP Code helps the person who delivers mail find places more easily.



House number

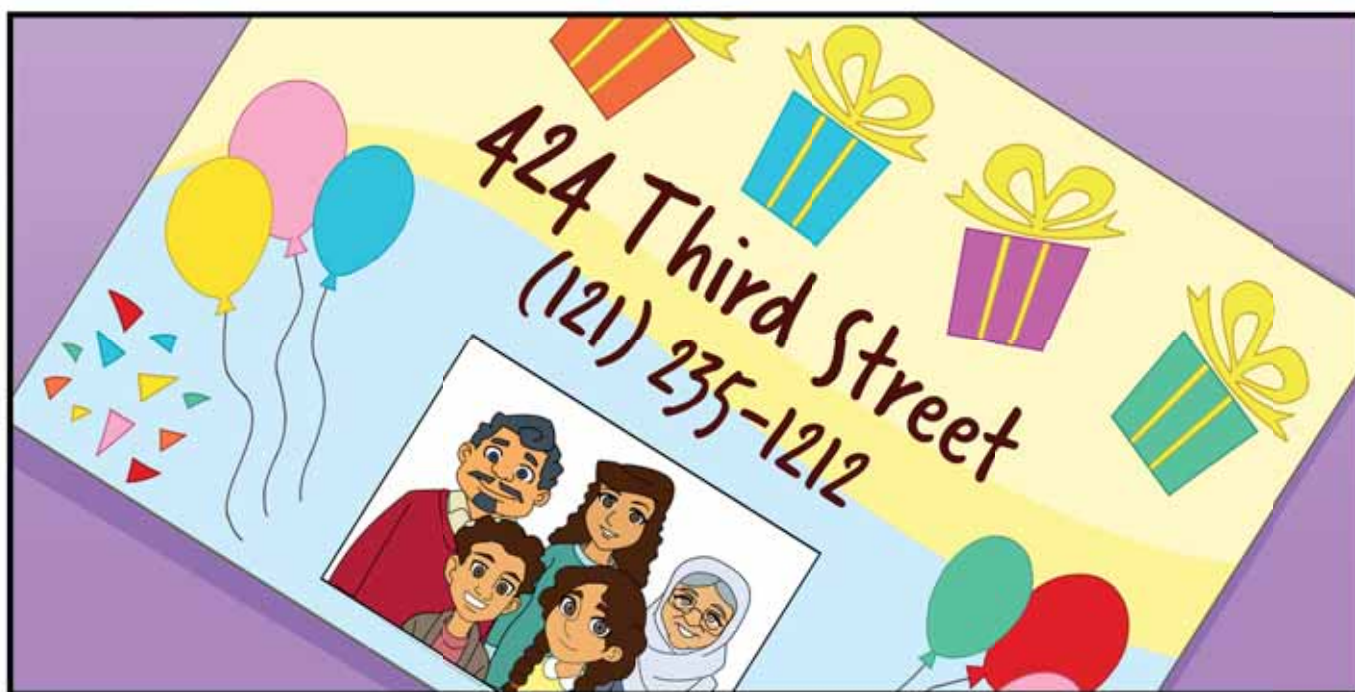
But what if someone gets lost? Most people have phone numbers. Then people can call each other.



Do you know your address?

Do you know a phone number of a family member?

John Smith
10200 Jefferson Street
Culver City, CA 90232



Lesson 1 Summary

.....
A family is a group of people who live together. They help take care of each other's needs. Each person in the family has a different responsibility. An address helps to find where someone lives.

Family Rules



Vocabulary

rule
care

safe
take turns

careful
Golden Rule

healthy

A What are family rules?

Most families have **rules** to tell us what to do. Some rules keep people **safe**. Playing with the stove is not safe. You have to be **careful** when you use a knife. Waiting for a grown-up to help will keep us from getting hurt.

Other rules help us stay **healthy**. Bedtimes help us get enough sleep. Eating good food makes us strong.

And rules help us **care** for each other. Sharing and helping clean up toys show we care about our family.

Can you think of a rule in your family?





B Where do rules come from?

Without rules, people could do whatever they wanted. Think of a game. How do you play? Most games have rules. Without rules, you would not be able to play the game.

When you play a game, one rule is to **take turns**. That way everyone can play.

We also keep our hands to ourselves. We must give each other room to play. Then nobody gets hurt.

The Golden Rule

The **Golden Rule** says to treat others as you want to be treated. Sharing toys and being kind are the right things to do. It helps people know you care about them.

C Why do we obey rules?

Grown-ups often make rules. They want us to be safe and healthy. Sometimes, following rules can be hard. If you don't eat your dinner, you might not get dessert. Eating right keeps us strong.



If you don't clean up your toys, they might break. Or someone might trip on them. Cleaning up is an important part of playing.

Being with family is a great time to practice following the rules.

Rules are everywhere. Your neighborhood might have rules. Your school and city also have rules. Following rules helps everyone stay safe.



Crosswalk



Lesson 2 Summary

Rules are things we must do. They help keep us safe and healthy. When we don't follow rules, things might not go right. Learning to follow rules at home will help us follow the rules in our community.

Family Traditions

A What do families celebrate?

There are many wonderful things to **celebrate**. Some families honor good grades. Others celebrate a lost tooth.

Families celebrate many different holidays during the year. In December, some families celebrate Hanukkah. Others celebrate Christmas. Kwanzaa and Boxing Day are also celebrated in December. Some families celebrate more than one of these special days. Others don't celebrate any of them.

Families have different customs and **traditions** that make them special. Maybe you light special candles. Or you go to a place of worship. Some customs include singing songs.



Ramadan

Day of the Dead



Vocabulary

celebrate
culture

tradition

immigrant



Hanukkah



Christmas

People
celebrate all kinds
of holidays.



Chinese New Year



Halloween



Kwanzaa





B Compare *Alike* and *Different*

In the story, each friend tells about a different tradition. Some families get together for special parties. Sometimes they eat special foods.

How are the friends alike? How are the friends different? How are you like them?

We can learn from those who are different from us. We might learn we love new foods!

It is fun to learn how we are alike and different. Do you have special traditions? Talk to your friends. How are your traditions alike or different from their traditions?



C How are families different?



Some families
are small.

Every family is different. Some families are big. Children might live with grandparents, aunts, or uncles.

Other families are small. Maybe you live with your father.

Some people in your family likely moved to America from different parts of the world. They were **immigrants**.

Immigrants are people who leave one country to live in another.

Some families
are big.



When immigrants leave their country, they bring different ways of doing things. This includes how they speak, what they eat, and maybe what they wear. These ways of doing things are parts of their **culture**.

How is each family different?



Lesson 3 Summary

Families come in many sizes. They come from many different countries. When people come to America, they bring their cultures with them. Families may sound different and eat different kinds of foods. It is fun to celebrate cultures with special traditions.

Families in the Past

A When did your family come to live here?

History is the record of the past.

Your family has a history. Families bring their history with them from place to place. This includes special stories and traditions.

You can use a map to **locate**, or find, the country your family comes from.

Some people have American Indians in their family and have lived here a long time. Other people have immigrants in their family and moved here more recently. We all share our cultures with each other.



An American Indian family

Vocabulary

history

locate

time line

compare

primary source



Do you have a family story about moving?



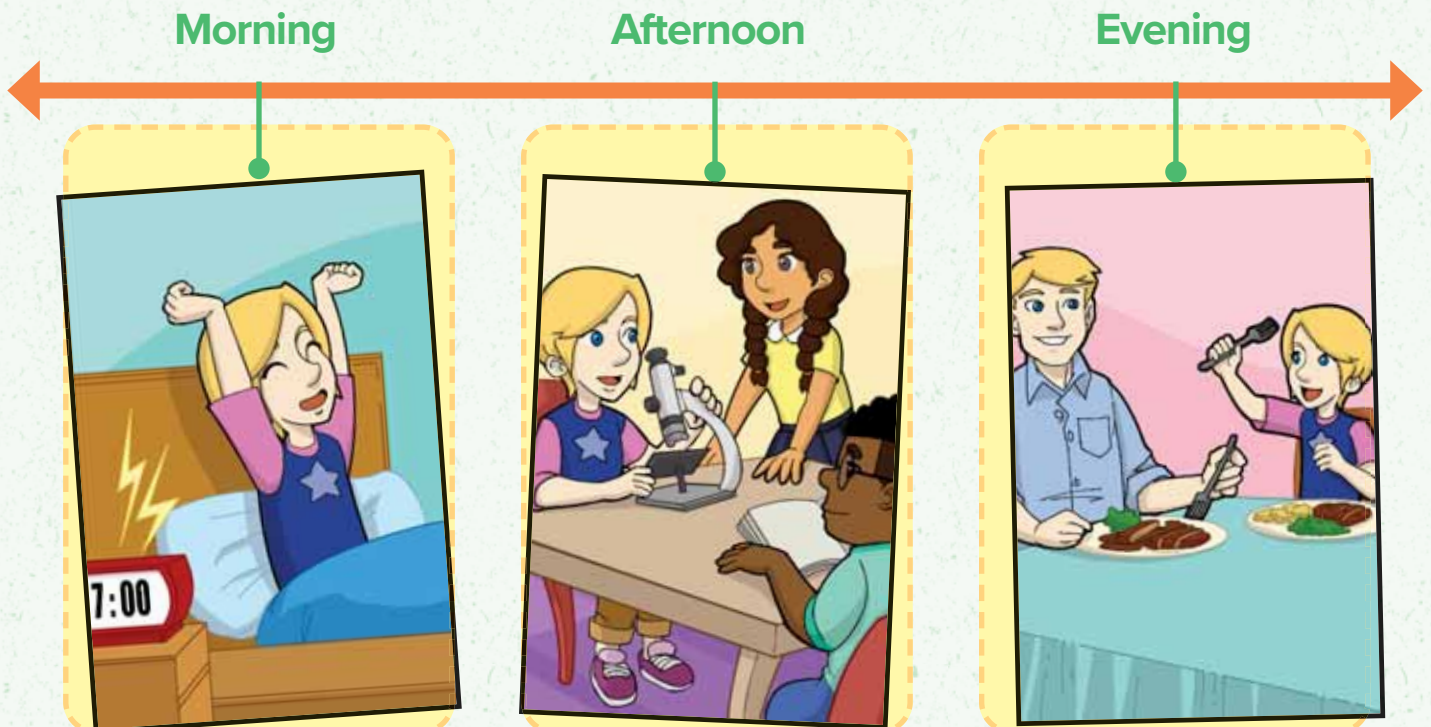
B Time Lines

We can put events on a **time line**.

This is an easy way to see events that have taken place.



Peyton's time line may look like this:

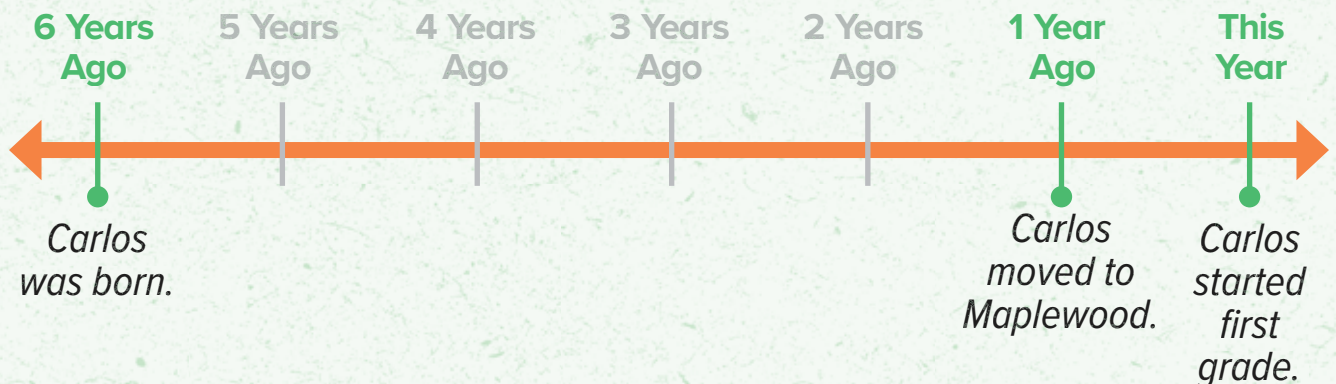


Time lines can be used to show important dates.

To make a time line of your life, follow these steps:



1. Choose important events that happened to you.
2. Write the events on a time line. The event that happened first goes in the first spot. The event that happened second will go next. The event that happened last will be placed on the time line last.



C What was life like for your family in the past?

Think about a grown-up who takes care of you. It could be your parent, grandparent, or maybe a good family friend. What do you think they were like at your age?

Do you think they ate the same foods? Some families eat the same meals today as they did many years ago. They might not be cooked the same now though.

What do you think they did for fun? Did they have smartphones? How did they watch TV?

Things are very different now.

Compare how your grandparents lived when they were in school to how we live today.

Look at the two pictures. What changes do you see?





1958



Now



D Primary Sources

Imagine you are an explorer in a new land. You might take pictures of what you see. Maybe you write a letter describing what you see. You draw pictures of an interesting animal.



These objects are called **primary sources**. They could be used to teach others about the new land you found.

We use primary sources to learn about history or different cultures. We look at old photos and see how people dressed. We read letters and diaries to learn what people thought. We can learn a lot. What did people eat? What jobs did people have? What did people like to do for fun?



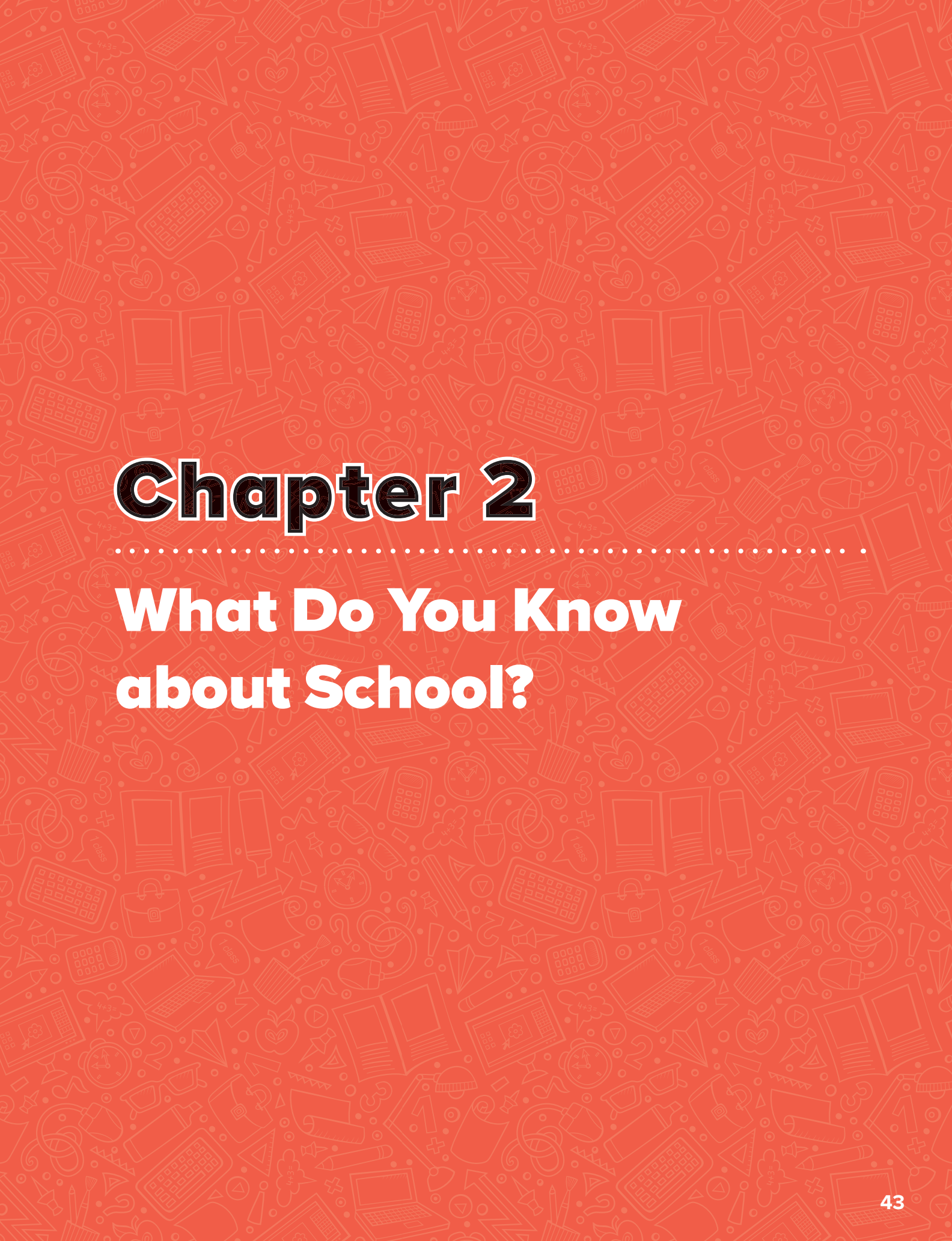
Primary sources



Lesson 4 Summary

Life was different for your family in the past. Maybe your family lived in a different place, ate different food, or played with different toys. We learn about the past by asking people and looking at the objects and words from that time.



The background of the entire page is a dense, repeating pattern of white line-art icons on a solid orange-red background. The icons represent various school-related items: laptops, calculators, books, pencils, paper airplanes, lightbulbs, speech bubbles with words like 'I guess', 'Yes!', and 'No!', geometric shapes, and other classroom objects.

Chapter 2

What Do You Know about School?

Our School



Cafeteria



Library



Auditorium

Vocabulary

school
teacher

student
homework

classroom

A What do we find in our school?

A **school** is where **students** learn.

Some schools are big. Others are small.

All schools have students like you.

You spend time learning math and reading in a **classroom**.

Teachers plan what you will learn and help you if you need it.

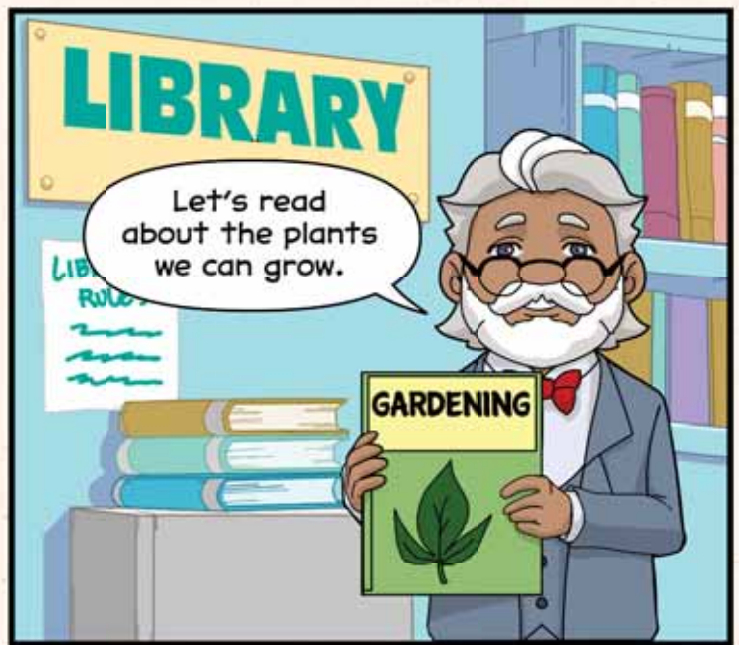
Most schools have rooms other than classrooms. Look at the pictures to see what rooms are in the school.



Classroom

How do you get from your classroom to the schoolyard?





B What do we do during a school day?

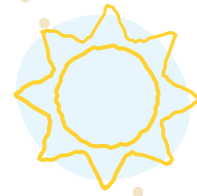
In the morning, teachers see who is in school. Then students learn to write and solve math problems. Students also learn science and social studies.

Around noon they have lunch. Sometimes students go to a library after lunch. A librarian will read books. After that, students can borrow books.

Later, a music teacher might teach songs to students.

Finally, students go home. Some students walk home. Others take a bus.

Many students have **homework** to do after school. Homework is work the teacher tells students to do at home. A grown-up might help!





Spring



Summer



Fall



Winter

C What do we do during a school year?

School years begin at the end of summer. A new teacher will have new rules for you to learn.

By fall, you will know all the rules. You will read books and learn new math facts.

In winter, you might sing in front of your family and friends in a concert.

In spring, your teacher will tell your parents what you have learned. The teacher will decide if you are ready to go to the next grade.

Finally, it will be summer vacation! It will be a long time before you go back to school.



Lesson 1 Summary

Schools have classrooms, students, and teachers. Students learn every day. The school year starts at the end of summer and goes until the end of spring.

Improving the School



Vocabulary

principal
directions

custodian
cause

listening
effect

A Who makes our school better?

Many people make schools better.

A **principal** is in charge of the school. The principal helps teachers get supplies, like books and paper, and helps students understand rules.

Custodians help keep the school clean. They clean windows, sweep the classrooms, and pick up trash.

Parents also help make schools better. They can help build a playground. Some parents volunteer to read in classrooms.

Students help make schools better too. If students respect each other, they make the school a nice place to be.

We are helping with the school garden!





B Listening and Speaking in School

Students spend much of the school day speaking and **listening**. To listen is to pay attention when someone is talking. Teachers will tell you how to do something new, like how to subtract.

Teachers also give **directions**. Directions tell us how to do something. Listening will help you understand what to do.



Look at the comic.
How are students
being bad listeners?
How are they being
good listeners?

What do you
need to do to be
a good listener and
speaker? Turn the
page and see.



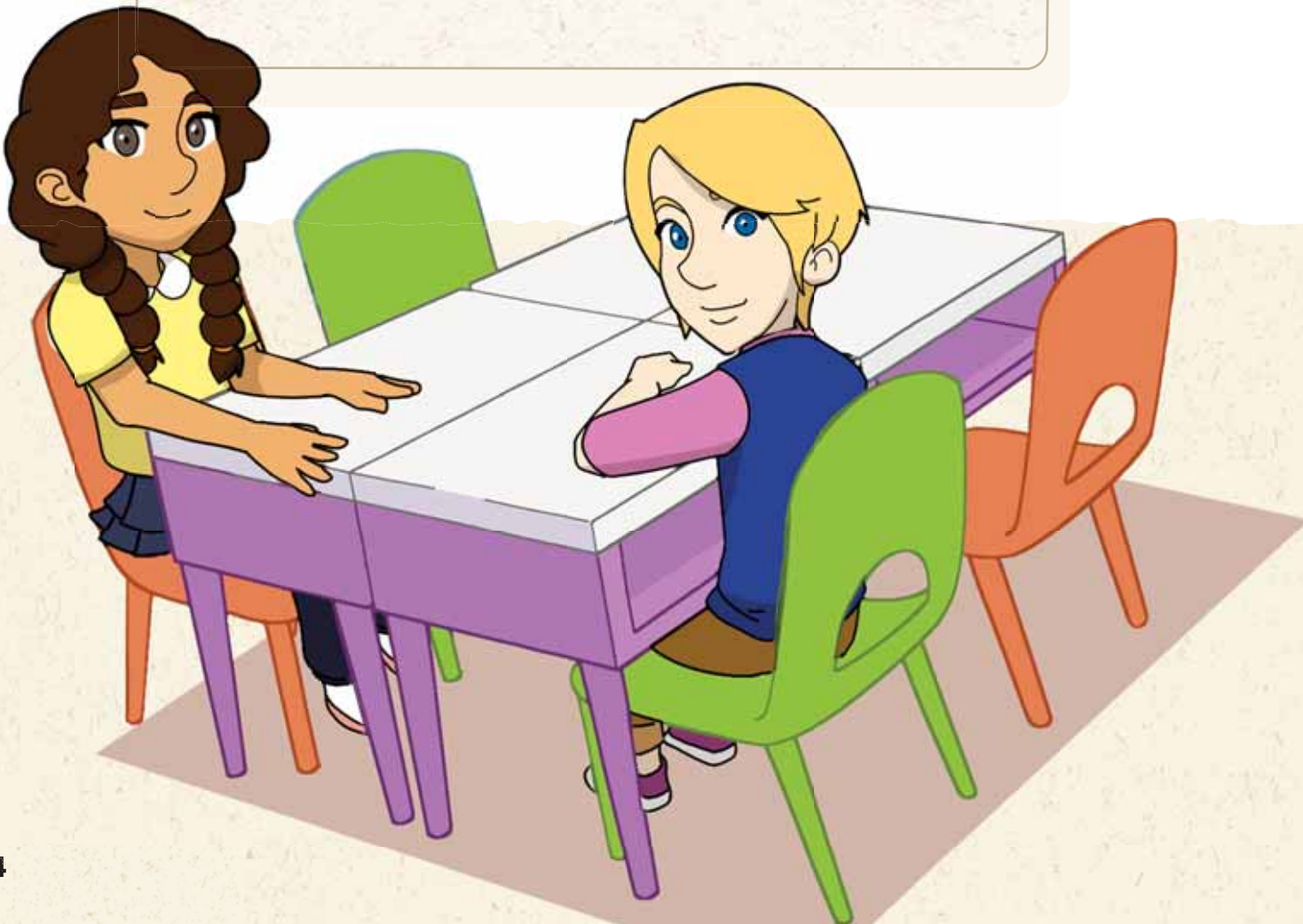
Be a Good Listener

You can practice being a good listener.

Here's how.



1. Sit up straight with feet on the floor.
2. Look at the person speaking.
3. Keep your hands on your desk.



Be a Good Speaker

Students also share ideas. They take turns speaking. You can learn to be a good speaker.

- 
1. Think about what the teacher is saying.
 2. If you have a question or idea, raise your hand.
 3. Wait for the teacher to call on you.



Why do you think these rules help in the classroom?



C Cause and Effect

Maplewood Elementary decided to plant a garden. First, students picked a sunny space. The sun will help the vegetables grow. After planting the seeds, our friends watered them. The vegetables will get big!

The garden can teach our friends about cause and effect. A **cause** is why something happens. The **effect** is what happens next. It is the result of the cause.

The sun and the water are the causes. The effect is that the vegetables are growing.



Lesson 2 Summary

Teachers, students, and families can help make school a better place. Listening and speaking help you learn. At school, we learn why things happen and what happens next.

School Rules



Sharing



A How should we behave in school?

The friends at Maplewood Elementary start each morning with a school **pledge**. A pledge is like a promise. The friends pledge to be respectful, responsible, and safe at school.

Being **respectful** means to treat others kindly. Others might dress, eat, or think differently than you. We can be nice to those who are different.

Being **responsible** means you take care of your things. Books are for reading, not scribbling in. Sometimes you borrow pencils and markers. Be sure to give them back.



Vocabulary

pledge
vote

respectful
obey

responsible
brainstorm

Keeping our hands to ourselves helps keep all students safe. Following rules also helps keep everyone safe. Schools are places where students should feel safe.

We pledge to be respectful, responsible, and safe citizens of Maplewood Elementary.





B How can we make good classroom rules?

Students can help teachers make classroom rules. Then everyone will know how to behave. Think about what will help you learn. If you raise your hand to talk, how will that help every student? Raising your hand to talk could be a rule.

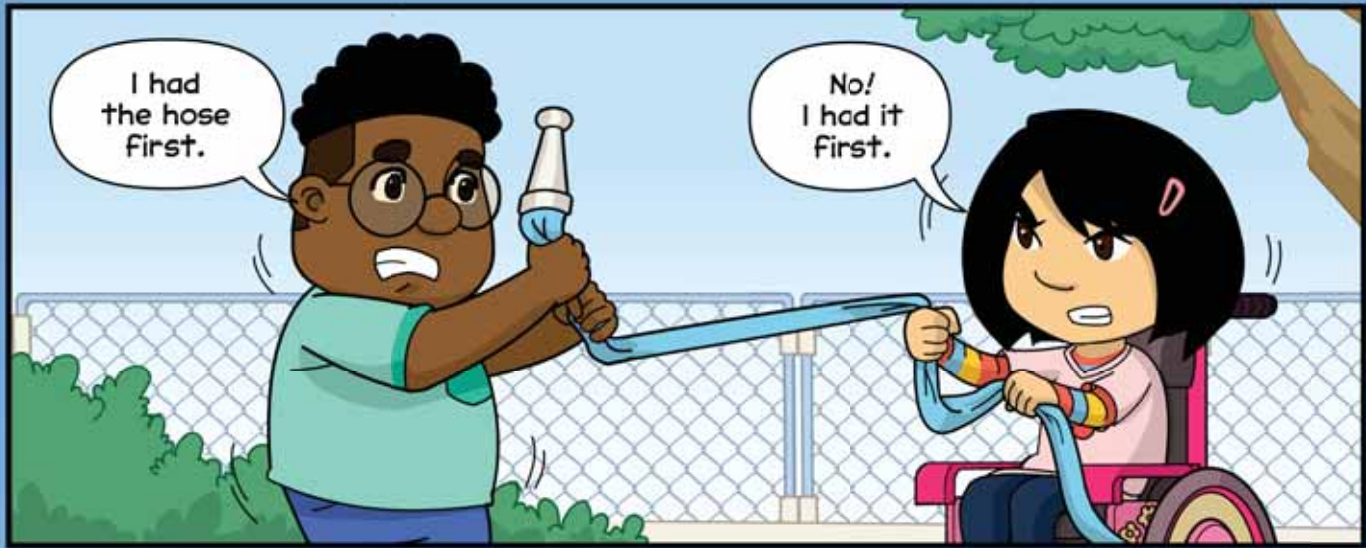
Sometimes people disagree. If this happens, the class can take a **vote**. A vote gives people choices. Everybody gets to say his or her choice when voting. The rule with the most votes wins. Then everyone in class needs to **obey**, or follow, that rule.

What's a rule that you would like in your classroom?



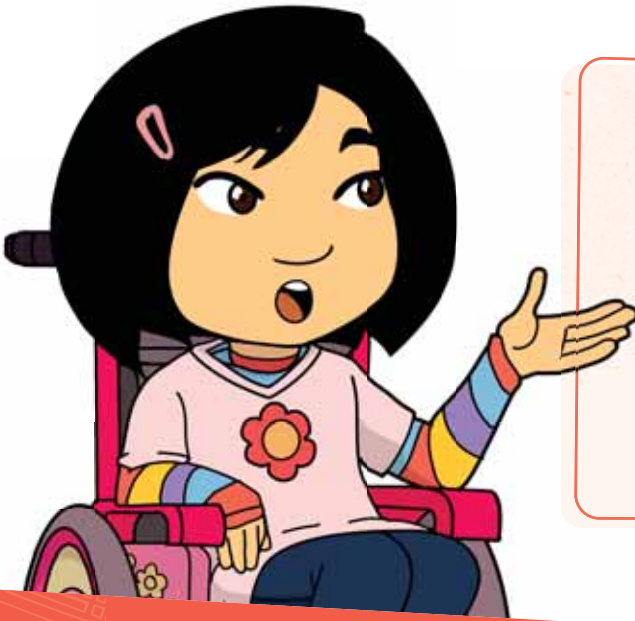


COLLABORATING SKILLS



C Ending a Fight Peacefully

Sometimes it can be hard to get along with friends. The ABC method can help when you have a problem with a friend. By using it, two people can solve their problem without fighting.



How do you think Roger and I should solve our problem?

- A. **A**sk what the problem is.
- B. **B**rainstorm, or think about, ways to solve the problem.
- C. **C**hoose one way.



Lesson 3 Summary

.....
It is important to understand the rules in school.

Good classroom rules help everyone learn. If we are fighting with a friend, we should use the ABC method to end our fight.

Making Choices in School

A Why can't the school have everything we want?

Imagine if you could build your own school. What would you **want** it to have? A want is something that would be nice to have, but it is not necessary. Maybe you would want big computers and robots! Maybe you would want a zip line!

These things might be fun, but they might cost too much. There may not be room in the school. There may not be time to use them. They may not be safe.



Vocabulary

want

problem

choice

solution

money

Now think about what you need. You need books to read. You need teachers to help you understand the books.

Your school might not have everything you want, but it probably has what you need. Look around your classroom.



What do you want for school?





B What happens when we make a choice?

We must make a **choice** when we want to do more than one thing. When we choose one thing, we must give up something else. This can be hard to do.

If our friends plant beans, there might not be room for peppers. The friends need to decide which vegetables they like to eat most.

Maybe they will sell the vegetables to people. Then they will need to think about which vegetables people will buy. How much **money** will their vegetables cost? They can use the amount of dollars they make to buy more seeds.





C Naming Problems and Finding Solutions

A **problem** is an event that needs to be fixed. A **solution** is when you find a way to fix a problem.

The first step is to name the problem.

Once you know what the problem is, you can try to solve it.

Look at the comic. Can you see what the problem is?

There are not enough books for the students. We want everyone to use the books.

What are possible solutions?

- The students could read the books together at the same time.
- They could take turns reading them.
- Their teacher could read the book to them.



There can be more than one way to fix a problem.

Name a problem you see every day. What are some ways to solve this problem?



D What were schools like in the past?

In some ways, schools are the same now as they were many years ago. Students go to school to learn. Adults help students with reading and math. However, schools have also changed over time.

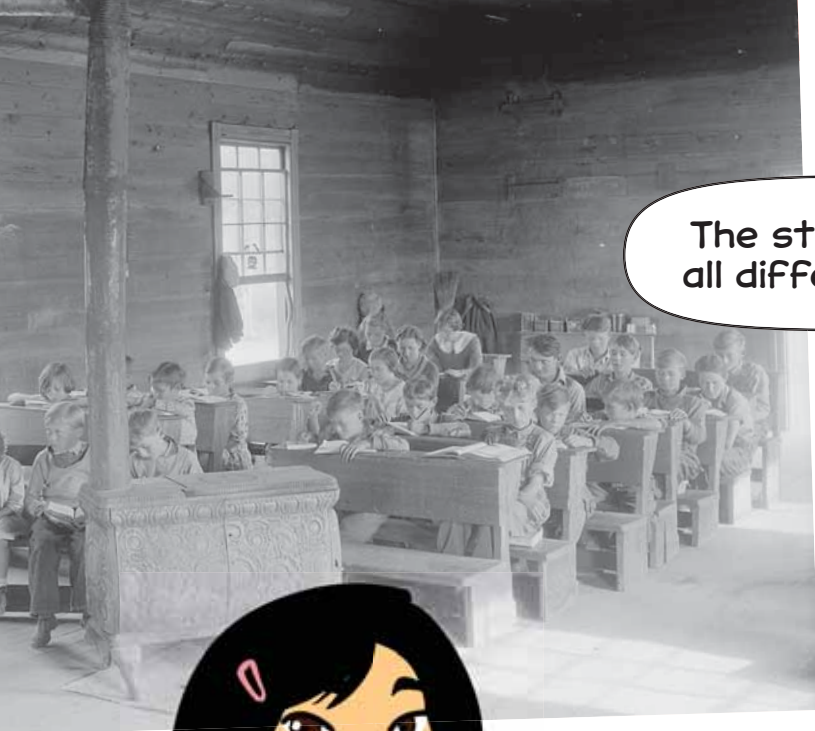
The first classrooms were not in schools at all. Students would gather in homes or churches. In many places, only one teacher taught all the students in all grades, in one classroom.

People built more schools over time. More teachers trained to work in them. New equipment, like movie projectors and computers, came into use.



Imagine being a student in this schoolhouse. How would your school day be different?





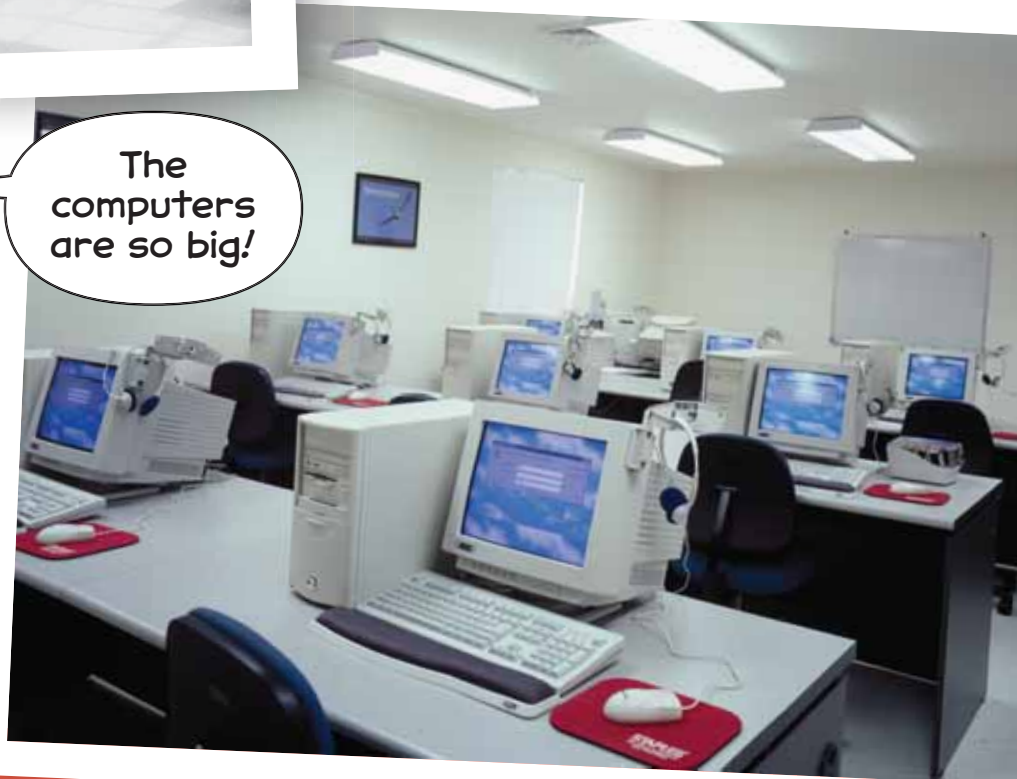
School in
1933

The students are
all different ages.



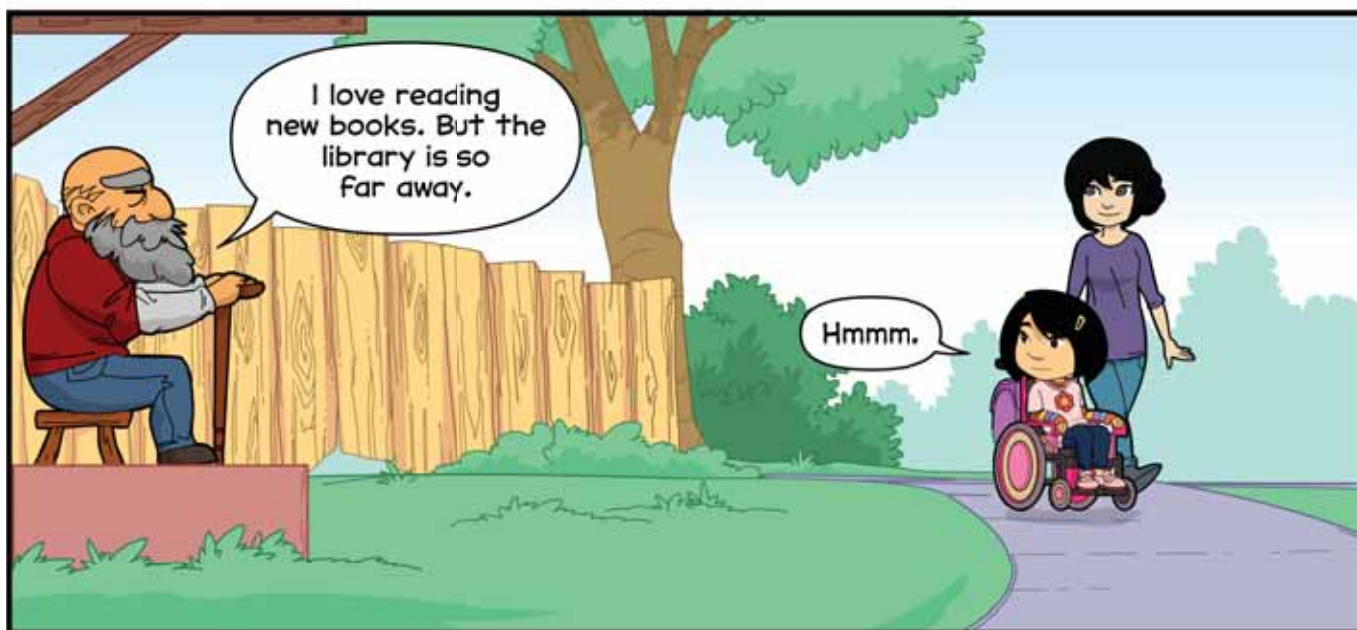
School in
1990

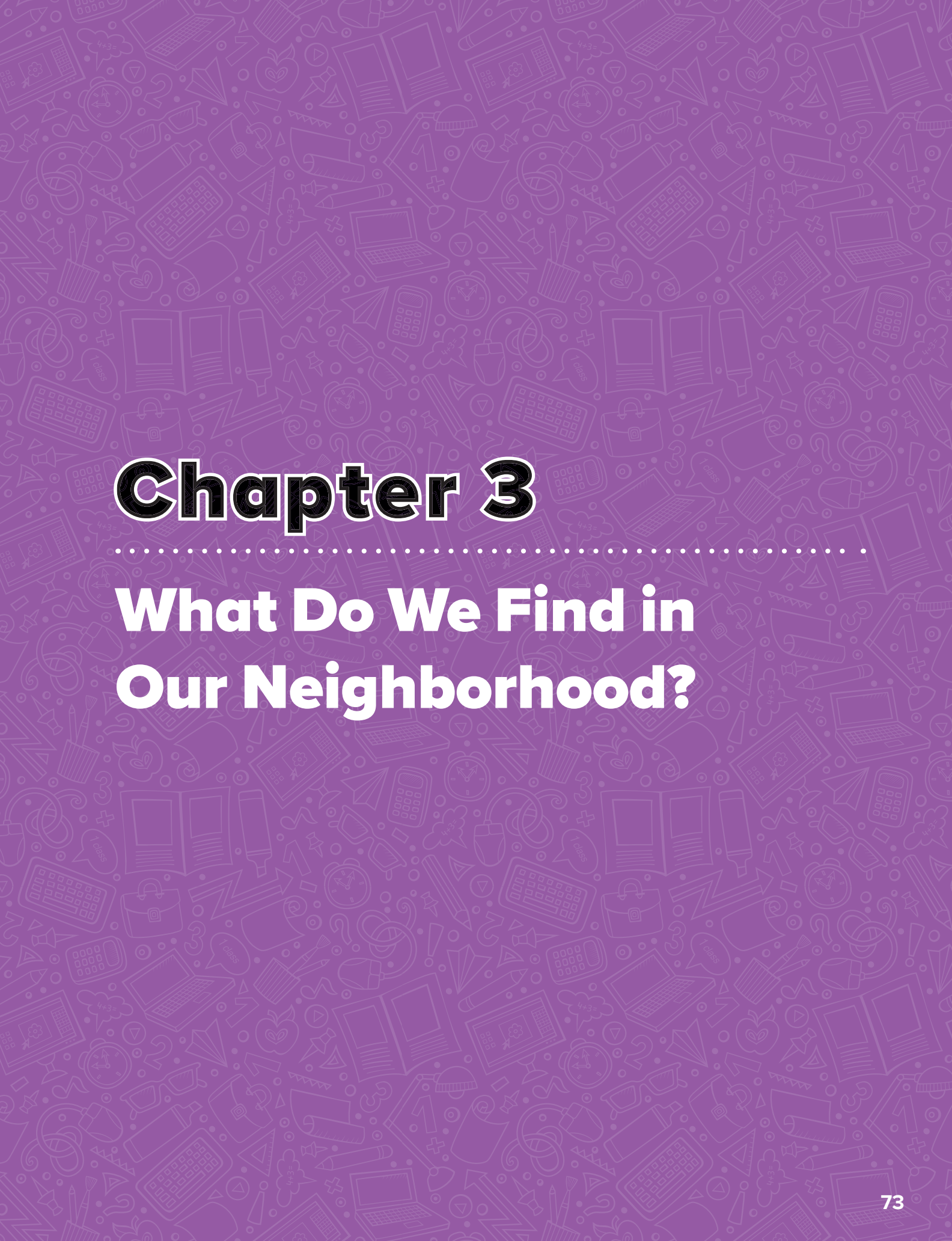
The
computers
are so big!



Lesson 4 Summary

Schools make choices so that they have what they need for students to learn. Students also make choices and brainstorm solutions to problems. Schools today have different classrooms and learning tools than in the past.





Chapter 3

What Do We Find in Our Neighborhood?

Finding Our Way in the Neighborhood



Different neighborhoods

A What is in the neighborhood?

A **neighborhood** is made up of your home and all the homes near you. Some neighborhoods have apartment buildings and busy streets. Others have houses with big lawns. Some neighborhoods have a library, a school, and shops.

Your **community** includes your neighborhood. Your community is made up of the people and places in your town.

You can visit your neighbors that live closest to you. People in your community visit the same parks and stores.

Vocabulary

neighborhood

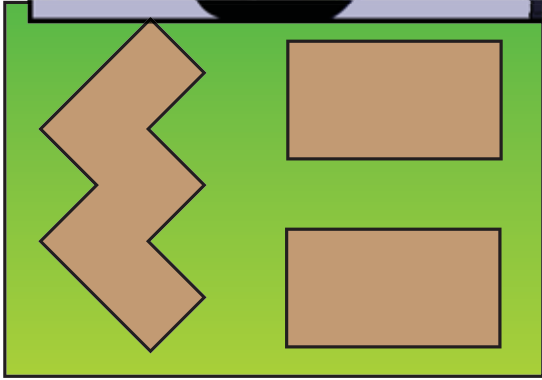
community

map key

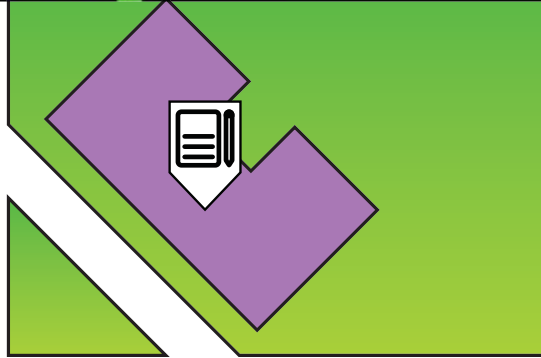
cardinal directions

compass rose

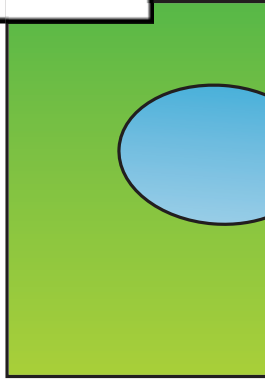




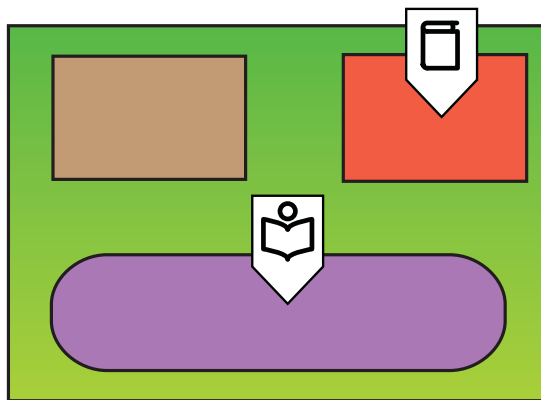
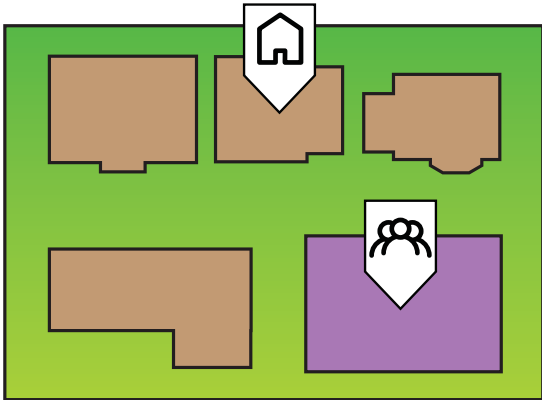
Bellflower Street



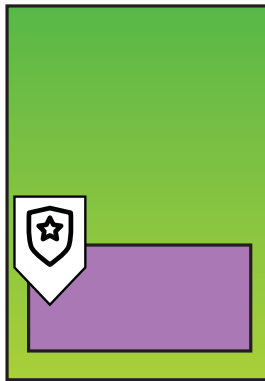
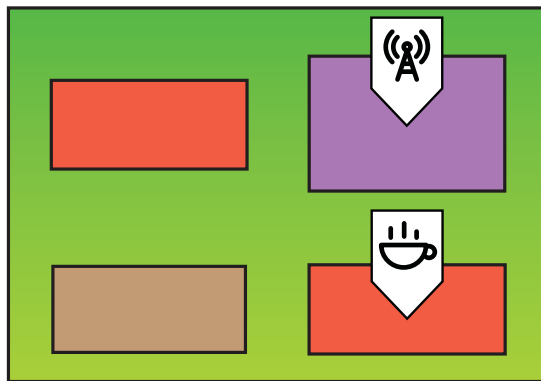
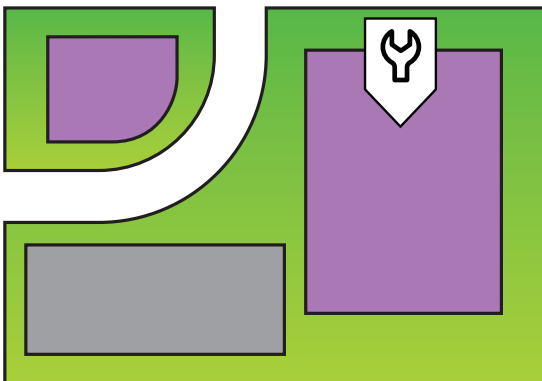
Cherry Street



Third Street



Fourth Street

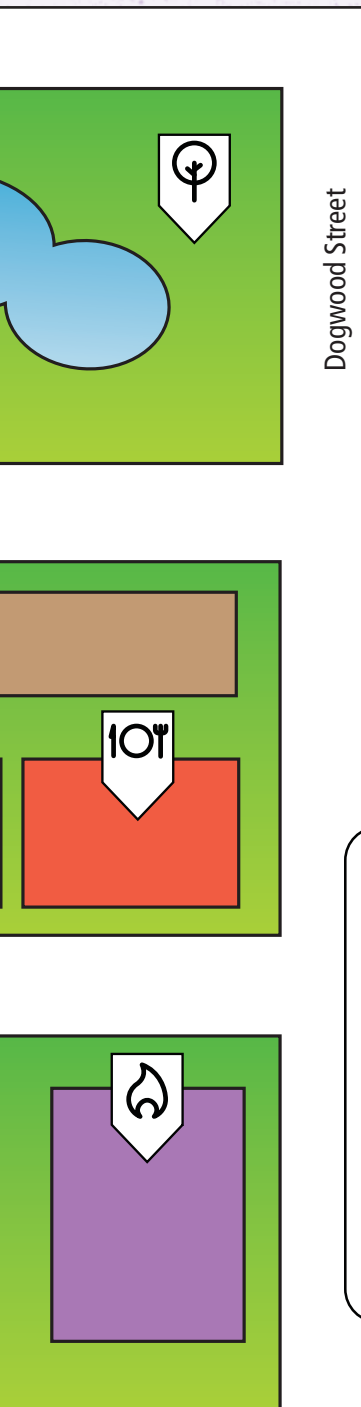


B How do maps show places and things?

Maps show where things are.

Most maps have a **map key**. The map key tells you what the markings on the map are. It unlocks the meaning of the map. For example, the houses on this map are brown.

Mrs. Gamal uses a map to help deliver food from the restaurant. She shows Minar the map. Minar can use the map key to find where to take the food.



This tells us what the map symbols and colors mean.

Map Key



Auto Repair



Grocery



Restaurant



Bookstore



Library



School



Café



Park



Senior Center



Fire Station



Police Station



Radio Station



Store



Service



House



Factory

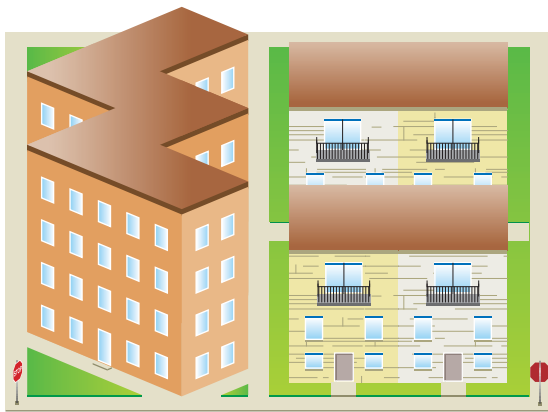




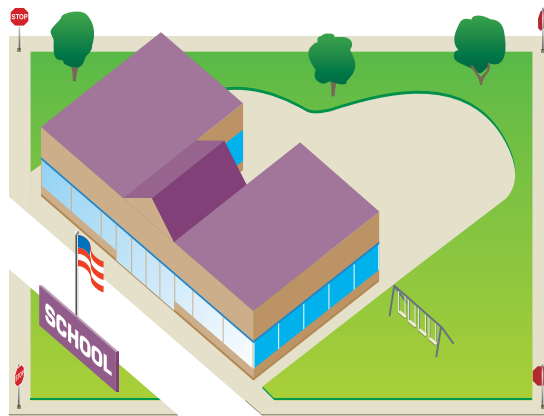
RESEARCHING SKILLS



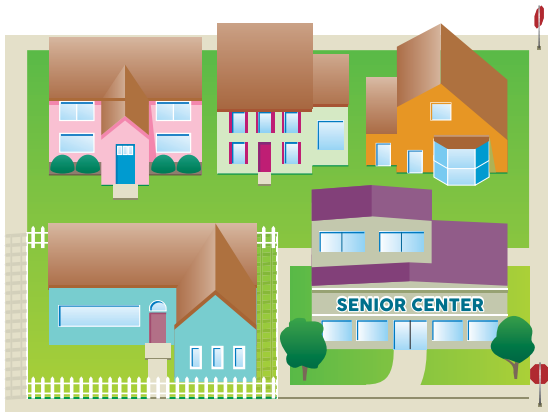
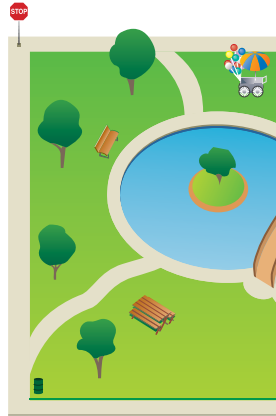
This map shows our neighborhood.



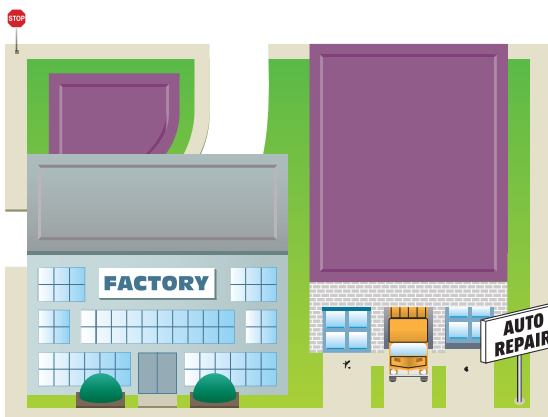
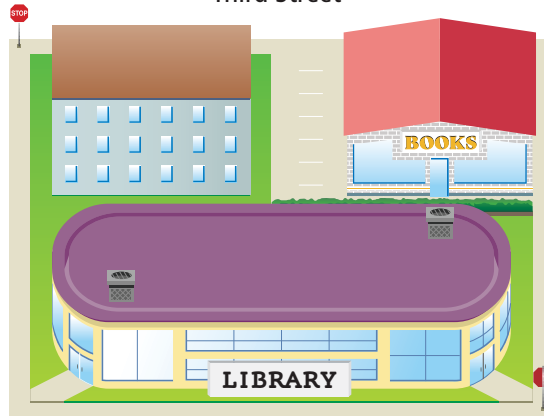
Bellflower Street



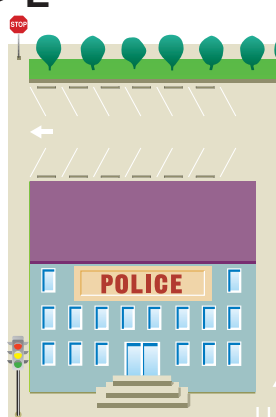
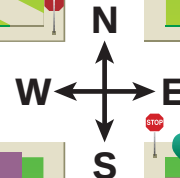
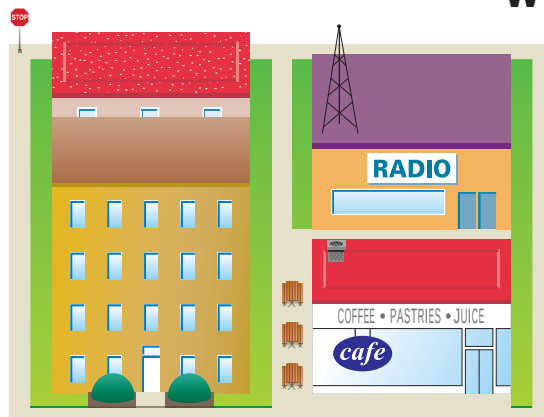
Cherry Street



Third Street



Fourth Street



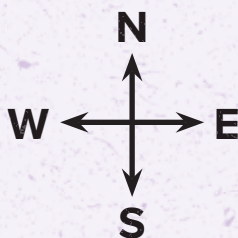
C Using a Map

Our friends are helping their neighbors. They can use a map to help them know where to go. **Cardinal directions** help you know which direction to go. Cardinal directions are *north, east, south, and west*. You can see these directions on the **compass rose**, a symbol on maps and compasses.



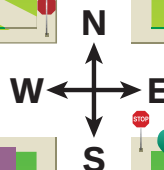
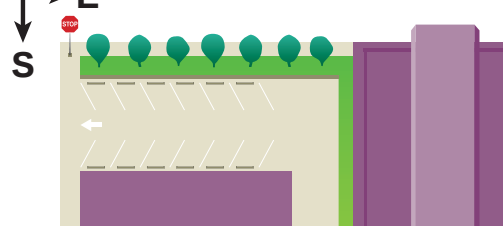
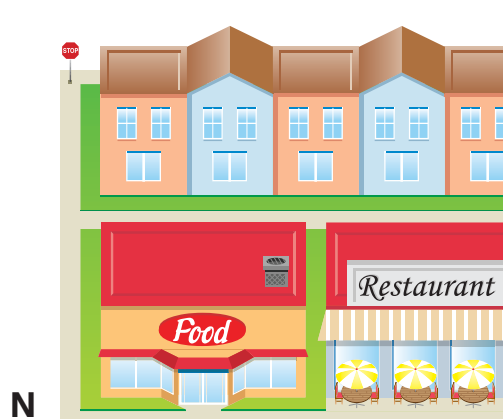
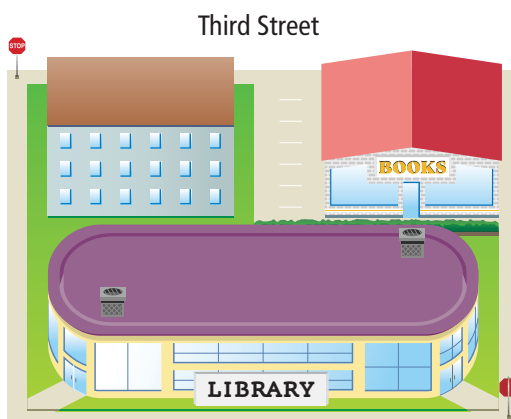
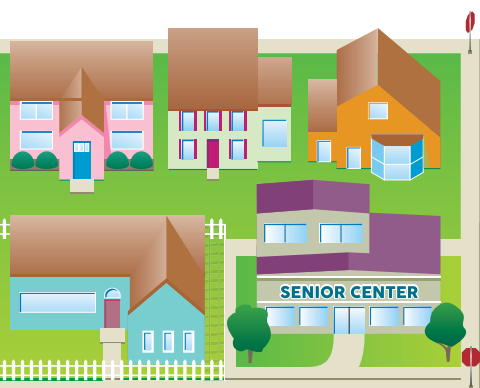
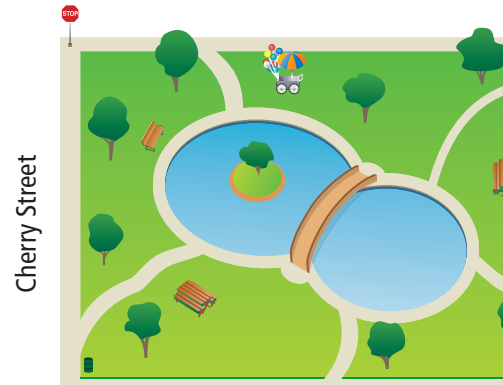
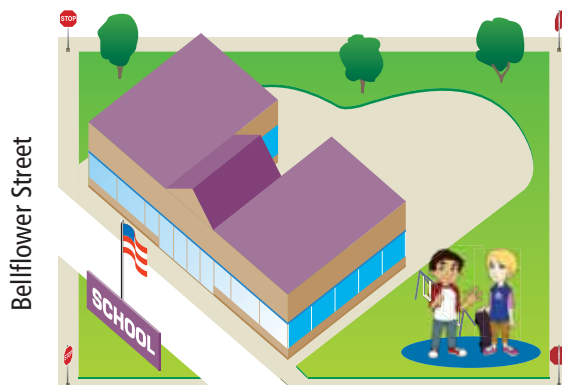
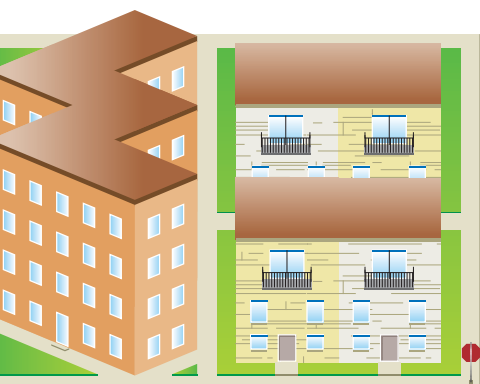
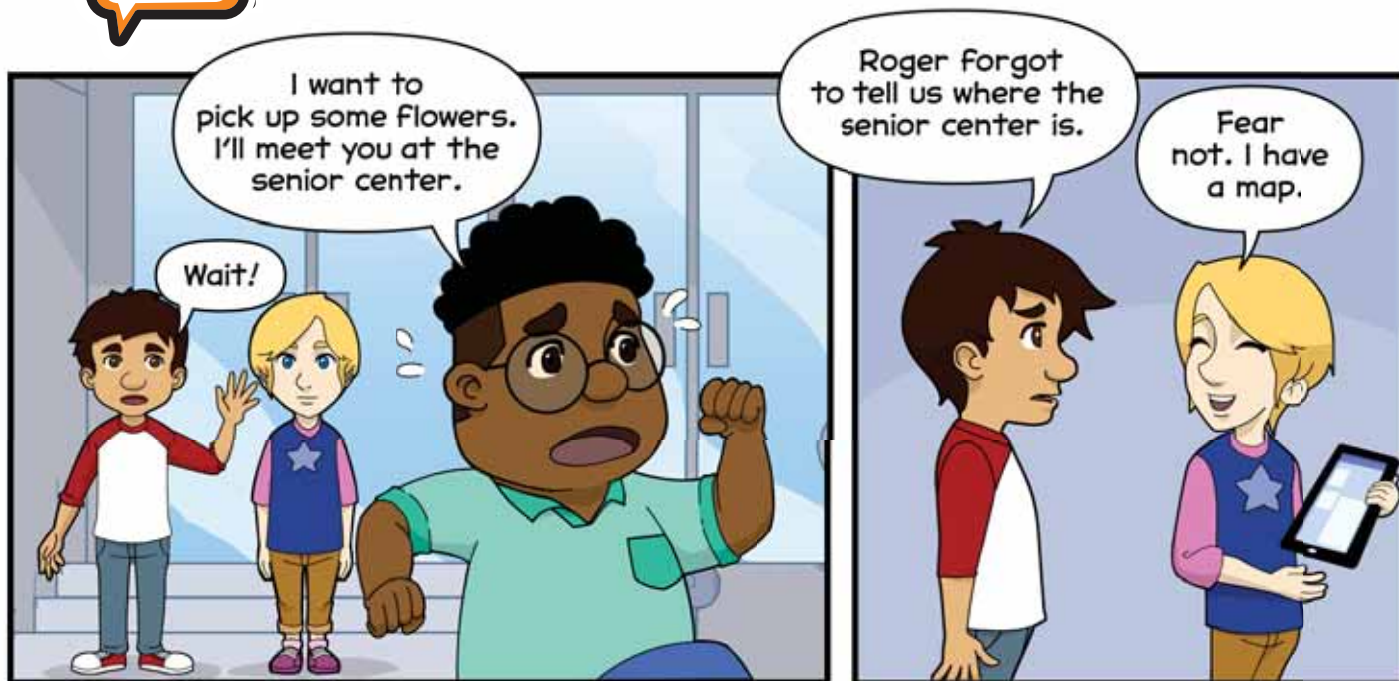
Can you find what is south of the park?

This tells us which ways are north, east, south, and west.





COMMUNICATING SKILLS



D Writing Directions

Writing directions will help someone know where to go.

When you write directions, think about where the person is. Then use directions like north, east, south, and west to direct them where to go.

Use the names of streets to guide them on their way.

Also, be sure to give the correct address of the place the person needs to be.

Can you help us find our way to the senior center?



Lesson 1 Summary

A neighborhood is where lots of people live and share spaces. We can use a map to locate places in our neighborhood. If friends are coming to your house, you can write them directions so that they can find your home.

How We Get What We Need

A What do we need and want?

There are many things we want. We might want toys or candy, but what do we really need? You read earlier that a need is something you must have to stay healthy and safe.

A home protects us. It keeps us warm and dry. Healthy foods help us grow and stay strong so we don't get sick. Clothing protects us from cold weather and the hot sun.



Toy



Water



Umbrella

Vocabulary

goods
seller

service
exchange

consumer



Vegetables



Puppies



House



B What are goods and services?

To get things we want and need, we use money. We earn money from different types of work. Then we use it to buy **goods**. Goods are things we can touch, like cars and food.

We can use money to pay for **services** too. Services are things people can do for us. When we get a new haircut, a hairstylist provides a service.

Goods and services can be either needs or wants.



Goods



Appliances



Clothes



Furniture

People can use money to buy things.

Services



Plumber



Mechanic



Barber

They can also use money to have other people do things for them.



AT THE FLOWER SHOP



C How do we get the things we need and want?

A **consumer** spends money to buy something. You are a consumer when you buy a new game or new shoes.

A **seller** is the person who sells you the new game or new shoes. You **exchange**, or trade, your money for what you want with the seller. When more people are buying things, sellers make more money. Then they can use that money to buy other things.



Consumer



Seller



Lesson 2 Summary

When we have everything we need, we can sometimes get what we want. We spend money on goods, like shoes, and services, like getting a haircut. When we buy something, we exchange money with a seller.

What We Do with Money

A How do we use our money?

People use money to buy goods and services. People who buy things are called consumers. Consumers buy goods and services that they can use. They buy things from sellers or **producers**.

Producers are people who make or grow things. Look at this picture. Who are the consumers? Who are the producers?



People like to buy all kinds of different things. What would you buy at this market?



Vocabulary

producer
spend

work
fact

income
opinion

save



Singer



B How do we get money?

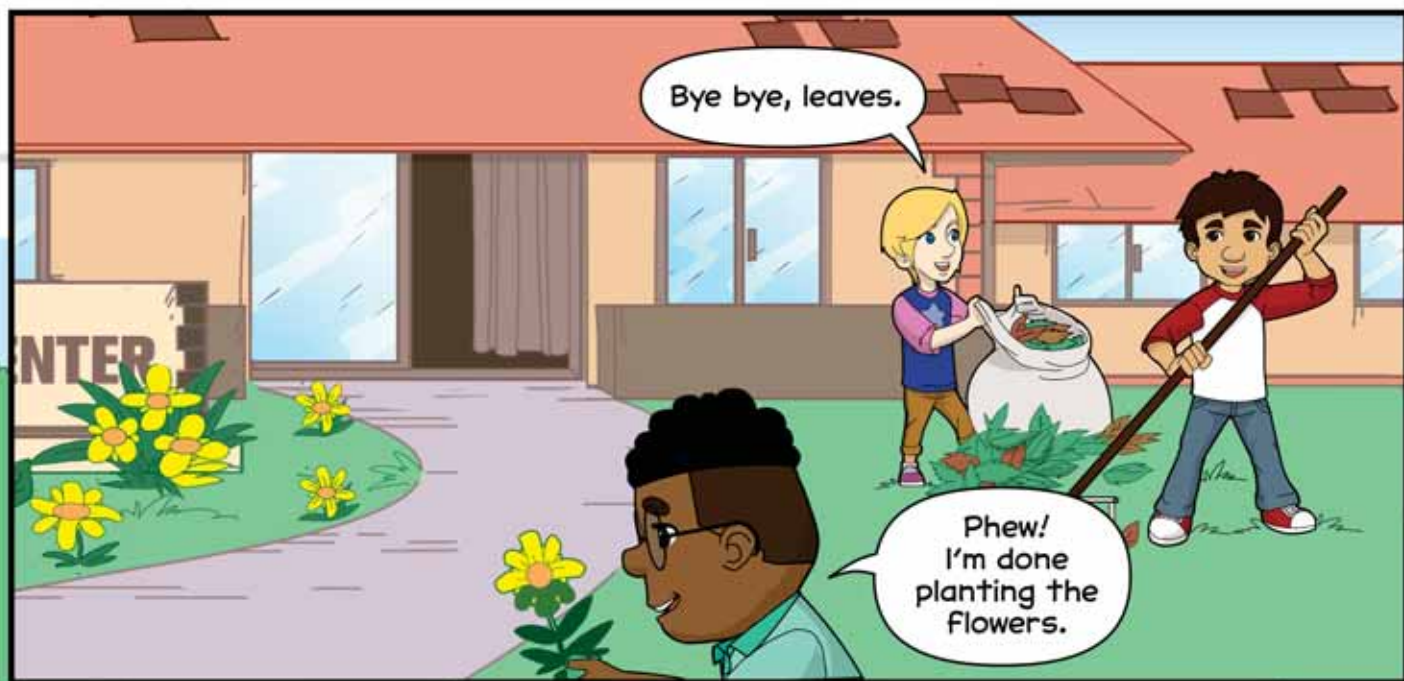
People need money to buy goods and services. People **work** to earn money. Some people work in an office. Others work outside. Some parents work from home. The money people make from work is called **income**. Income is how people pay for what they need and want.

Doctor



Delivery person





C Why do we choose what we choose?



Do you have a piggy bank to save money in?



People make choices because we cannot have everything we want. One choice we make is to spend money or save money. When we **save** money, we keep it in a safe place like a bank. When we **spend** money, we buy what we want or need.

Sometimes price can affect what we do with our money. Peyton wanted a new skateboard, but Peyton did not have enough money. Peyton chose to save money.

Sometimes ads on TV affect our choices too. You might see an ad on TV for a new toy. The ad makes the toy look very fun. After that, you choose to spend your money to buy the toy.





D Fact and Opinion

A **fact** is something that is true. Dogs are animals. That is a fact.

An **opinion** is something that somebody believes. Dogs are the best pets. That is an opinion. You might like cats or birds better than dogs. An opinion is not false. It is just not true for all people. Opinions are personal.



My dog is the best dog in the world!

▶ To decide if something is a fact, ask yourself these questions:

1. Is it true?
2. Can I prove it?



I wear glasses to help me see.



Flowers need sun to grow.



Baseball is fun to play.



Some people work from home.



It's better to buy a skateboard than a soccer ball.

Which statement is a fact and which is an opinion?



Lesson 3 Summary

People use money to buy goods and services.

We get money from working. Some people choose to spend their money. Others save their money to buy something later.

A fact is something that can be proven true. Someone can disagree with an opinion.

Changing Our Neighborhood



Trees



House

A What changes do people make to their land?

Hundreds of years ago, the United States looked different. When people came to America, they built towns near water and where they could grow food. They cut down trees to make room for their towns and farms. They used the wood to build houses.

Building towns changes the **environment**. The environment is the land, air, and water of a place.

Geography is the study of environments all around the world.



Those trees
were cut down to
make a house!

Vocabulary

environment

geography

population

evolve

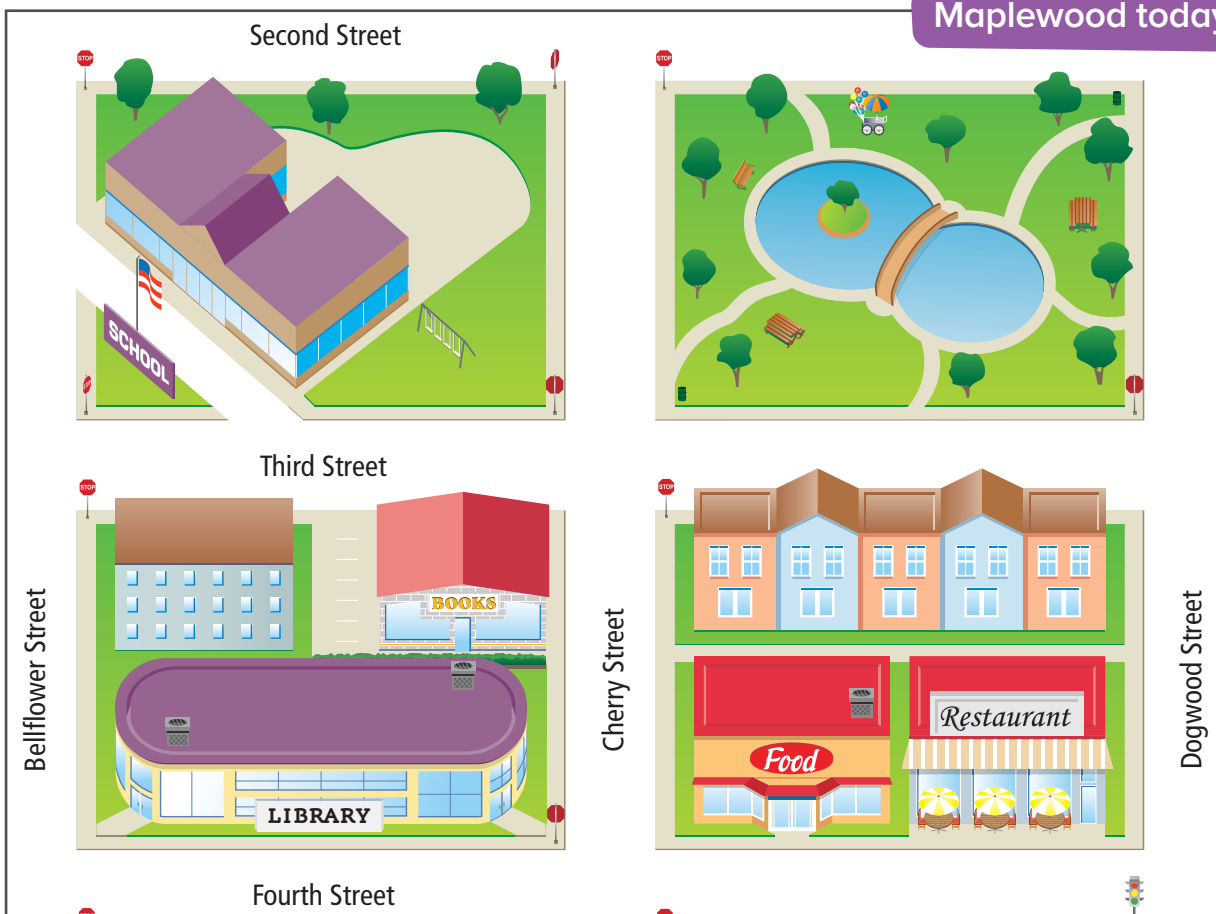
secondary source



Maplewood long ago



Maplewood today



B How do neighborhoods change?

A **population** is all the people that live in an area. Neighborhoods **evolve**, or change, when the population grows. Neighborhoods also evolve when people move in and out of a town. Trees are cleared for buildings. People build parking lots over grassy spaces. They pave roads so more cars can drive through the neighborhood.

Other times, people tear down old houses. A park might stand where homes used to be. A new business might open. New people might want new types of restaurants. They may build new worship centers for themselves.

How has your neighborhood changed?





I am in the middle of a large meadow with lots of flowers. There is a river here, and a large old tree. In the distance, I see mountains and dense forest. It's beautiful here.

~The Explorer



C Primary and Secondary Sources

You already know that a primary source is an original record of a place, event, or time. Primary sources can be pictures, letters, or even movies and TV shows. A primary source must be from a person who lived at that time.

A **secondary source** is a document from somebody who didn't live during that time. An example of a secondary source is a school history book.

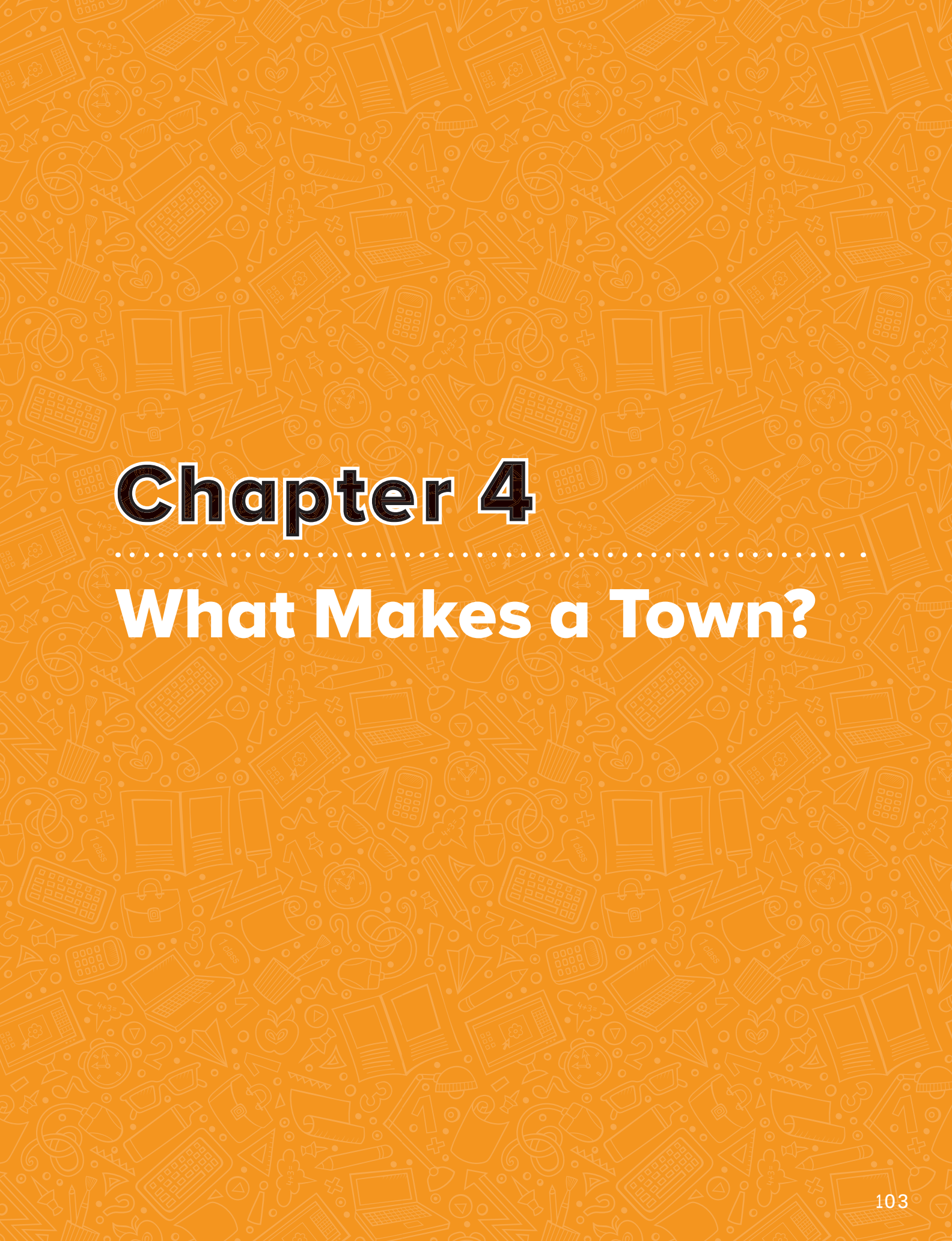
Is Peyton's drawing a primary or secondary source?



Lesson 4 Summary

.....
Neighborhoods change as people move in and out. The land changes as homes and stores are built. Primary sources like maps and pictures can be used to show people how their town once looked years ago. Secondary sources can be created from looking at these primary sources.





Chapter 4

What Makes a Town?

Town Government



Vocabulary

town
citizen

government
democracy

law

A What does a town government do?

A **town** is an area where a large group of people live.

Some people work for the town. They are part of the **government**.

A government is a group of people that decides what is best for the town.

Governments help keep people safe. Governments also make life better for people. They build places like schools and parks.

These services come from the town government. What else do you think a town government might do?





EMPLOYEES MUST
WASH HANDS
BEFORE LEAVING
THE RESTROOM



Towns use signs
to tell people about
laws to follow.

B What are the rules of a town?

People in a town need rules. Towns have special rules called **laws**.

Laws are different from other rules in a few ways. All laws are written down. Laws are written by a government.

Like other rules, some laws keep us safe. Some laws help us get along. Some laws keep us healthy. Can you think of an example of each kind of law?



C How are the laws of a town made?

The town government makes the town's laws. **Citizens**, or the people who live in the town, help make the laws.

The people who live in Maplewood are citizens of Maplewood. In all towns, citizens make the laws. This happens

in the United States because it is a **democracy**. In a democracy, citizens choose leaders and help make laws.

There are two basic ways a town can make laws.

In most towns, citizens vote for the mayor and town council. These people make laws for the town.

In some towns, citizens vote for the laws at a special meeting.

Do you remember what the government does?





Citizens can tell their town's government what they think is important.



Lesson 1 Summary

.....
Town governments make life better for people.

Governments make laws. These laws keep us safe.

Town citizens help make the laws.

Towns Past and Present



Vocabulary

natural resource
main idea

transport
detail

electricity

A Why do people choose to live in certain places?

People have certain needs.

Food, water, and houses are three important ones.

Every town needs to have all three things. Sometimes a town gets what it needs from its own land. Other times people bring in things from another town.

Some towns are close to mountains and rivers. Some towns are flat and easy to build on.



River

Wheat field





B Why did people move to Maplewood in the past?

American Indians used to live in the area that became Maplewood. The soil was good for growing food. The river had fish. Then, 175 years ago, the American government made them move.

John and Molly Cornish came to the area 150 years ago. They came from Europe. They fished in the same river. They used wood from trees to make a cabin. They started a farm.

The wood, river, and soil are **natural resources**. Natural resources are things people use from nature.

Other families came after the Cornishes. They built roads, homes, and even stores. Maplewood was becoming a town.



Water



Farm



C How does a town get goods and services?

All towns need certain goods and services.

Some come from the town itself. The Cornishes grew most of the food they ate. They were producers.

The Cornishes bought things they could not make themselves. Then they were consumers.



A farm produces food.

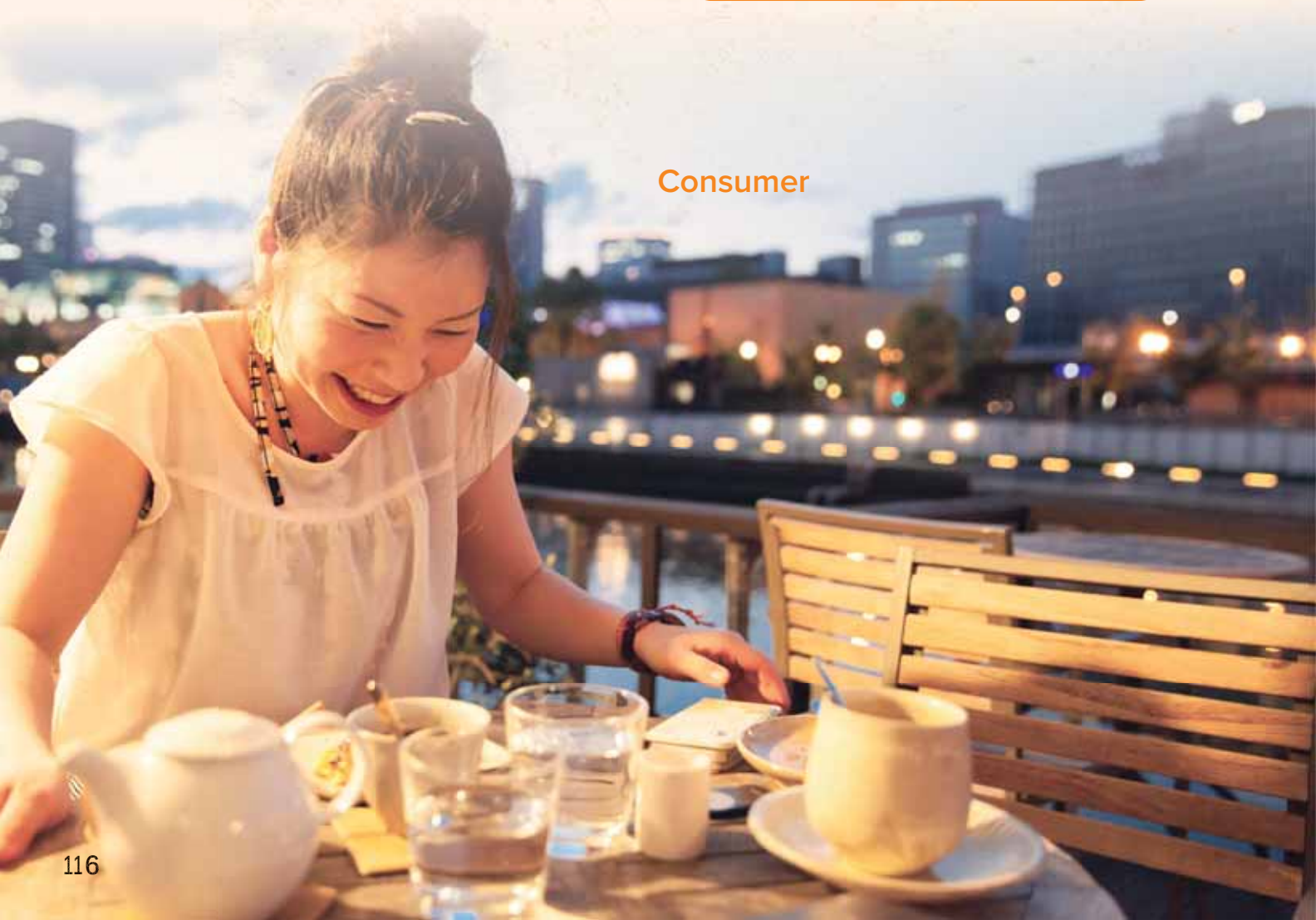
Producer



Transport



Consumer



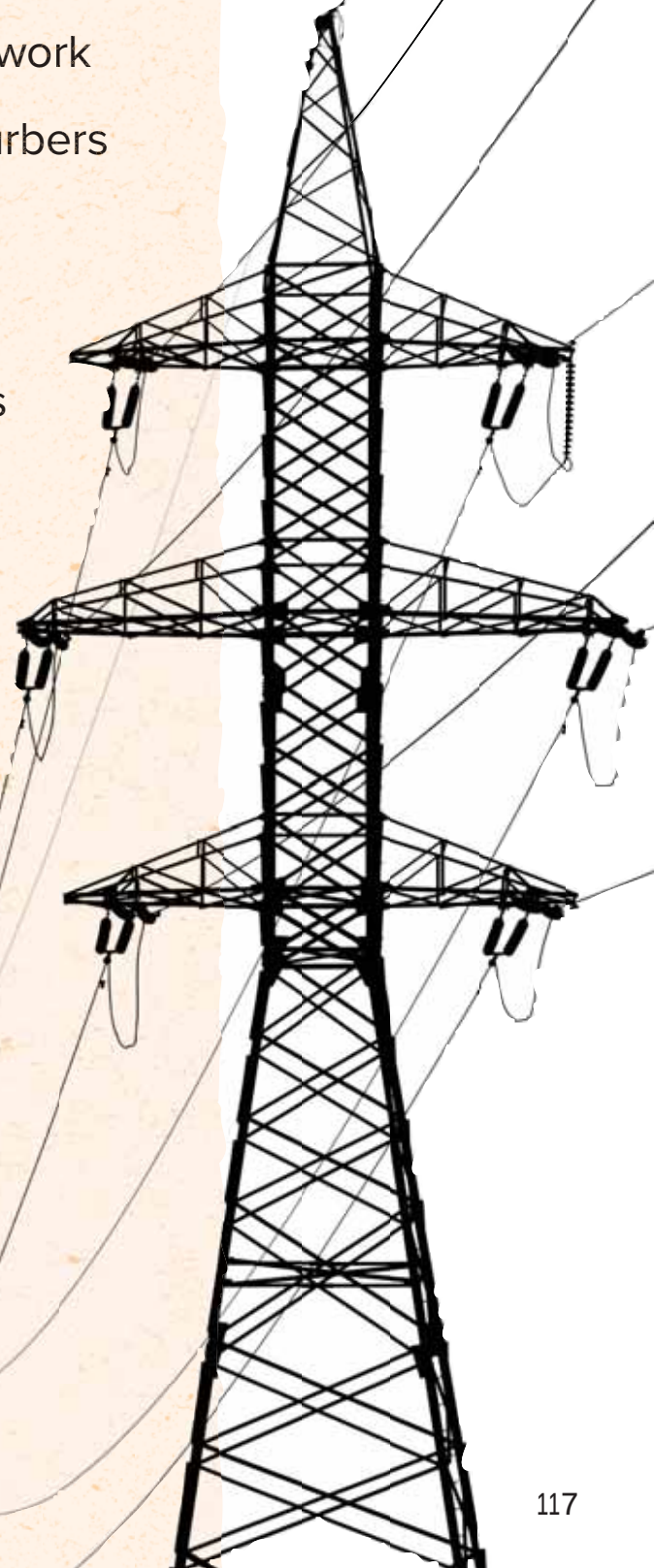
Most goods we use come from somewhere else. People **transport** or move these goods to our town.

Most services come from within the community. Police and firefighters work for the government. Others, like barbers and builders, work for businesses.

Some services come from somewhere else. **Electricity** comes from somewhere else through a wire. Electricity powers our lights and computers.



Electricity
is a service.





D Finding the Main Idea and Details

The **main idea** is what the text is all about. To find the main idea, follow these tips.

1. Read the title. What is the passage about?
2. Look at the first sentence.
Could this be the main idea?
3. Read the passage. What is the writer trying to explain?
4. Read the passage again. Look for **details**. Details support the main idea.
5. Explain the passage in one sentence.



What is the main idea in *Memories of Maplewood*?

Memories of Maplewood

I can't get over how much my neighborhood has changed. A new library is over there. A fire station, a hospital, and a factory are all down the street. My neighborhood grew so much. It used to be farmland outside of town. It's now part of Maplewood!



Lesson 2 Summary

Towns need food, water, and houses. People start towns where they can meet basic needs. It is easier to start a town in a place with many natural resources. Some goods and services can come from the town itself. Other goods and services are transported from other towns.

LESSON 3

Different Towns



Which is like
your town?

Vocabulary

urban

city

rural

suburban

A What are different towns like?

There are three main types of towns.

In **urban** areas, people live close together. People build many tall buildings. An urban area is often called a **city**.

Some towns are a little of each because towns change over time.

In **rural** towns, people live much farther apart. People build farms and smaller buildings.

In **suburban** areas, there are more open spaces than in cities. People mostly build houses in suburban areas.





B Finding Your Town

If you could fly up to the clouds, you would probably see the state where you live. If you move closer to the earth, you can find your county, then your town, and then your neighborhood.

To find your town on a map, try these tips.

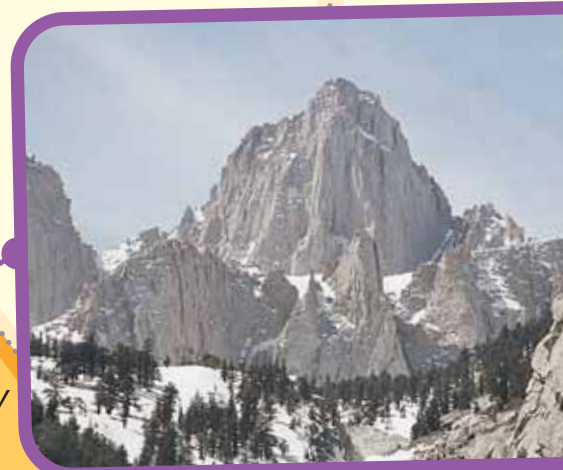
1. Look at a map of your state.
2. Find big places near your town.
 - What symbol shows mountains?
 - What do rivers look like?
 - What symbols show cities?
3. Ask other people to help you. They may see things you missed.



A river is shown by a wavy blue line.



A mountain is shown by a triangle.



A city is shown by a black dot.

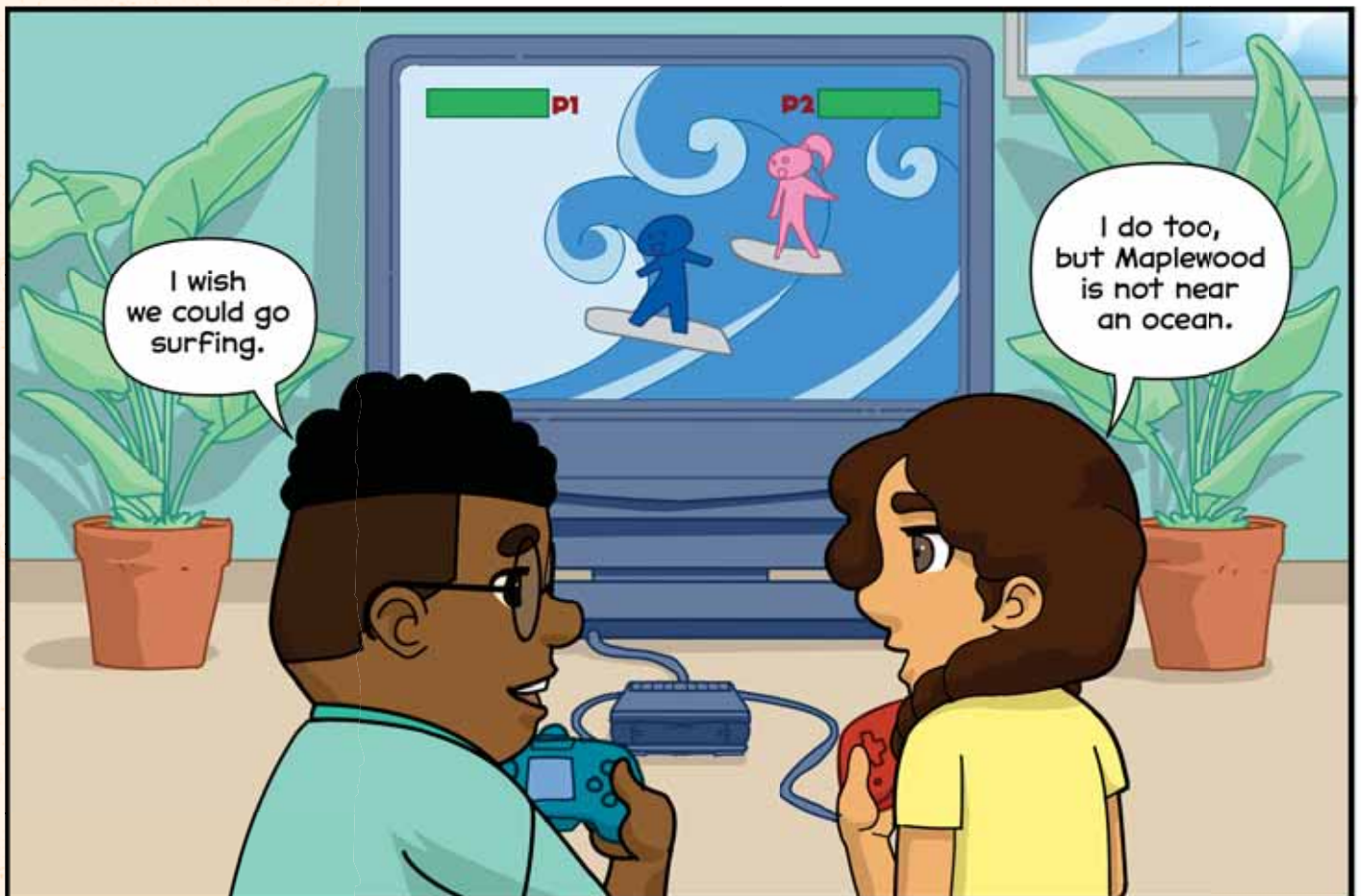




Fish live in the sea. You sometimes need a boat to reach them.

C How do our surroundings affect our lives?

Everything around us makes up our surroundings. In urban areas, surroundings can be streets and tall buildings. In rural areas, surroundings can be trees and rivers. Our surroundings affect the way we work and play.



The tall buildings in cities give people places to work. But not every job can be done in a city! Farmers work in rural areas. Mountains give people places to ski. Oceans give people places to surf.

You can go sledding when there is snow on a hill.



It is easier to see stars when you are far away from a city.



Lesson 3 Summary

Towns can be urban, suburban, or rural. To find your town on a map, look for places nearby that might be on a map. Our surroundings affect the jobs and activities in our town.

Helping Our Town

A How do people help their town?

People can help their town in many ways. You can give food to a food bank, or you can give money to something the town needs.

Citizens can suggest **improvements**. This means they will make their town better. They can plant flowers in parks to make it prettier. They can pick up trash to make it cleaner. The pictures here show other ways people help their town.



Do you know anyone who helps your town?

Vocabulary

improvement

volunteer

sequence

opinion piece



People obey the laws of the town.



People work for free to make their towns better. They are called **volunteers**.



People choose their leaders.



The park was a mess.
First they picked up the papers.
Then they recycled the cans.
After the cans, they cleaned the statue.
At last, the park was clean.

B Using Sequencing

Stories need to be told in a certain order. If they are not, then they do not make sense. This order is called a **sequence**. Sometimes special words show sequence.

Look for special words to show sequence. Some sequence words are first, then, next, after, and last. Can you think of others?



Can you spot the sequence words in Roger's story?

first

then

next

after

last



C Writing Your Opinion

Everyone has opinions. The ideas and thoughts you feel strongly about are your opinions. An **opinion piece** explains why you have such feelings. Here are the steps for writing an opinion piece.

1. State your opinion clearly. What is the issue? What do you think about it?
2. Explain your reason for that opinion.
3. Give examples.
4. Remind the reader of your opinion.



What do you feel strongly about?



The park got a new statue.
Do you think that was a good idea?



No. I think the park
needs a playground. We
need a place to play.

Yes. I like the
statue. It shows our
town's history.



Lesson 4 Summary

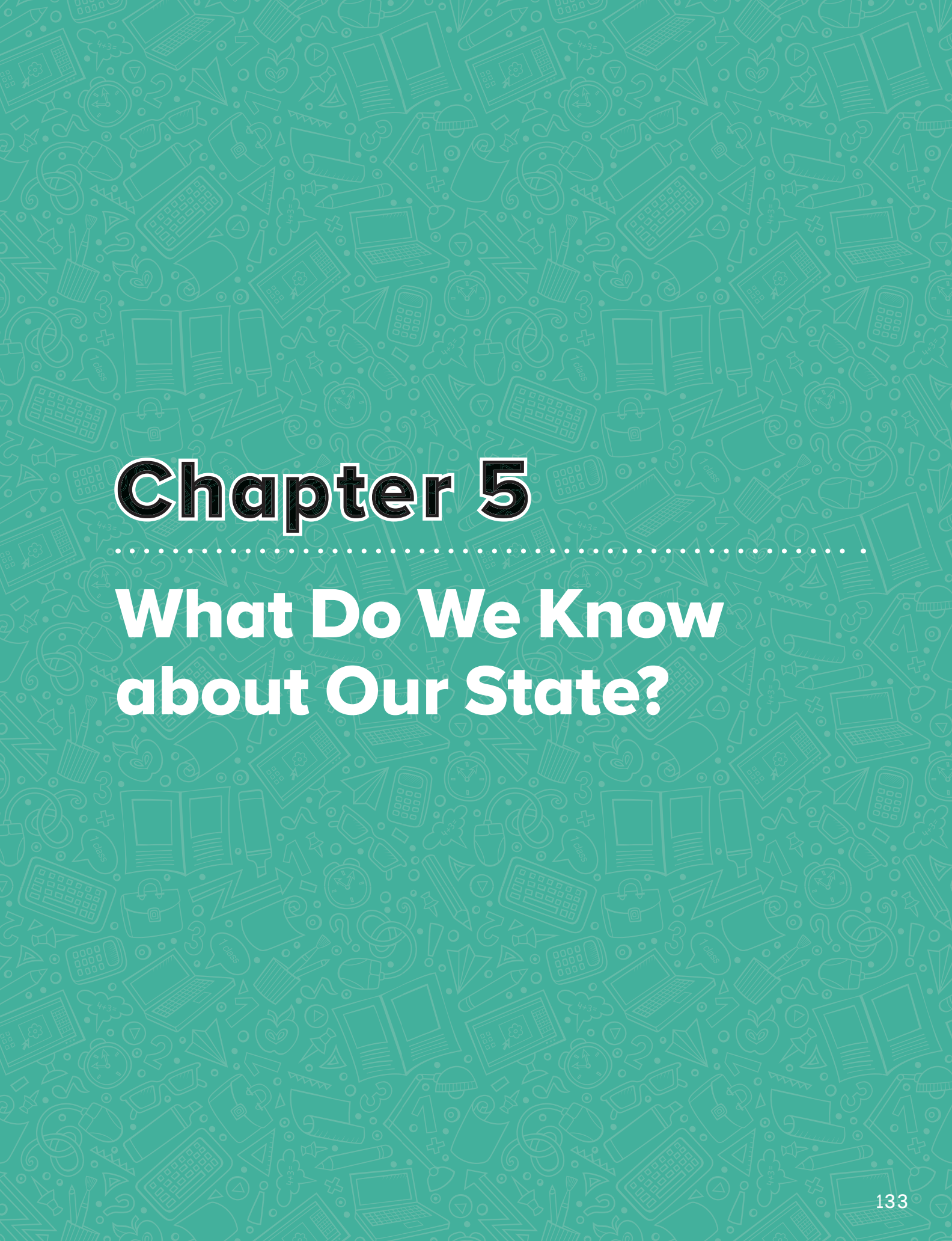
People help their town by suggesting improvements.

When you tell a story, tell the events in the order that they happened. When you give an opinion, say why you feel that way.



We're going to the state park!





Chapter 5

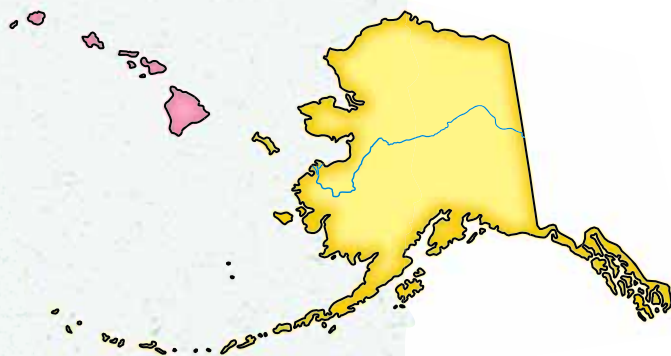
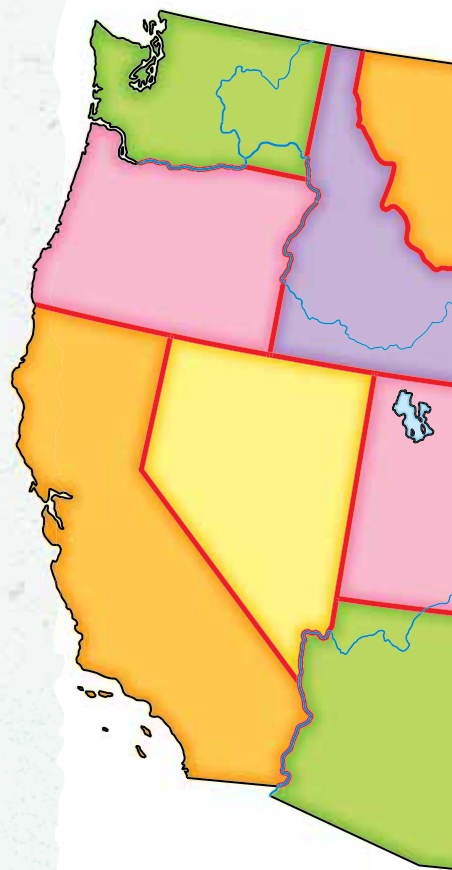
What Do We Know about Our State?

Places in a State

A What is a state?

A **state** is an area of land that shares the same government and resources. If you look at a map of the United States, you can see 50 states. Each state has a clear **border**. A border is a line on a map separating two areas.

States can be many sizes. Rhode Island is the smallest state. Alaska is the largest state. The state with the most people in the United States is California. Almost 40 million people live there!



Vocabulary

**state
plain**

**border
symbol**

**natural feature
state seal**

The border line is on the map, but there is no line at the edge of your state in real life. Signs show when you have reached a state border.



Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah meet at a place known as the Four Corners. You can stand in all four states at the same time!



Mountains are steep and rocky.



It is fun to play in the sand and water at a beach.

B What natural features does a state have?

Natural features are parts of the environment like rocks, soil, and streams. They are natural, and they are not made or built by people.

The United States has many different natural features. Some states, like Montana, have big mountains. Mountains stand higher than the land around them.

Plains are flat or slightly rolling natural features. Kansas is largely made up of plains.

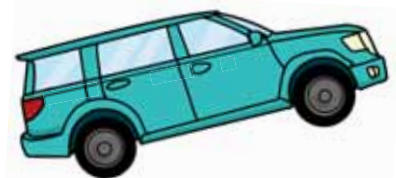
Other states, like Minnesota, have many lakes. All states have at least a few rivers.

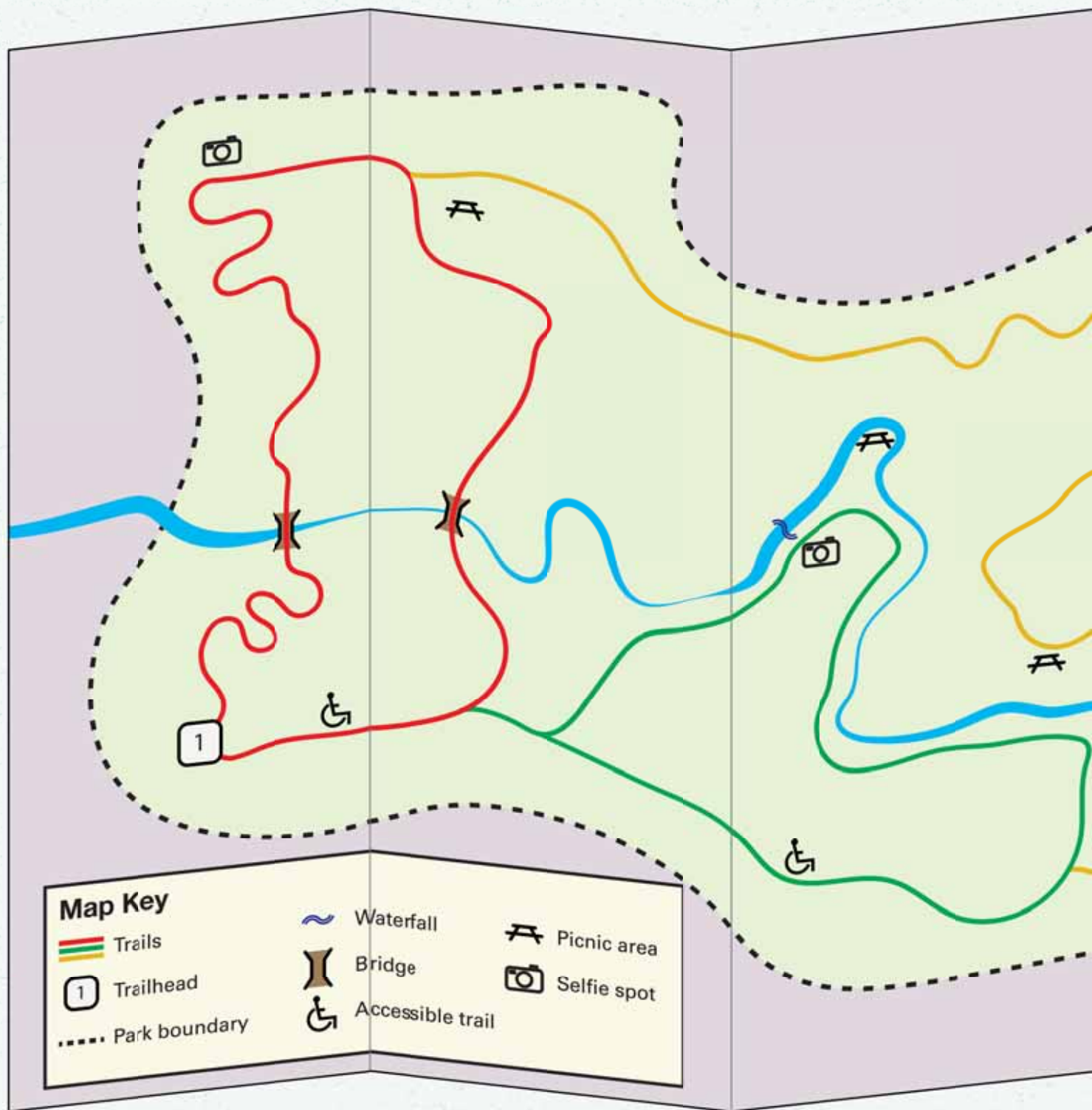


Forests have many trees.



The Great Plains is a big area of flat land.



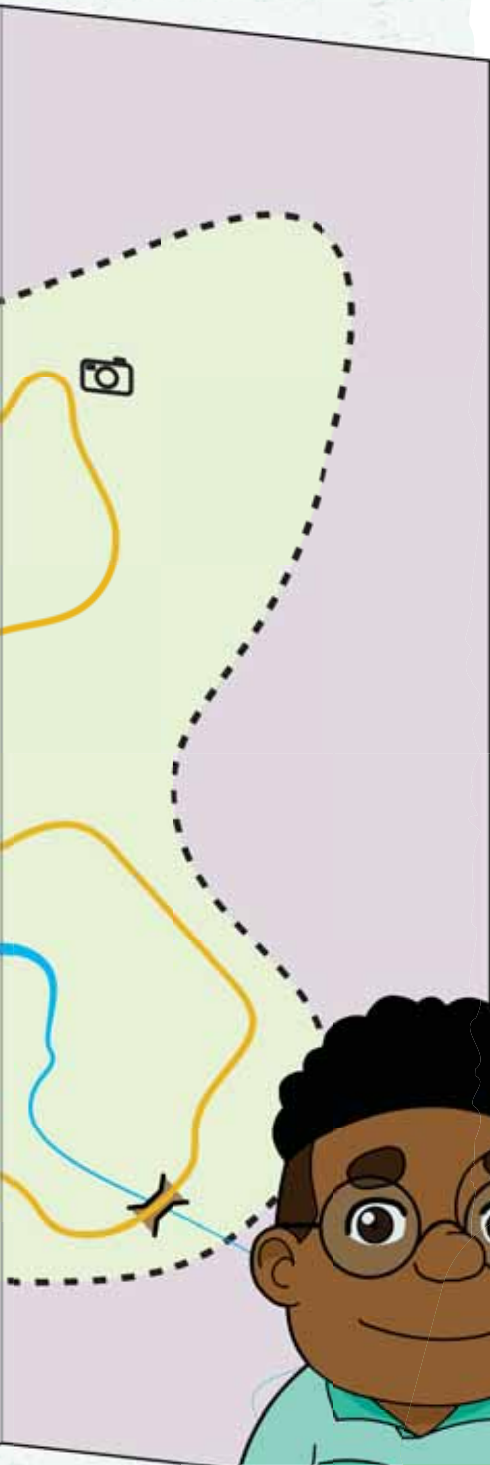


C How does a map show a state's features?

Maps use **symbols** to show important places. Sometimes symbols look something like the place they are showing. For example, water features are shown as blue.

Other times, map symbols do not look anything like what they are in the real world. Cities are shown as circles and stars. Cities are not those shapes.

A map key shows what the different symbols mean.



How do I get to the waterfall?



State seal



State flower
of Alaska

D What symbols represent our state?

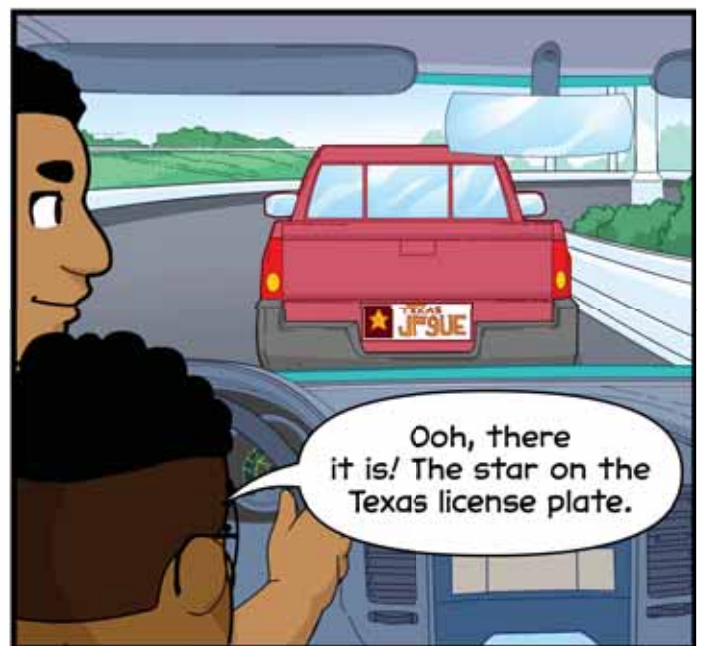
Every state is special. Every state wants to show that it is special. One way that states show that they are special is by their symbols.

One important symbol is the state flag. Every state has its own flag.

Do you know what your state flag looks like?

Also, every state has a **state seal**. The state seal has symbols that show important things about the state. The seal is used on important state papers.

State birds and state flowers also show what makes each state special. Discover your state bird and flower. Find out why they were selected for your state.



Lesson 1 Summary

A state is an area of land with shared laws and resources. States have many natural features, including mountains and plains. Some maps show the different natural features of each state. States have symbols to represent them.

Government of the State



Vocabulary

state government

governor

constitution

local government

point of view

A What do state governments provide?

A **state government** is made of men and women who make laws for the state.

A **governor** leads the state government.

The state government makes sure its citizens are safe. It makes sure there are enough police officers. It makes sure there are enough hospitals.

State governments are responsible for state highways and parks. They build roads and make laws about speed limits.

State governments make sure children have schools to go to.

How has your state government helped you?



B What is the difference between local and state government?

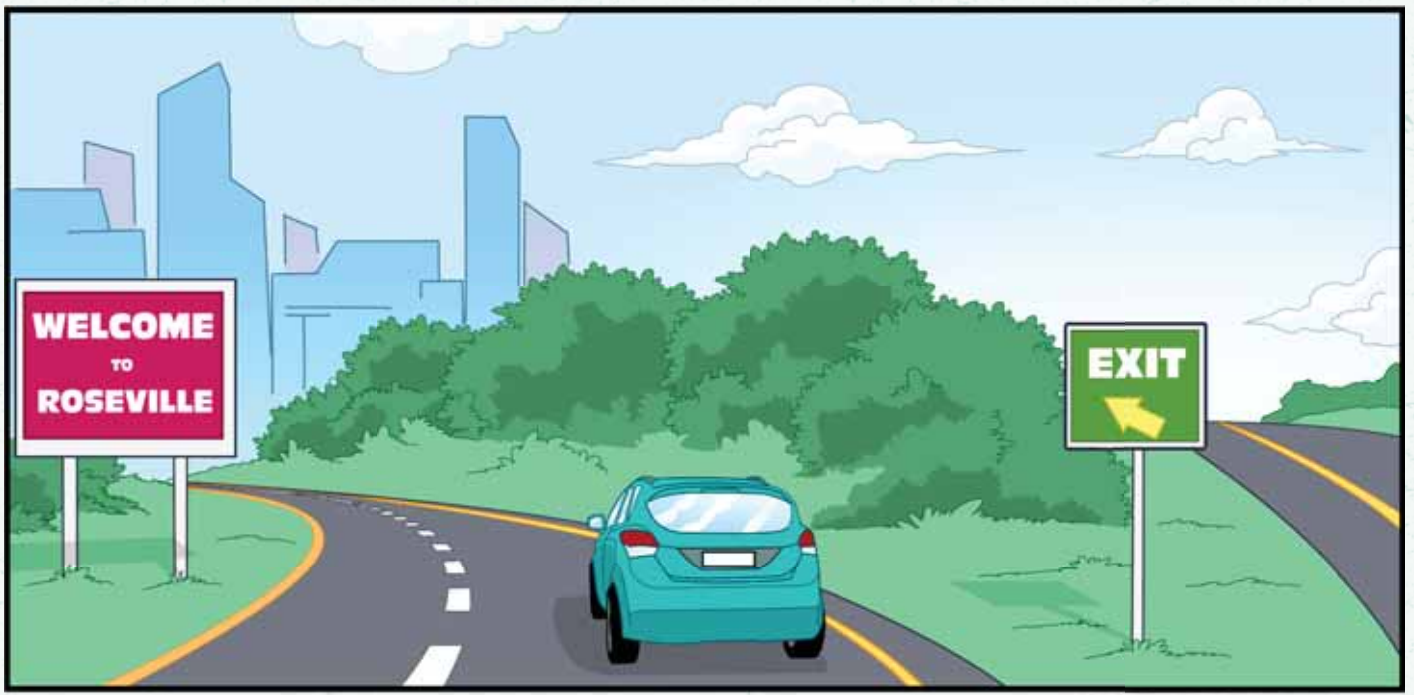
Each state has a **constitution**. A state constitution is a written document saying the laws of that state. It tells what the government will provide and what citizens can do. It also divides power between state and **local government**.

Local government is the government of a town, city, or county. It can decide what types of buildings are allowed in a community. It might enforce how long a park can stay open during a day.

A state government handles larger problems. It builds roads between towns. It can protect streams and rivers.

Parents and children can go to meetings and suggest ideas on how to make schools or businesses better.





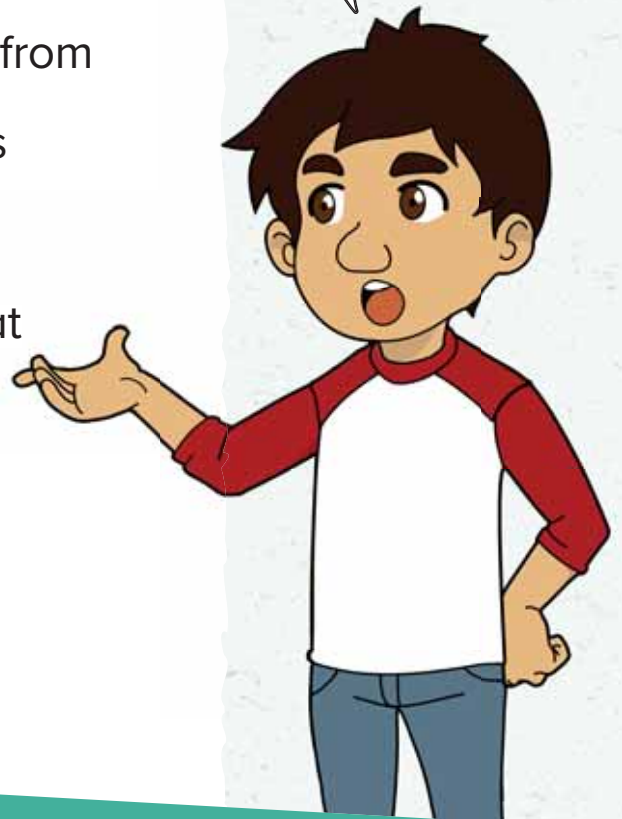


C Comparing Different Points of View

People often look at the same thing in different ways. Every person has a different **point of view** or way of looking at things. Your point of view comes from the events in your life. These events shape the way you think.

In the story, the friends say what they think about road trips. That is each person's point of view. Peyton thinks Roger is bored. Leena thinks Roger is having fun.

Why does each person think this?



Lesson 2 Summary

State governments help keep people safe and healthy. State governments make laws for the entire state. Towns can make rules to make their towns better. Understanding point of view helps to understand differences better.

Economy of the State



A How do towns in the state work together to provide goods?

Each town has different types of resources. Towns can share and trade so people in the state can get what they need.



Some towns have natural resources like fruit, water, and metals found in nature. These materials can be transported to other towns that need them.



Some towns make different equipment. Computers and computer parts are made by companies in San Jose, California. These companies sell these parts to other companies that do even more with computers. This provides jobs for the people of California.

Vocabulary

human resource
graph

capital resource
informational text

chart

A person who works is a **human resource**. Examples of human resources are pilots, bakers, teachers, and construction workers. People work all over the state. Sometimes there is one airport for many towns. Sometimes there is one college for many towns.

People use special tools to do their jobs. A pilot needs a plane, which is made of many parts. A baker needs an oven. An oven has many parts. These tools, and the money used to pay for them, are called **capital resources**.





B Using Charts and Graphs

More people live in Roseville now than in the past. The city is bigger than it used to be. We can show this information in different ways.



Charts organize words and numbers.

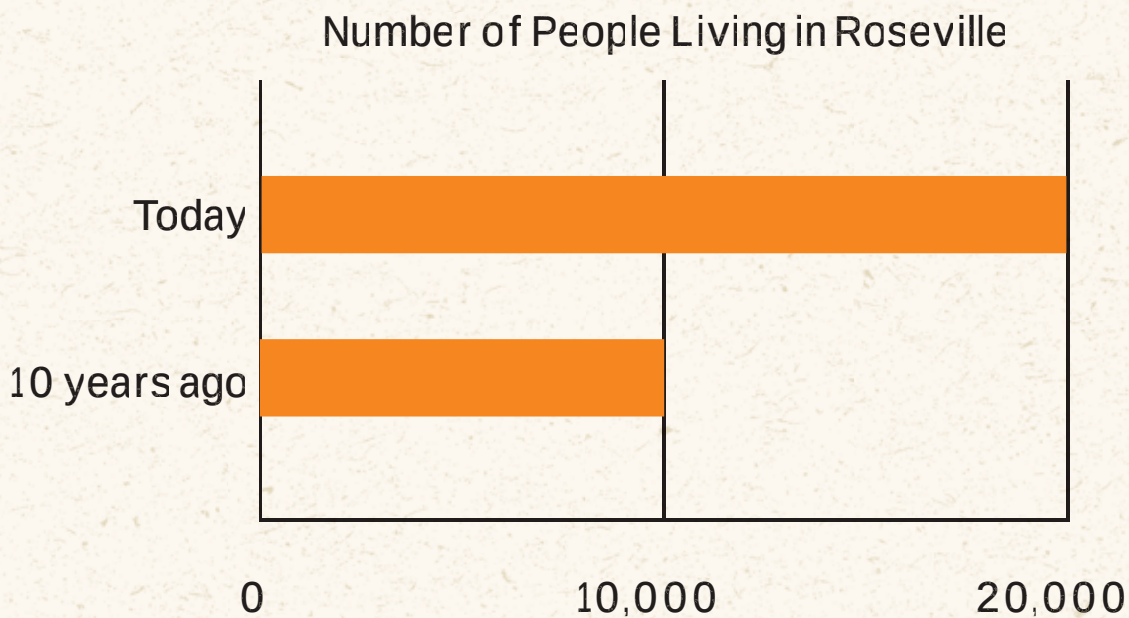
This makes facts easier to read.

Year	People Living in Roseville
10 years ago	10,000
Today	20,000



This chart lists the number of people who live in Roseville.

Graphs are a type of chart. They show the number or amount of things.



In this graph, it is easy to see that more people live in Roseville now than in the past. This graph is called a bar graph. Can you guess why?



C Writing Informational Texts

An **informational text** teaches the reader something new. It gives facts about a topic. Use the following steps to write an informational text:



1. Create a question to draw your reader in. For example, why is the park crowded?
2. Provide the answer using new information your reader might not know.
3. State another fact about your topic.
4. You can give an example for your reader. This will help them understand the information you are giving them.
5. Write a finishing sentence. This will repeat your main idea.



Lesson 3 Summary

Towns use resources to make goods. They sell these goods to other places.

Charts and graphs can help people understand information. You can write an informational text to teach a reader something new.

Our State's History

A How do we learn about history?

You already know about primary and secondary sources. These sources teach us about how people once lived.

Oral histories are stories that are told by people about past events. For example, your grandparents might tell you a story about their school days. This would be an oral history.

Biographies also teach us about history. A biography tells the story of how somebody lived.



Books



Oral history

Vocabulary

oral history
research

biography
technology

artifact
plot

Sometimes we can learn about history by reading fiction or watching movies that show another time. This can give us some idea of what life was like. However, the story may not be totally true.

Another way to learn about history is to examine an **artifact**. An artifact is a tool or object used by people from the past. You can study artifacts to see how people once lived.

Artifacts



These
arrowheads
were used by
people long
ago!





B Researching as a Team

The growing city of Roseville is near the state park. The friends want to learn what happens to the city and state park as more people live near there. When we **research**, we read new information and learn from it.

The friends will work together to research. To work as a team, everyone has a specific job. Roger will interview park rangers. Peyton will look online for ideas. Leena will find books about Roseville at the library. Carlos and Minar will take notes.

Then they will all work together to write an informational text about the changes in Roseville and the park.



We can do a lot when we work together!



Long ago



150 years ago



Today



C What was our state like long ago?

States change over time. Different people move into an area and bring their own culture, like their languages and types of homes. Over time, other people move into the area and change the way of life.

Other changes happen because of **technology**. Technology is an invention that can solve a problem. Think of the first people to live in your state. How did they prepare food? They did not have microwaves or blenders. Most likely, cooking is easier now than it was for those who lived hundreds of years ago.

Look at the pictures. How is your life different from the people in these pictures?





D Writing a Narrative

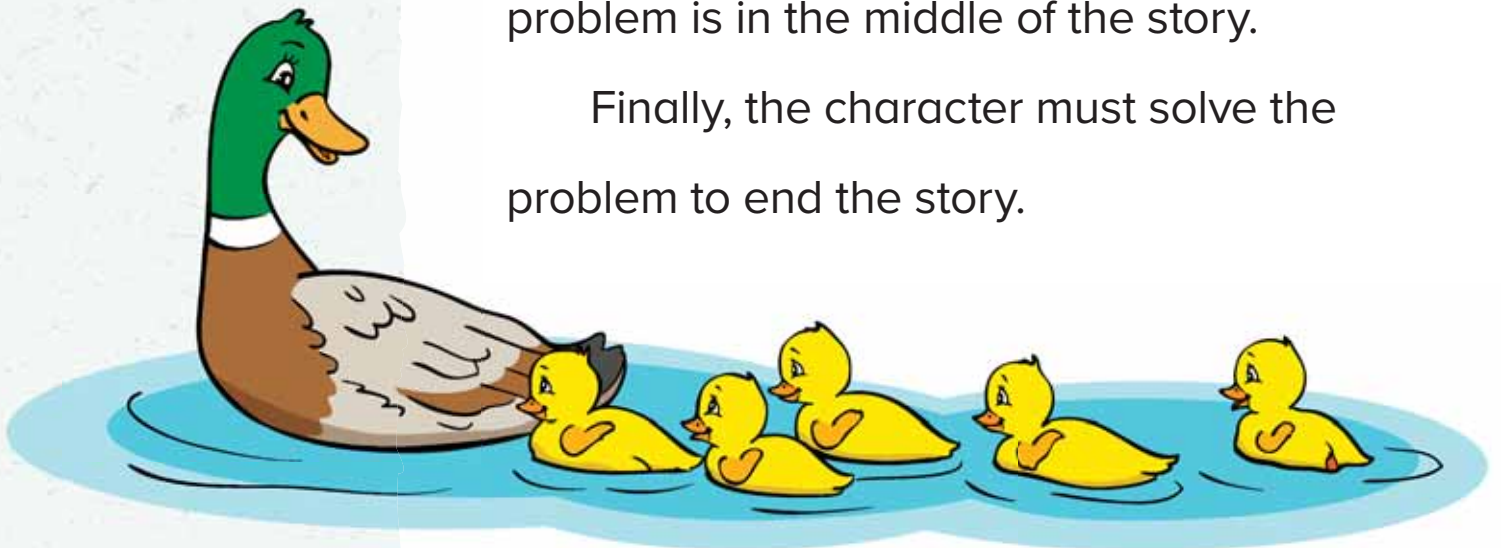
Roger is writing a story about visiting the state park. He wants to help solve the problem of so many people visiting the park. He is writing a narrative story.

First, he makes up a **plot**, or the order of events in a story.

Then, he decides on a main character and the place of his story. The main character and place are described at the beginning.

To make the story work, the main character needs to have a problem. The problem is in the middle of the story.

Finally, the character must solve the problem to end the story.



Main character and place

Roger Ranger is a park ranger. Roger works at the state park. He is brave.

Problem

The park has so many visitors! This is good, but it is a problem for the ducks. If there are too many people, it is hard for the ducks to walk across the path to the pond.

Solution

Roger Ranger decides to put a Caution: Duck Crossing! sign along the path. Now, when people see the ducks crossing, they wait. They do not want to hurt the ducks.

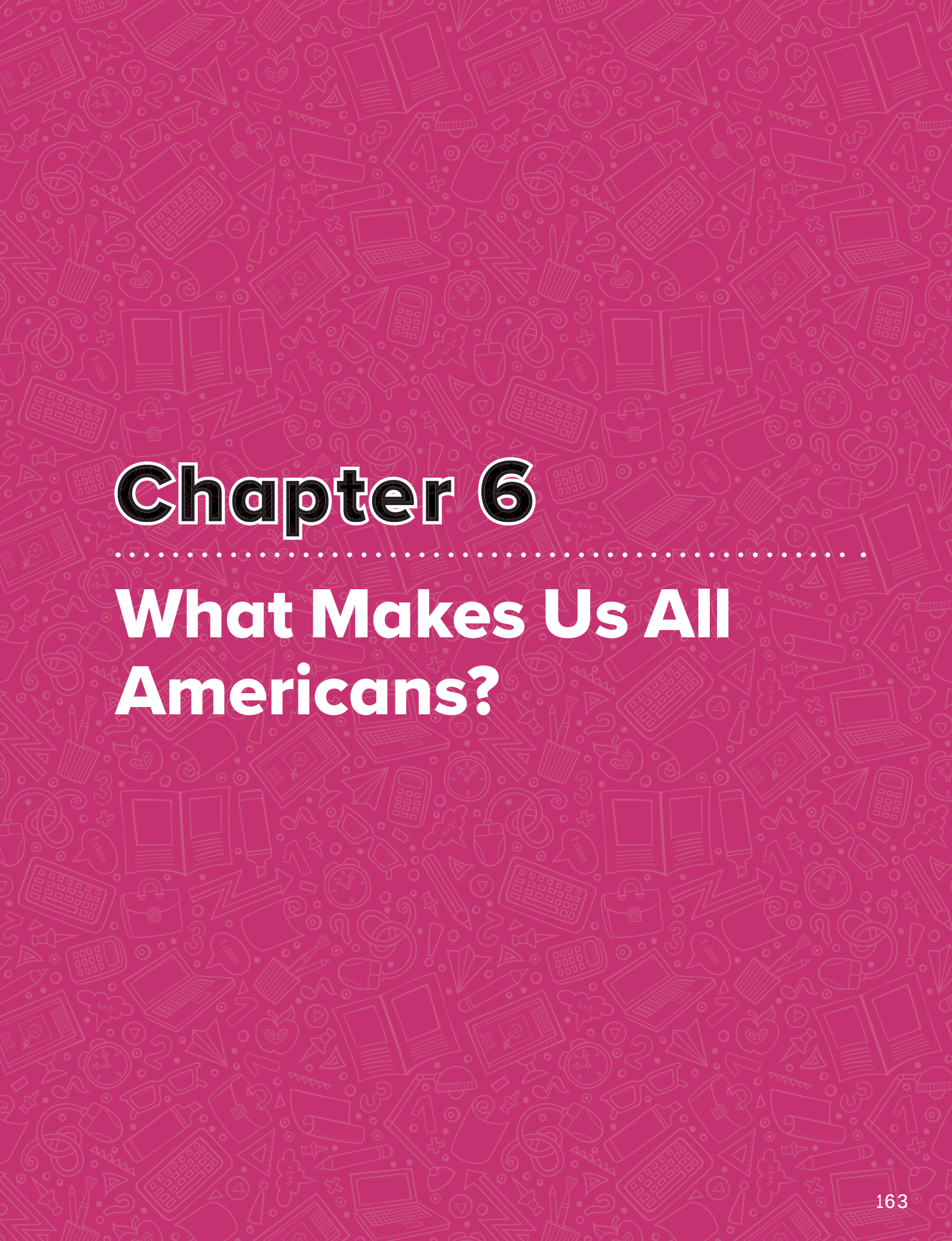


Lesson 4 Summary

.....
You can use oral histories and artifacts to learn about history. Places change over time. Nature causes some of these changes. Other changes are caused by people.

Writing a narrative is telling a story. The plot has a beginning, middle, and end.





Chapter 6

What Makes Us All Americans?

Our Country's Government



Vocabulary

freedom
president

equal rights
Congress

national

A What does everyone have in common?

In the United States, citizens have **freedom**. We have the right to think and speak our opinions.

Americans have different cultures. We have the right to celebrate our differences.

In the United States, people have **equal rights**. We all have the same chance to live and work. We all have the same chance to vote.

In the United States, citizens vote for leaders to make decisions. These leaders follow the Constitution. The Constitution is the set of laws agreed on by the United States.



This document is part of the Constitution. To learn more, go to page 247.

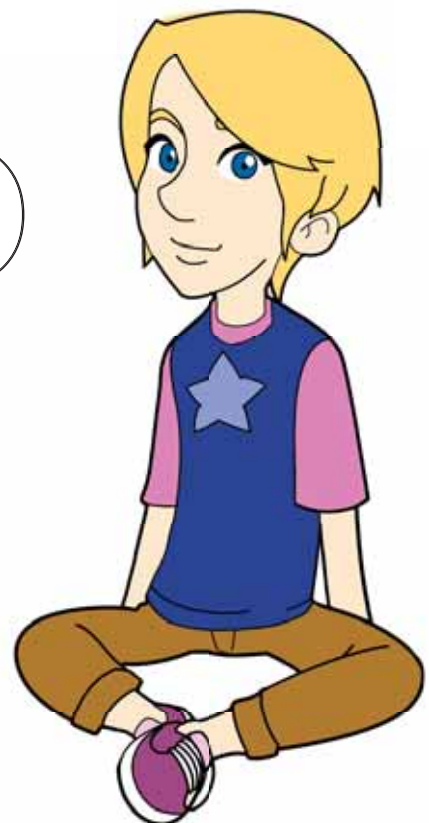
B Who runs the national government?

The **national** government is the government of our country. *National* means something that is for the entire country.

The national government is in charge of the whole country. It is led by three different groups of people. They are known as the three branches of government.



Nation is another word for country.



Executive Branch

The **president** of the United States leads one branch. The president is elected by the whole country. This branch makes sure the laws are being followed. The president is also in charge of the military.



The president lives and works here.

Legislative Branch

Congress writes laws that the country must follow. Members of Congress are elected by the voters in their state.



Congress meets here.

Judicial Branch

The courts make sure the laws of the country are fair. Judges are chosen to work in the courts.



Judges make decisions here.

C How are national and state governments alike and different?

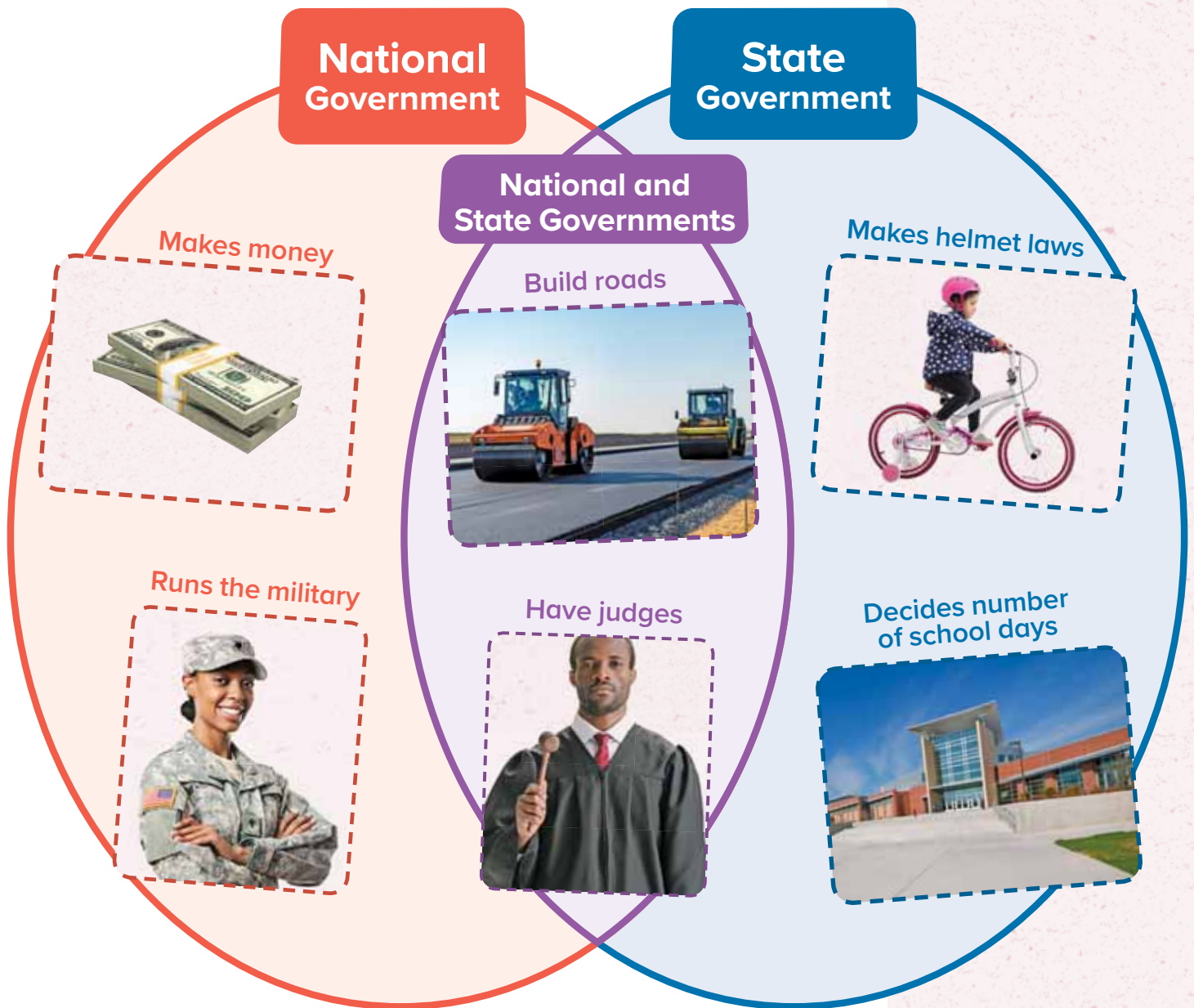
The United States Constitution puts the national and state governments in charge of different things. But these governments are alike in some ways. Both have three branches of government. Citizens vote for leaders of both. They have to work together to make sure that laws protect all the people.

National and state governments are different in some ways too. The national government controls the military. It works with other countries to make sure the world is safe.

State governments make laws only for their state. Helmet laws and number of school days in a year are decided in each state.

Should I get a job with the state or national government?





Lesson 1 Summary

Americans share the belief that all people should be free and equal. Our government has three branches. The Constitution divides power between the national and state governments.

Land of the United States

A What is weather like in the United States?

Weather is what happens outside at a certain time. It includes the temperature of the air. It also includes the amount of water in the air. When there is a lot of water in the air, it is **humid**.

Many things affect how hot or cold a place is. Higher places like mountains are colder than lower places.

The United States is very large. When you travel north to south, the air gets warmer. This is why winter in northern states can be very cold, but winter in the south can be warm.

Winter in California



Vocabulary

weather
settle

humid

region



Winter in Kentucky



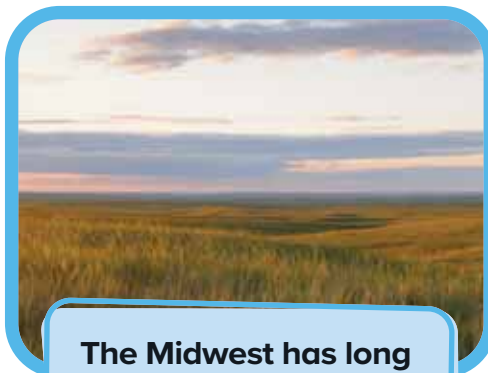
Winter in New York



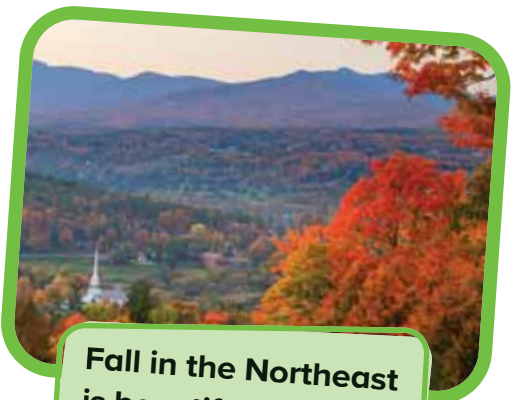
Winter in Florida



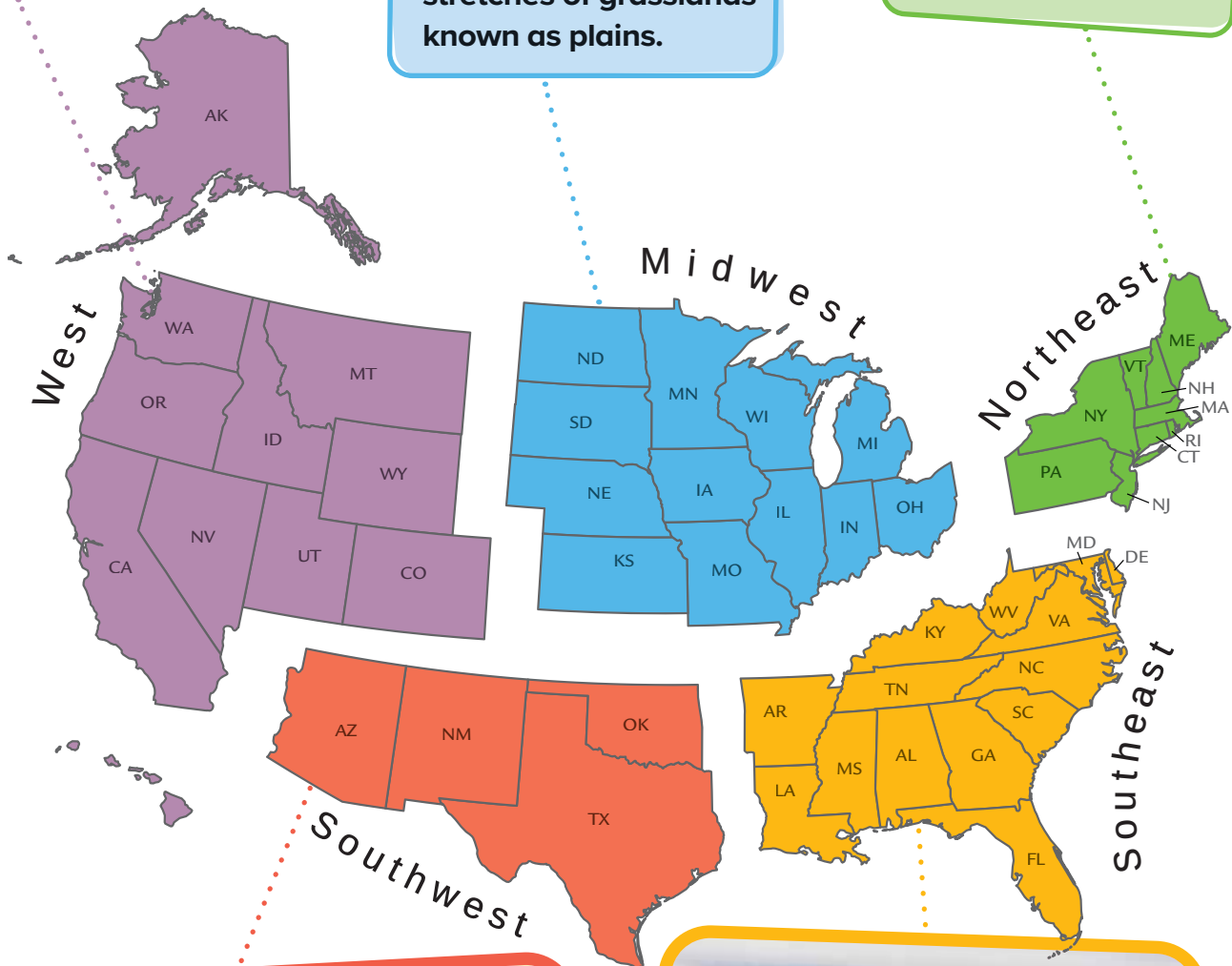
The beaches in the West are famous.



The Midwest has long stretches of grasslands known as plains.



Fall in the Northeast is beautiful.



The Grand Canyon is a key feature of the Southwest.



The Southeast is known for its humid weather.

B What are different parts of the United States like?

The United States is divided into **regions**. Regions describe many states that are alike in weather, geography, and culture.

The Northeast is the smallest region. Snow falls in the winter.

The Southeast has hot and humid summers. Hurricanes often hit these states.

The Midwest has a lot of farmland. These states have humid summers and snowy winters.

The Southwest has deserts, but parts can be very humid.

The West is the largest region. It has mountains and deserts. Alaska and Hawaii are part of this region.

What's the weather like in your state?



C How did the first people live on this land?

The first people who lived here probably came from Asia thousands of years ago.

Many of the first people **settled** near rivers and lakes. If the land had what they needed, they could stay in one place. Other groups moved from place to place, following animals or better weather.



Native peoples used natural resources for food, shelter, clothing, and transportation.



Totem poles were made from wood and told the story of a family.

In winter, people hunted birds and other animals. In spring, they ate berries and caught fish. In summer, they planted crops.

Skin and furs from the animals were turned into clothing. Mud was made into clay. Clay was used to make homes. Other homes were made from trees and animal skins.



A longhouse was a type of home made of trees.



Lesson 2 Summary

There is different weather in different parts of the United States. The country has many regions. The first people here used the resources from the land.

People of the United States



Vocabulary

explorer

colonist

analyze

founder

current event

A What new people arrived in America?

People living in Europe heard about North America. They sailed ships across the ocean to get there. They thought they could find gold and silver. These travelers from Europe were called **explorers**.

After the explorers, more people came from England, France, and Spain. They were **colonists**. A colonist is a person who goes to live in a new land that is controlled by their home country.

Colonists brought their language, beliefs, and food recipes with them. They built towns that became cities.



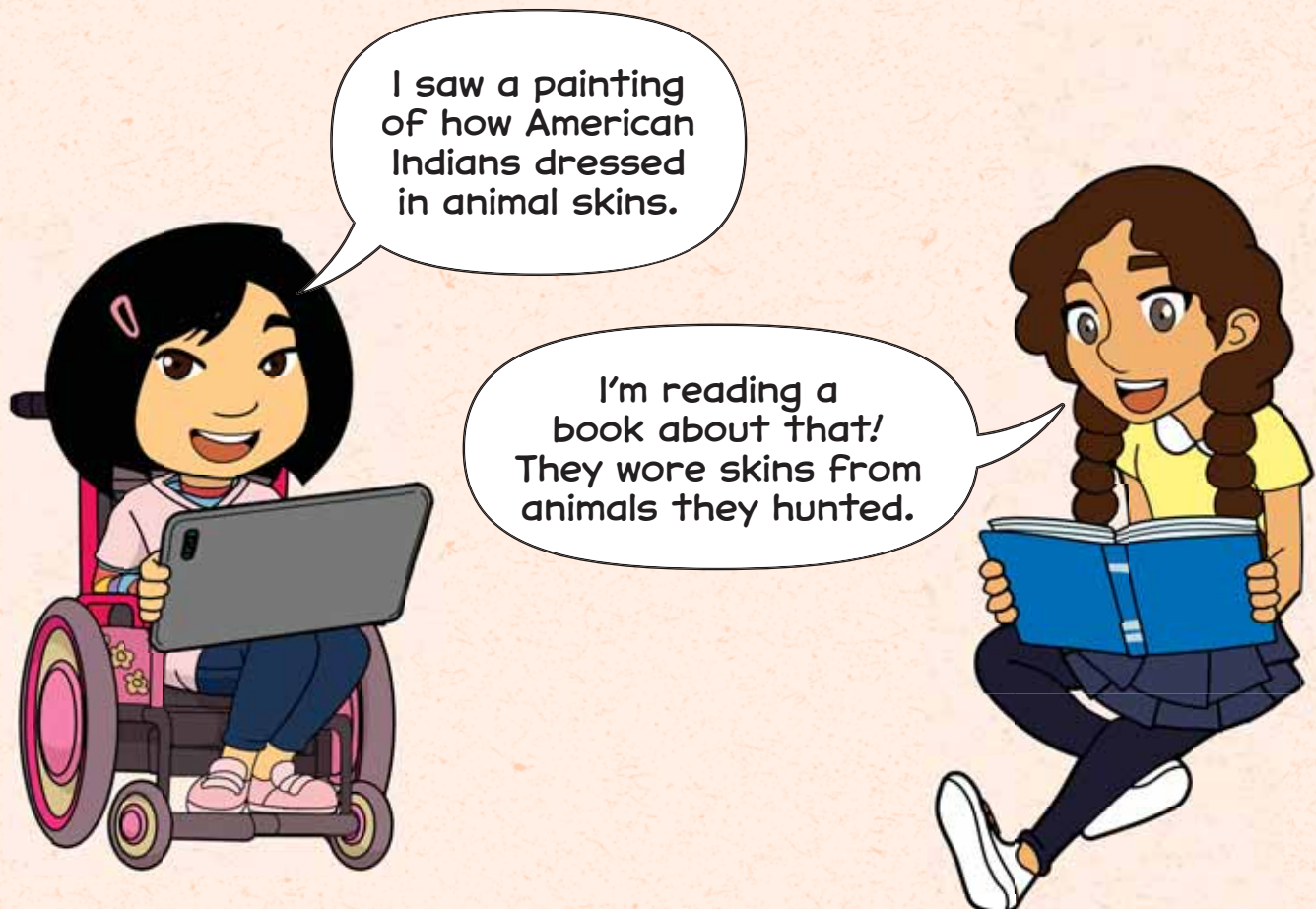
Colonial life



B Analyzing Sources

We learned that there are all kinds of sources. A source can be a written document. A source can be a picture or a book or even a movie.

Looking at more than one source on the same topic is important. You can compare the information to see how it is alike and different.



Follow these steps:

1. Look at and read each source.
2. Understand the main point of each source.
3. **Analyze** the source. This means to think carefully about what you are looking at.

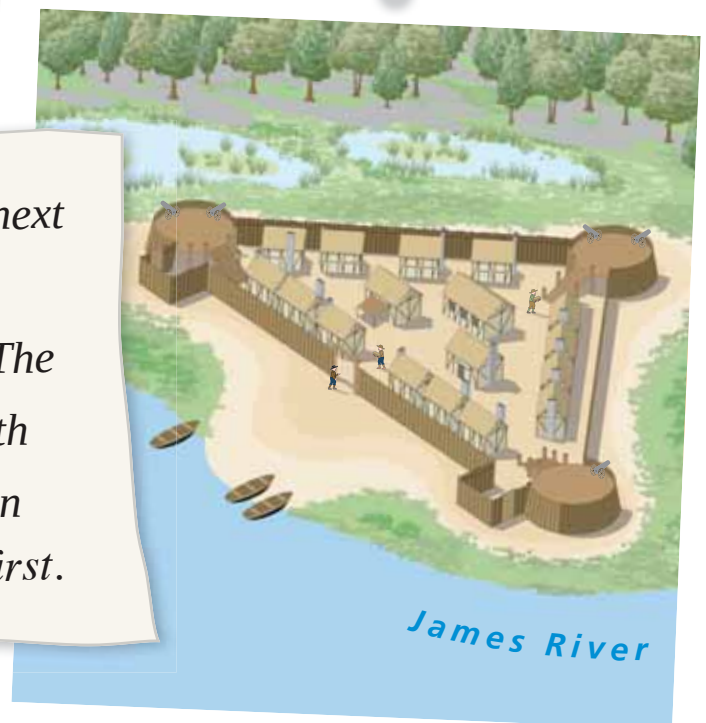
Think about what information is the same.

Think about how the information is different.

After you analyze, you will understand how each source might have a different point of view.

Jamestown

The fort at Jamestown was built next to the James River. Inside, there were small houses and gardens. The people who lived there traded with local American Indians, but life in Jamestown was very difficult at first.

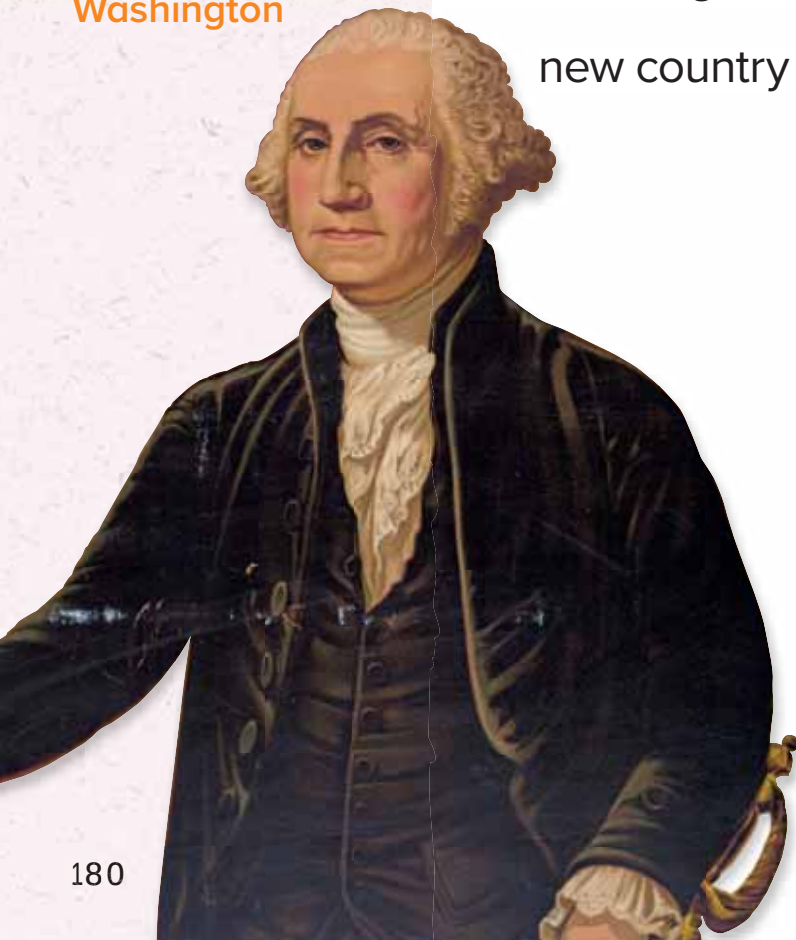


C What can we learn from the lives of important Americans?

Learning about important Americans can help us understand our country. We can learn why our families live the way we do.

The people that created the United States government are known as the **founders** of our country. Founders are people who start or build something new. One of the founders was George Washington. He wanted to make sure the new country was strong enough to last.

George
Washington



Great leaders make lives better for all Americans. Some improve the way our government works. Others explore new worlds or help preserve nature.

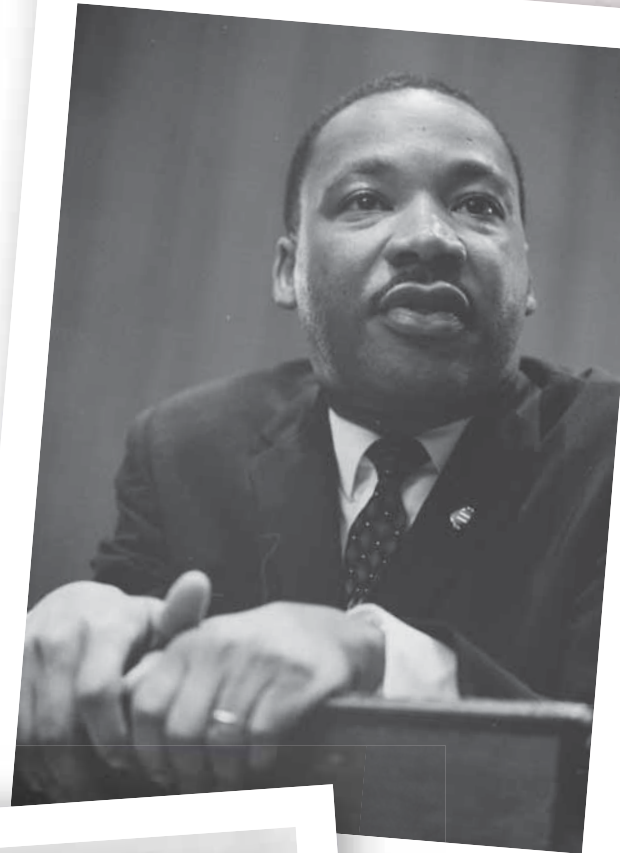
Other Americans like Susan B. Anthony and Martin Luther King Jr. fought for equal rights. They wanted to make sure women and African Americans had the same rights as every other American.

Learning about important Americans helps us understand **current events**. Current events are things that are happening in the present.

Why does learning about the past help us understand what is happening today?



Martin Luther
King Jr.



Susan B.
Anthony





D Making Connections

Making connections between things sometimes helps us understand information better. It also helps us remember information.

When you see, hear, or read something, ask yourself some questions.

What information am I getting?

Have I heard about this before?

What does this remind me of?

Who do I know that thinks the same or differently?



I remember Martin Luther King Jr. from Black History Month.

My grandma told me about him!





What do you think of when you see this picture?



Lesson 3 Summary

Explorers and colonists arrived early in America's history. We can look closely at more than one source to learn about history.

Learning about important Americans helps us understand our country.

American Patriotism

Saying the Pledge of Allegiance



A Why do we say the Pledge of Allegiance?

You already know a pledge is a promise. **Allegiance** means loyalty. The Pledge of Allegiance is a promise to be loyal to our country.

To say the Pledge of Allegiance is a way to show respect for our country. It is also a way to feel proud about our country.

When we stand and face the flag, we place our hands over our hearts. If people are wearing hats, they take their hats off and place them over their hearts.

What do you think of when you say the Pledge of Allegiance?



Vocabulary

allegiance

patriotic

anthem

memorial

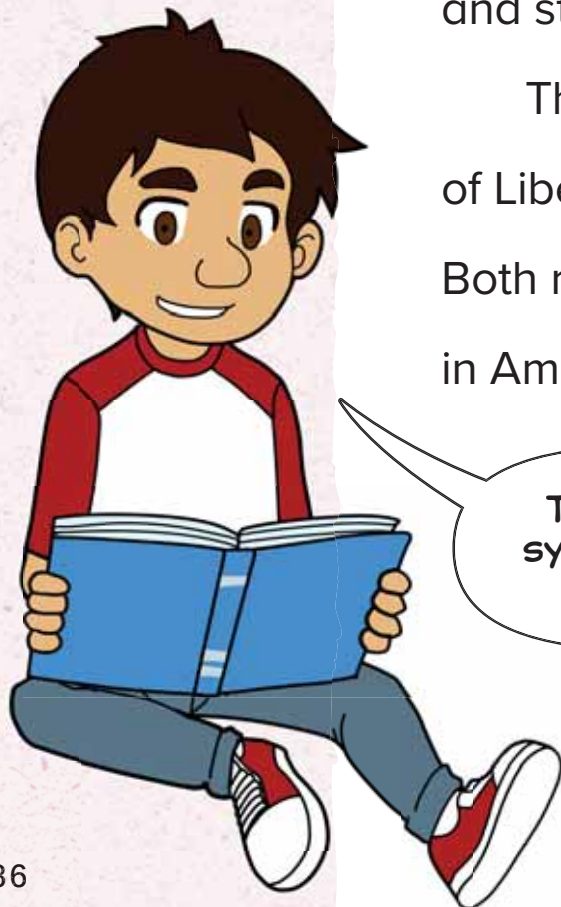


B What do symbols of our country mean?

A symbol is often a picture that stands for something. For example, the American flag is a symbol of the United States of America. Its 13 stripes stand for the first 13 colonies that started our nation. The 50 stars on the flag stand for the 50 states in America.

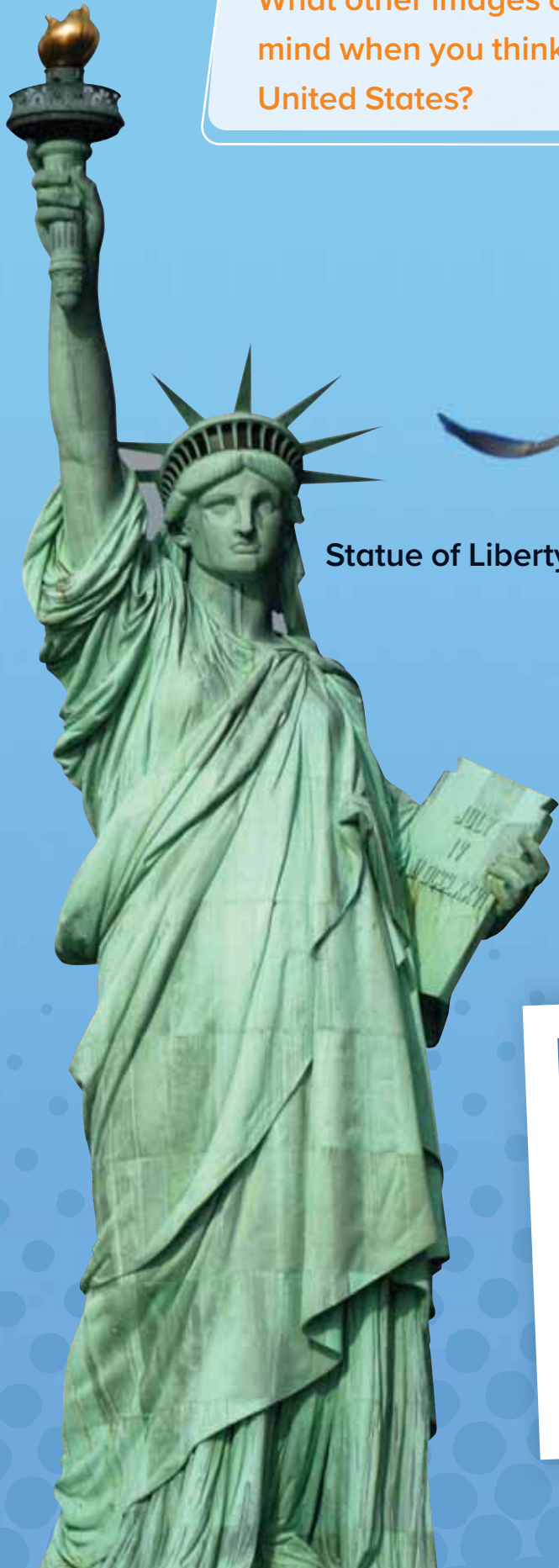
Another symbol of America is the bald eagle. It was chosen for its beauty and strength.

The Liberty Bell and the Statue of Liberty are American symbols too. Both represent the freedom we have in America.



To see more
symbols, go to
page 244!

What other images come to your mind when you think about the United States?



Statue of Liberty



Bald eagle



Flag and U.S. Capitol



White House

C What are some patriotic songs?

You can celebrate our country by singing **patriotic** songs. *Patriotic* means showing love for our country. “The Star-Spangled Banner,” our national **anthem**, is sung at many sporting events. An anthem is a song that represents a country and its ideas.

Other patriotic songs include “Yankee Doodle,” “America (My Country ‘Tis of Thee),” and “God Bless America.” Many of them are sung at schools and on holidays important to the United States.

Read the words to one of the songs in the Patriots’ Handbook on pages 241–243. What do they say about our country?



Many patriotic songs are sung on the Fourth of July to celebrate the birthday of the United States.





Let's sing!



PHILADELPHIA

Published by A. Bacon & Co. 54th St.

Con Spirito.

26

O say can you see by the dawn's early light What so
proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming Whose broad stripes & bright stars thro' the
perilous fight O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming and the
rockets red glare the bombs bursting in air Gave proof thro' the night that our

D How do we remember important times for our country?

We have holidays and special days to remember important times in history.

National holidays are one way we can honor and celebrate our country. Many places hold parades and celebrations. This helps us remember how important and special our country is.

The Fourth of July is a special holiday. It is also called Independence Day. This is the day we became an independent, free country.

November 11 is Veterans Day. On this day, we celebrate all those who have served in our military.

A **memorial** can be a statue or sign that reminds people of a person or event.



Memorial to remember a hero from the Revolutionary War



Memorial to remember September 11, 2001

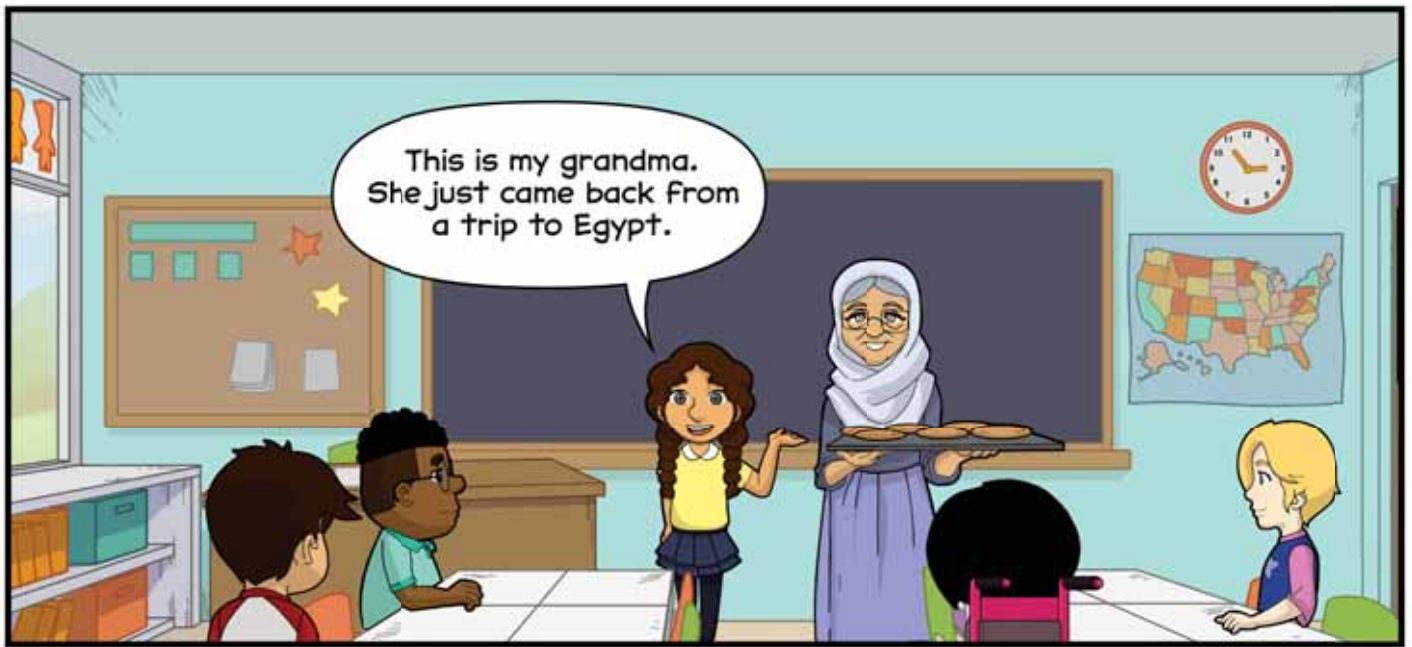


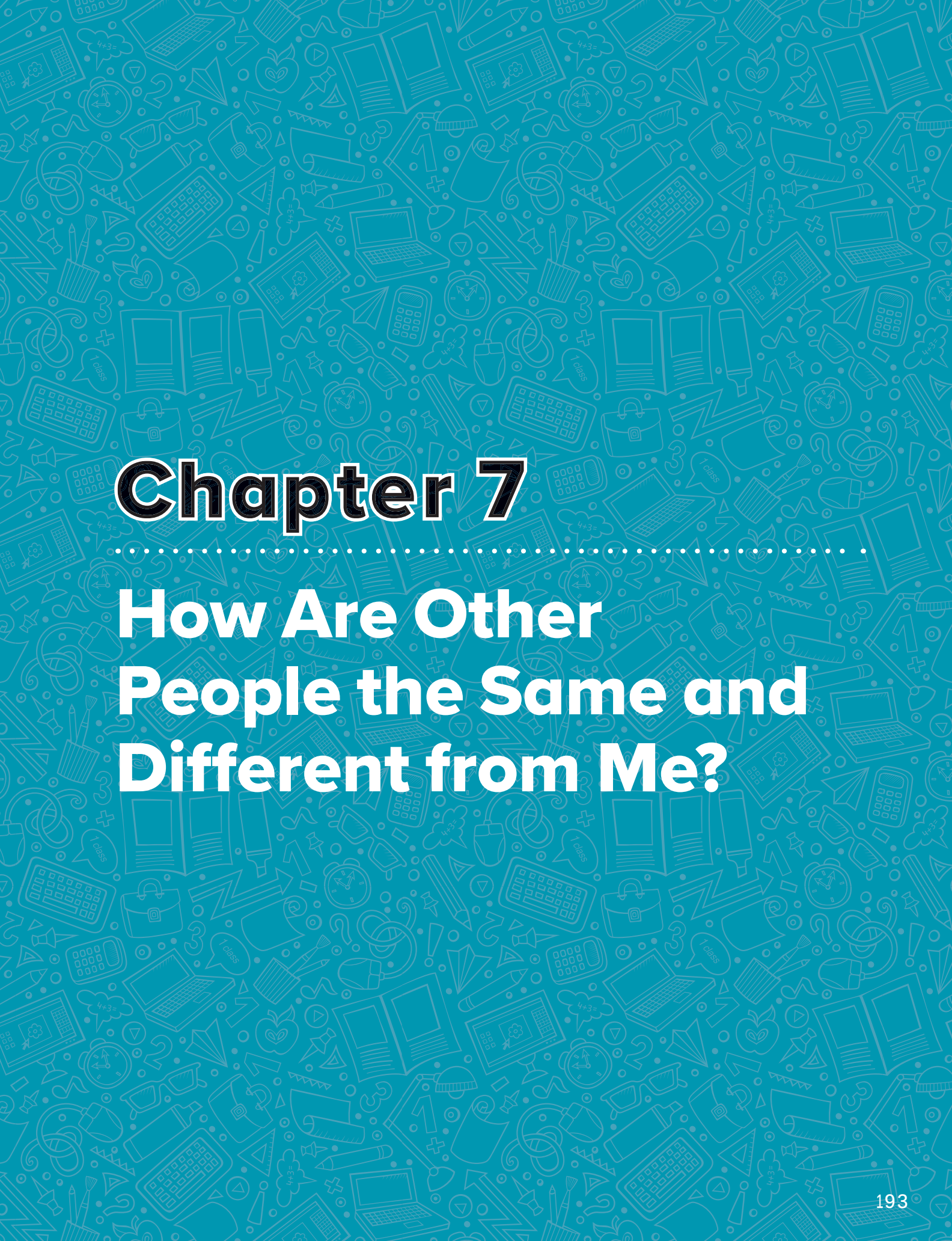
Memorial to remember U.S. Marines



Lesson 4 Summary

.....
We have holidays, songs, and symbols to celebrate our country. Memorials are another way we remember important times in our country.





Chapter 7

How Are Other People the Same and Different from Me?

Mapping the World

A Where are we in the world?

The world is a very large place!
More than seven billion people live on our planet.

The world is divided into seven **continents**. A continent is a large area of land. We live on the continent of North America.

North America is made up of many countries. The United States is bordered by Canada and Mexico.

Within the United States, there are 50 states. Each state is made up of large cities and little towns.

Can you find your country?

Can you find your state?



Vocabulary

continent

globe

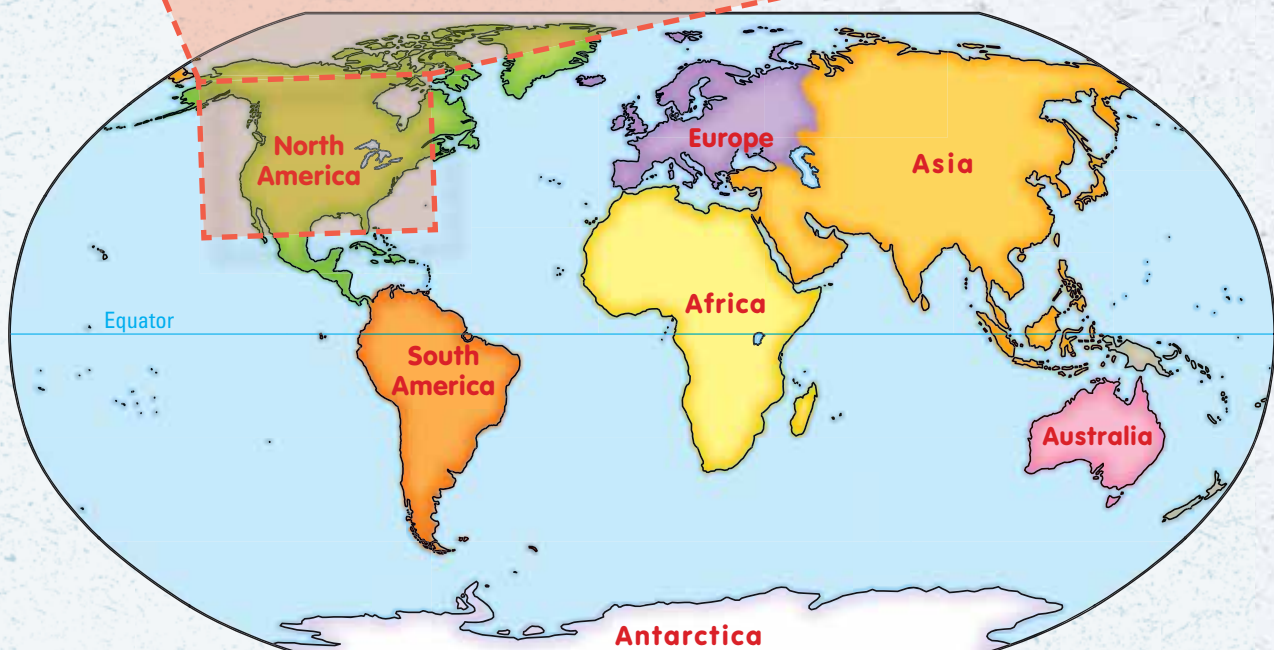
cartographer

ocean

North Pole

South Pole

equator



B How do maps and globes show the whole world?

A **globe** is a model of the world. Like the world, a globe is round like a ball. When you look at a globe, you can only see half of the world. Turn it around to see the other half!

Cartographers are people who make maps. They draw world maps that let us see the whole world. They use colors to show the different areas.

A map is a flat drawing of the world. The shapes and sizes don't quite match the globe, but it is much easier to see everything.

Minar's grandma traveled back from Egypt.



My family is from Honduras.

World

North America	Continent
Arctic Ocean	Ocean



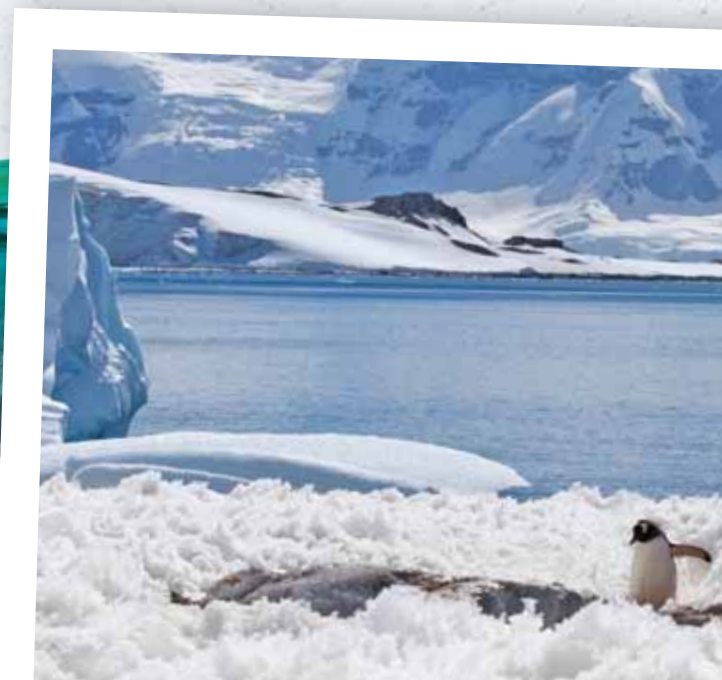
My Family came
from China.



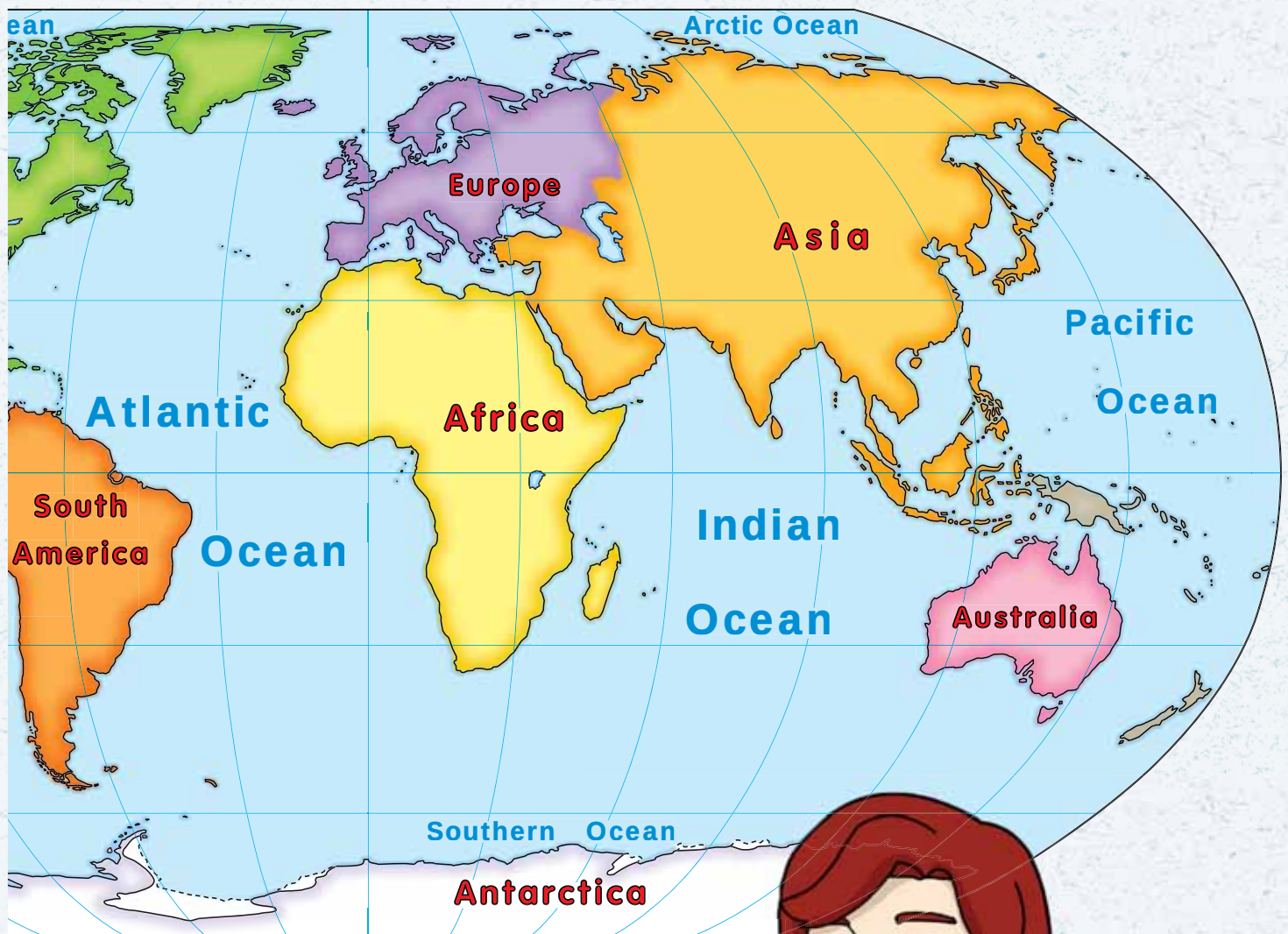
If you look on a map or globe, you will see mostly blue. Most of the surface of the earth is **ocean**. Oceans are large bodies of salt water. The land areas you see are continents.

Asia is the largest continent in the world. Australia is the smallest continent. It is south of Asia.

On some maps, you might see a large land area of white. This continent is Antarctica. It is at the bottom of a map. This is because it is in the south.



There are five oceans. The Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, and Arctic Oceans all connect to each other.



Antarctica is mostly covered by ice.





Connecticut River

Rivers are shown as blue lines on land.



Bridger Mountains

Mountains are shown as shadows.



Wyoming Nebraska

Borders are shown as lines.

C What have people drawn on maps and globes?

As you know, maps and globes show oceans and continents. They also show rivers and mountains.

Some maps show borders between countries and states. These borders were created by people.

Maps also show major cities and capitals. These are usually shown by symbols, like stars or circles.

Cartographers include many places on a map. They even include places where few people visit, such as the

North Pole.



Pittsburgh

Cities are shown by circles.

You have probably heard of the North Pole. The North Pole is the northernmost place on earth. The **South Pole** is the southernmost place on earth.

Halfway between the two poles is an imaginary line that goes all the way around the world. This line is called the **equator**.

The poles and the equator help us find locations on a map.



Equator

Nobody lives at the North and South Poles.



Lesson 1 Summary

Maps help people find places. Some maps show the continents. Some maps show borders of countries and states. People draw maps to show information about the world.

Where We Live Shapes How We Live

A Why is climate different around the world?

Climate is the pattern of weather over time. Location on earth affects climate. Land near the equator is hot and humid most of the year. This is because the sun's rays are strongest at the equator. As you move away from the equator, it gets colder.

Some places get little rain. These places might be dry, like the deserts in Nevada. Other areas get a lot of rain, like the country of Malaysia.

Oceans can also affect climate. Land near oceans is usually warmer and wetter than land that is not.

What is the
climate where
you live?



Vocabulary

climate

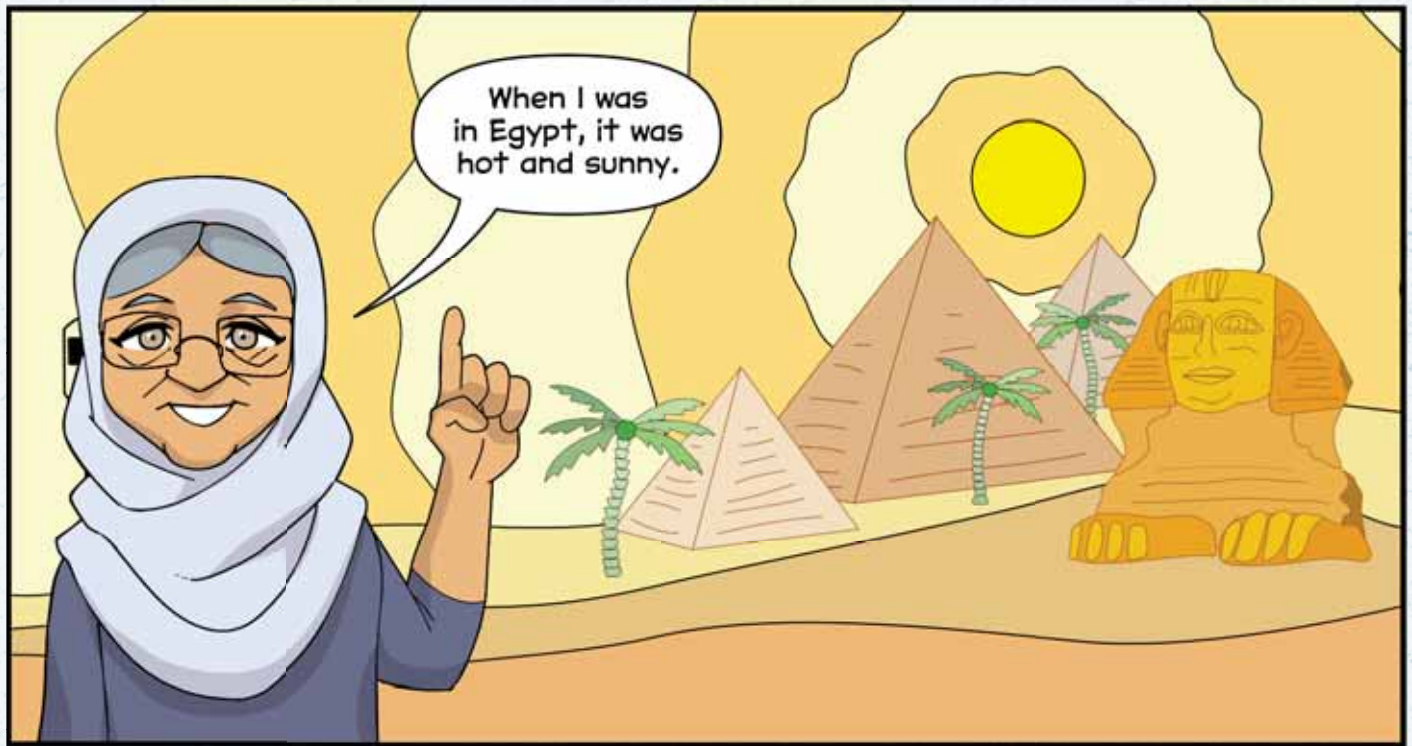
adapt

recreation

trade

import

export



B How does environment shape how people live?

The environment includes the landforms, bodies of water, people, animals, and plants around you. It shapes how you live.

The clothing that people wear is shaped by the environment. People who live near the North and South poles need warm clothing.

The crops people grow are shaped by the environment. Some crops only grow in certain climates.

The jobs people have are shaped by the environment. Jobs like fishing need a body of water nearby.

Where people live is shaped by the environment. It is hard to build homes on rocky mountains.



Fishing



Farming

Did you know people also shape the environment? People cut down trees to build neighborhoods. When this happens, animals, like bears and deer, need to **adapt**. This means they must change how they live. They might move to other forests or they might learn to live with humans.

It is important to remember the impact humans have on nature.



What can you do in the summer in your town?



C How does environment shape how people play?

Do you like to go sledding? Do you like to swim? Do you like to hike?

Your environment provides places for **recreation**. Recreation is when you do something you enjoy. A place for recreation is a place to play.

If you live near rocks or valleys, you can go rock climbing. People who live near mountains might ski more than people who live near an ocean.



Swimming

Skiing



Climate also affects outdoor recreation. There needs to be cold weather and snow to go sledding. To swim in nature, there needs to be warm weather and an ocean or lake.

People can change the land around them. Flooding valleys can create lakes. Dirt can be piled up to make sledding hills. People can even create snow and ice, so people can skate and ski when it is warm.

What can you do in the winter?



Rock climbing

Ice-skating





D Why do different places trade with each other?

When you have something your friend wants, and they have something you want, you might **trade**. Leena traded her spicy flat bread with Roger for a less spicy piece. Towns, states, and even countries trade with each other too. They trade goods and services.



In the United States, cotton is grown mostly in the South. The Midwest grows a lot of grain for bread. These regions can trade these goods with each other.



When the United States receives goods from another country, those goods are called **imports**. When the United States sends goods to another country, those goods are called **exports**.

Countries trade goods in shipping containers.



Lesson 2 Summary

.....

Different places in the United States have different climates. The environment shapes how people live and play. Towns, states, and countries trade goods and resources to supply people with what they need.

Cultures in North and South America

A What do cultures have in common?

The way a group of people do things is called culture. Culture includes language, traditions, government, and religion.

Groups of people may speak different languages. But all cultures use language to communicate.

Many cultures have food that looks and tastes different. This is because people make food based on the plants and animals that are around them.

All cultures have days of celebration.

There are many different cultures around the world. However, when you look at their traditions, you will see they are similar.

My grandma makes dumplings.



Vocabulary

dumpling

piñata

festival

parade

Day of the Dead

Empanadas



Many cultures have a form of **dumpling**, or stuffed dough. In Italy, they are called ravioli. In Poland, they are called pierogi. In Central America, they are known as empanadas.

Ravioli



Pierogies

B What traditions do people have in North America?

North America includes Canada, the United States, Mexico, Greenland, Central America, Bermuda, Saint Pierre, Miquelon, and the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

In Mexico, and many other Spanish-speaking countries, children celebrate their birthdays with a **piñata**. Piñatas are decorated shells of paper and cardboard. They are filled with candy and small toys. Children take turns trying to hit the piñata to break it.

Piñata



In Canada, people often pop crackers at Christmas. It's a colorful tube that makes a cracking pop when you pull it apart. Inside is a special prize and often a paper crown.

In each country, people come together to celebrate a special time of the year. It would be fun to visit these celebrations in each country.



Christmas
cracker





Parade in Peru



Carnival in Brazil

Many traditions are the result of religious holidays. In South America, there are many special events connected with the Catholic religion.

C What traditions do people have in South America?

There are many fun **festivals** in South America. A festival is a party with special events and programs.

Many festivals have **parades**, or large gatherings of people marching down a street. People in parades wear costumes, dance, and play music.

One famous festival in South America is called Carnival. It is usually held in February.

Another festival is called **Day of the Dead**. It started in Mexico in North America. The festival is big in Mexico but it also takes place in South America. It celebrates loved ones who have passed away.



Much of South America has the same language and religion. They mostly speak Spanish and practice Roman Catholicism. This is much like Mexico in North America. Many countries celebrate the same festivals. However, each region celebrates these festivals slightly differently.

Day of the Dead parade



Lesson 3 Summary

Each country has different cultures. However, when you look at cultures closely, you see they are very similar. Children in both North and South America celebrate special days and holidays.

Cultures in Other Continents

A What traditions do people have in Africa?

Africa is a large continent with **diverse**, or different, groups of people. Each group has its own traditions, history, and language. Some groups have special stories, music, and dances that children can learn.

The Yoruba people of Nigeria have masked dancers, called Egungun, who connect people to their **ancestors**. Ancestors are people in your family who lived a long time ago.

In Ethiopia, people build large fires in their towns for Meskel, a religious holiday. Crosses covered in flowers are put on top of the fires.



Vocabulary

diverse

ancestor

unique

jovial



Meskel celebration
in Ethiopia



Costume for a
festival in Benin



A jumping
dance in Kenya



Paper cone in Germany



In some European countries, children carve monsters out of turnips to scare away bad spirits. Can you think of a similar American tradition?



Toy baked into a dessert



I wonder what traditions my relatives had in Germany and Poland.



B What traditions do people have in Europe?

There are many countries in Europe. They each have **unique**, or special, traditions. In Ireland, items are baked into dinner and desserts in the fall season. If you bite into something bad, like a rag, it might mean bad luck. If there is a toy in your dinner, it is good luck.

There are also unique traditions for children going to school for the first time. In Germany, first graders are given a paper cone on their first day of school. It is full of presents and school supplies. It celebrates the beginning of many years of school.

C What traditions do people have in Asia?

Like Africa and Europe, Asia is a large continent with many different countries, languages, and traditions.

Some countries have special birthday traditions. In Nepal, a mixture of rice yogurt and color is placed on a child's forehead. It brings them good luck. In Korea, families celebrate the 100th day of a child's life. They eat rice cakes.

In China, you would probably spend more time in school. Schools begin early in the morning. The school day ends in the early evening. Some schools in China have class on Saturday. Summer vacation is about one month long.





Rice yogurt placed
on child's forehead
in Nepal

100th-day
celebration
in Korea



School in China



D What traditions do people have in Australia?

Many families in Australia celebrate Christmas. It is summertime in Australia at Christmas time. Children leave a cold drink for Santa at night.

Australia Day is also a popular holiday. It is celebrated in January. Australians celebrate their country with parties, picnics, and fireworks. It is a very **jovial**, or happy, time. Do you know of any holidays like that in America?

Children start school when they are around four or five years old. After primary school, many students move on to secondary school. How is that like schools in America?

Australia is a country *and* a continent.





Easter



Christmas



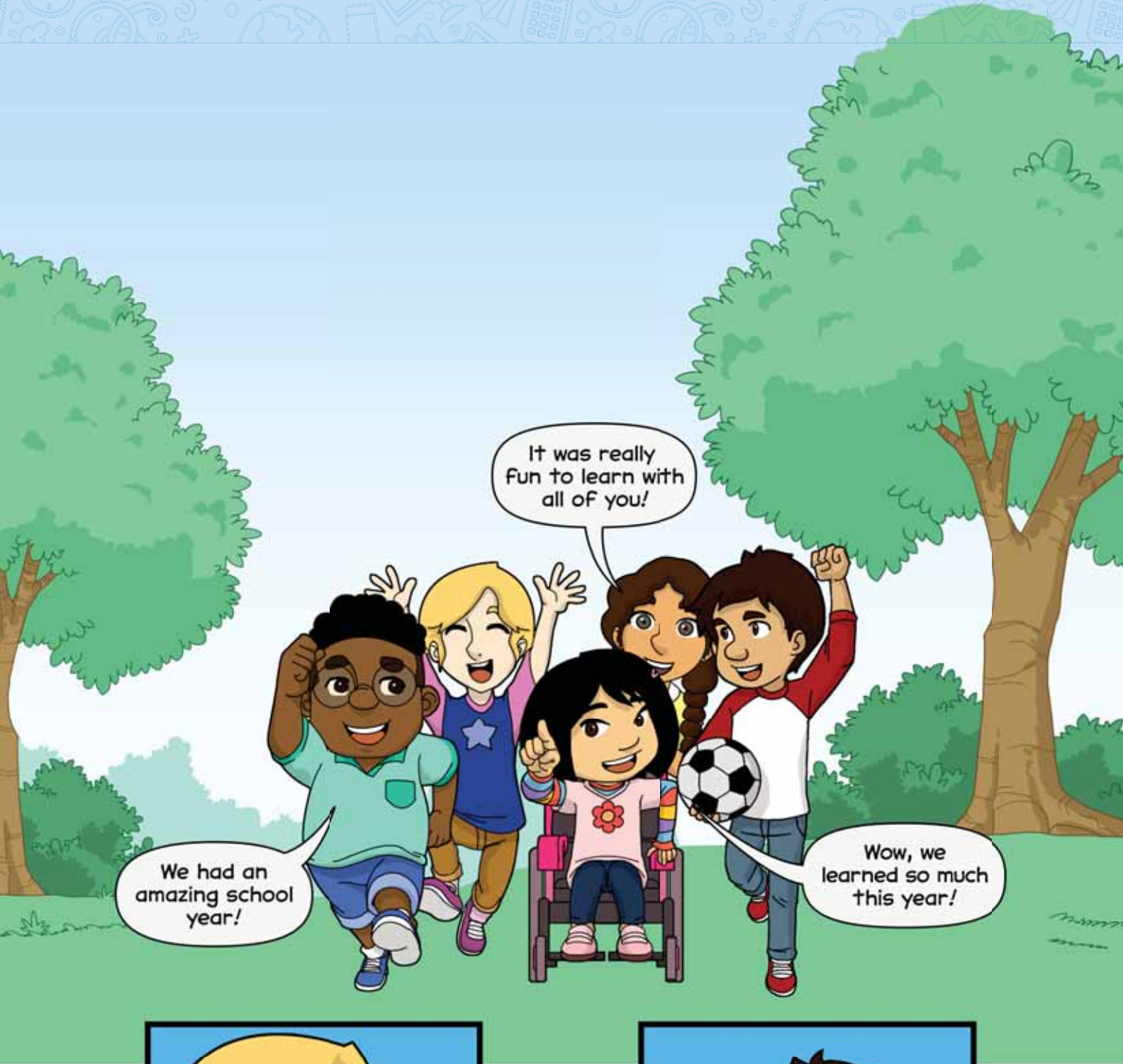
Australia Day picnic



Lesson 4 Summary

.....
There are many cultures on every continent,
and each does things in a different way.

Children learn new things in every culture. Some learn in schools, and some learn in their homes. People have unique celebrations to honor their culture and country.





Atlas



United States









North America



A A woman sells fruit in **Nicaragua**.



B A father and son play hockey in **Canada**.



C The **United States** is well known for its national parks.

South America



A There are many llamas in **Peru**.



B **Colombia** is famous for its coffee.



C The Amazon is the second-longest river in the world.

Africa



A Lagos, **Nigeria**, is the largest city in Africa.

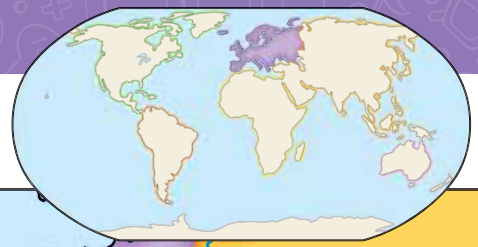


B The pyramids in **Egypt** are over 4,000 years old.



C A whole village in **Benin** is on stilts.

Europe



A **Belgium** is well known for its waffles.



B This restaurant in **Germany** is over 900 years old!



C People perform on the street in **Italy**.

Asia



Asia

Africa	Continent
Japan	Country
Pacific Ocean	Ocean, sea, bay
	Country boundary
	Mountains

Scale in miles
0 250 500 750 1000
1 inch stands for 1045 miles



A Mt. Everest, in **China** and **Nepal**, is the highest mountain in the world.



B Children play soccer in **Iran**.



C People dance at a festival in **Japan**.

Australia



A The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef.



Surfing is a popular sport in **Australia**.



The largest part of **Australia** is a desert known as the Outback.

Antarctica



No people live in Antarctica permanently.



Penguins and seals live in **Antarctica**.



Scientists do research in **Antarctica**.





Patriots' Handbook



Federal Holidays

Federal holidays are special days for celebration and remembering.

Labor Day

First Monday in September

Labor Day celebrates American workers.



Columbus Day

Second Monday in October

Columbus Day marks the European arrival in the Americas by Christopher Columbus.

Veterans Day

November 11

Veterans Day remembers all the people who served in the U.S. Armed Forces.



Thanksgiving

Fourth Thursday in November

Thanksgiving encourages people to be grateful for the good things in their lives.



Christmas

December 25

Christmas is a celebration of family and giving.

New Year's Day

January 1

New Year's Day is celebrated for new beginnings.



Martin Luther King Jr. Day

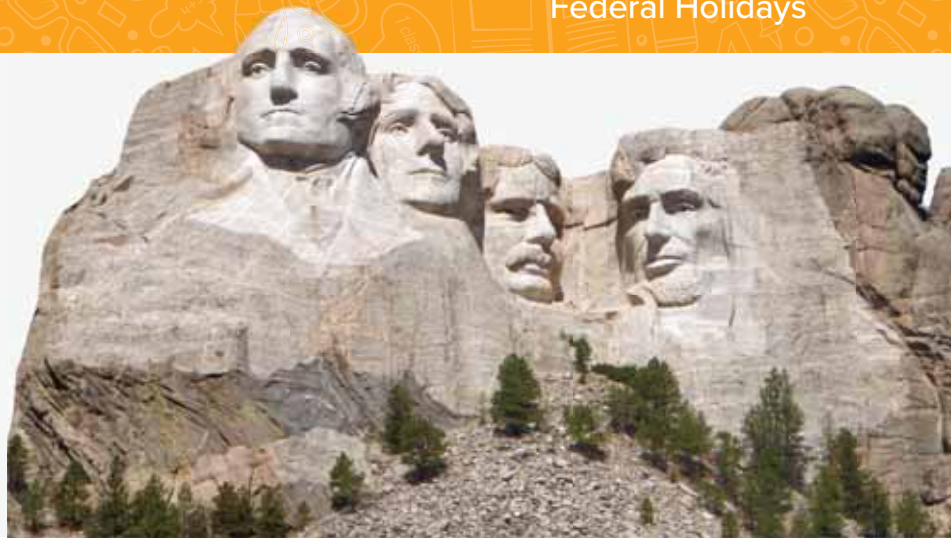
Third Monday in January

Martin Luther King Jr. Day remembers Dr. King and the struggle for equal rights in the United States.

Presidents' Day

Third Monday in February

Presidents' Day remembers all the presidents of the United States.



Memorial Day

Last Monday in May

Memorial Day honors the people who have died as part of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Independence Day

July 4

Independence Day celebrates America's freedom from British rule.



Patriotic Songs and the Pledge of Allegiance

“The National Anthem”

also called “The Star-Spangled Banner”

O say can you see, by the dawn’s early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s
last gleaming,

Whose broad stripes and bright stars
through the perilous fight,

O’er the ramparts we watched, were so
gallantly streaming?

And the rockets’ red glare, the bombs
bursting in air,

Gave proof through the
night that our flag was
still there;

O say does that
star-spangled
banner yet wave
O’er the land of the
free and the home
of the brave?

In 1814, Francis
Scott Key wrote
“The Star-Spangled
Banner.” John Stafford
Smith composed
the music. The lyrics
describe pride in our
flag and country.



“America the Beautiful”

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!

America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good
with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

In 1893, Katharine Lee Bates wrote the words to “America the Beautiful.” Samuel A. Ward wrote the music. The song is about how beautiful the American landscape is.



In 1831, Samuel Francis Smith wrote “America (My Country ‘Tis of Thee).” This song expresses pride in the freedoms that Americans have.



“America (My Country ‘Tis of Thee)”

My country, ‘tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.

Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims’ pride,
From every mountainside
Let freedom ring!

“Yankee Doodle”

Yankee Doodle went to town
A-riding on a pony

Stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up
Yankee Doodle dandy

The author of “Yankee Doodle” is unknown. British troops sang the song as an insult against Americans. But Americans liked the song! It shows how unique and special Americans are.



The Pledge of Allegiance was first written in 1892 by Francis Bellamy. It encourages loyalty to the United States.



The Pledge of Allegiance

I pledge allegiance to the
Flag of the United States of
America, and to the Republic
for which it stands, one Nation
under God, indivisible, with
liberty and justice for all.

National Symbols

National flag

The United States needed its own flag during the American Revolution. The earliest flags had 13 red and white strips, which represented the 13 original colonies. Each star represents a state; now we have 50 stars on our flag. The flag is a symbol of our country and its people.



White House

The White House was built between 1792 and 1800 and is where the president lives. The White House is a symbol of the president and American leadership.

U.S. Capitol

The U.S. Capitol is the home of our Congress. The House of Representatives and the Senate make the nation's laws there. Construction on the building began in 1793. It is a symbol of American democracy and the power of the people.



Statue of Liberty

In 1886, France gave the United States the Statue of Liberty as a gift. It was the first thing that millions of immigrants saw when they arrived in America. It is a symbol of freedom.



Bald Eagle

In 1782, the bald eagle became the national bird and symbol of the United States. Bald eagles live only in North America, so they are great symbols of our country.

Great Seal

In 1782, Charles Thomson created the Great Seal of the United States. It shows a bald eagle and has the Latin words *E Pluribus Unum*. These words mean that out of many different states and people, we have one country for everyone.



Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell is a very old bell. It was made in 1751. It used to ring, but now it has a long crack and cannot be used. It stands in Philadelphia and is a symbol of liberty and the birth of the United States.



Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore is a statue carved into a mountain between 1927 and 1941. It shows four presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. It is located in South Dakota. The sculptor Gutzon Borglum designed it.

Washington Monument

The Washington Monument is dedicated to our first president, George Washington. It was designed by Robert Mills. It took almost 40 years to build. In 1884, it was the tallest building in the world! It is located in Washington, D.C.





United States Declaration of Independence

Before America was a country, it was a part of Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence to explain why we wanted to be an independent country. This document talked about equality and freedom. It said “all men are created equal.” The day it was signed—July 4—is now a holiday.

United States Constitution

When America was a new country, it needed a government. The U.S. Constitution is the written document that explains the laws and powers of our government. The rights and freedoms we have as Americans come from the Constitution.



Glossary

A



address



artifact

adapt (uh•dapt)

When people adapt, they change how they live.

address (uh•dres or ad•res)

An address tells where something is.

allegiance (uh•lee•juhns)

To have allegiance means to be loyal to something.

analyze (an•uh•lize)

To analyze means to think carefully about what you are looking at.

ancestor (an•ses•tur)

An ancestor is someone in your family who lived a long time ago.

anthem (an•thuhm)

An anthem is a song that represents a country and its ideas.

artifact (ahr•tuh•fakt)

An artifact is an item used by people in the past.

B

biography (bye•ah•gruh•fee)

A biography tells the story of how somebody lived.

border (bor•dur)

A border is a line on a map separating two areas.

brainstorm (brayn•storm)

When you are brainstorming, you are thinking hard about something.

C

capital resource (kap·i·tuhl ree·sors)

Tools and the money used to pay for them are called capital resources.

cardinal direction (kahr·duh·nuhl duh·rek·shuhn)

The cardinal directions are north, east, south, and west.

care (kair)

To care for someone means that the person is important to you.



careful

careful (kair·fuhl)

When you are being careful, you are less likely to get hurt or make a mistake.

cartographer (kahr·tah·gruh·fuhr)

A cartographer is a person who makes maps.

cause (kawz)

A cause is why something happened.



celebrate

celebrate (sel·uh·brate)

To celebrate is to do something special to honor an event, person, or time. Many people celebrate their birthdays with cake.

chart (chahrt)

A chart organizes words and numbers.

choice (chois)

When you pick one thing over another, you are making a choice.

citizen (sit·i·zuhn)

A citizen is a person who lives in a town and is under the protection of the town's government.



classroom

city (sit·ee)

A city is a place where a lot of people live.

classroom (klas·room)

A classroom is the place in a school where people spend time learning math and reading.

climate (klye·mit)

The climate is the pattern of weather over time.

colonist (kah·luh·nist)

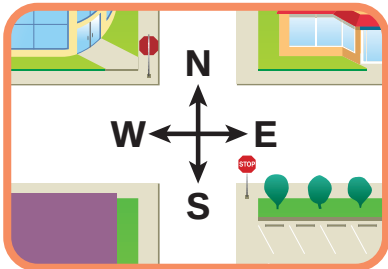
A colonist is a person who comes to live in a new land.

community (kuh·myoo·ni·tee)

A community is a group of people who share something in common, such as where they live.

compare (kuhm·pair)

To compare is to see how things are alike and different.



compass rose

compass rose (kuhm·puhs roze)

A compass rose tells you which direction is north, south, east, and west on a map.

Congress (kahng·gris)

Congress writes laws that the country must follow.



Congress

constitution (kahn·sti·too·shuhn)

A state constitution is a written document that says what the laws are in a state.

consumer (kuhn·soo·mur)

A consumer is a person who spends money to buy something.

continent (kahn·tuh·nuhnt)

There are seven large areas of land called continents.

culture (kuhl•chur)

Culture is the way of life of a group of people, like how a person speaks, eats, and dresses.

current event (kur•uhnt i•vent)

A current event is something that is happening now in our country or around the world. The news talks about current events.

custodian (kuhs•toh•dee•uhn)

A custodian helps keep the school clean.

D

Day of the Dead

Day of the Dead (day of the ded)

The Day of the Dead is a festival that began in Mexico, and it celebrates loved ones who have passed away.

democracy (di•mah•kruh•see)

In a democracy, the citizens choose leaders and help make laws.

detail (di•tayl or dee•tayl)

A detail supports the main idea.

directions (duh•rek•shuhns)

Directions tell us how to do something.

diverse (di•vurs or dye•vurs)

A school is diverse when it has kids from many different backgrounds going to class.



diverse

dumpling (duhmp•ling)

A dumpling is a stuffed pastry.

E**effect** (i•fekt)

The effect is the result of something that has happened.

electricity (i•lek•tris•i•tee)

Electricity powers our lights and computers.

environment (en•vye•ruhn•muhnt)

The environment is the land, air, and water of a place.

equal rights (ee•kwuhl)

When we have equal rights, it means that we all have the same chance to live and work.

equator (i•kway•tur)

The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth that is an equal distance from the North and South Poles.



equator

evolve (i•vahlv)

To evolve is to change slowly.

exchange (eks•chaynj)

To exchange is to trade.

explorer (ik•splor•er)

An explorer is a person who travels to find new things.

export (ek•sport)

Exports are goods that a country sends to another country.

F



family

fact (fakt)

A fact is something that is true.

family (fam•uh•lee)

A family is a group of people who live together and take care of each other.

festival (fes•tuh•vuhl)

A festival is a party with special events and programs.

founder (foun•duhr)

A founder is a person who starts or builds something new.

freedom (free•duhm)

Freedom is the right to live the way we want to.

G

globe

geography (jee•ah•gruh•fee)

Geography is the study of environments all around the world.

globe (gloh•b)

A globe is a model of the earth.

Golden Rule (gohl•duhn rool)

The Golden Rule says to treat others as you want to be treated.



goods

goods (gudz)

Goods are things we can touch and buy, like cars and food.

government (guhv•urn•muhnt)

A government is a group of people that decides what is best for a town.

governor (guhv•ur•nur)

A governor leads the state government.

graph (graf)

A graph organizes information so we can see and compare it.

H**healthy** (hel•thee)

You are healthy when you are not sick.

history (his•tur•ee)

History is the record of the past.



human resource

homework (home•wurk)

Homework is work that the teacher tells students to do at home.

human resource (hyoo•muhn ree•sors)

A person who works is a human resource.

humid (hyoo•mid)

It is humid when there is a lot of water in the air.

I



immigrant

immigrant (im•i•gruhnt)

An immigrant is a person who leaves one country to live in another.

import (im•port)

Imports are goods that a country receives from another country.

improvement (im•proov•muhnt)

An improvement is an idea that will make something better.

income (in•kuhm)

Income is the money that people make from work.

informational text (in•fur•may•shuh•nuhl tekst)

An informational text teaches the reader something new.

J

jovial (joh•vee•uhl)

A jovial person is someone who is happy and ready to laugh.

L

law (law)

A law is a special rule that people must obey.



library

library (lye•brer•ee)

A library is where there are lots of books that may be read or borrowed.

listening (lis•uh•ning)

You are listening when you pay attention to what people say.

local government (loh•kuhl guhv•urn•muhnt)

A local government is made of men and women that help make the laws for a town or city.

locate (loh•kate)

To locate is to find.

M**main idea** (mayn eye•dee•uh)

The main idea is what a text is all about.

map key (map kee)

A map key tells you what the markings on a map are.



memorial

memorial (muh•mor•ee•uhl)

A memorial is something created to help people remember a person or event.

money (muhn•ee)

Money is used to buy the things you need and want.

N

natural feature

national (nash•uh•nuhl)

National means that something is shared by all the people in a country. For example, the national anthem is a song for the whole country.

natural feature (nach•ur•uhl fee•chur)

Natural features are parts of the environment, such as plants and rocks.

natural resource (nach·ur·uhl ree·sors)

Natural resources are things people use from nature, such as wood and water.

need (need)

Needs are things necessary for life, such as food, water, and shelter.

neighborhood (nay·bur·hud)

Your neighborhood is the small area where you and the people near you live.



neighborhood

North Pole (north pohl)

The North Pole is the northernmost place on the earth.

O

obey (oh·bay)

To obey means to follow.

ocean (oh·shuhn)

There are five large bodies of salt water called oceans.



ocean

opinion (uh·pin·yuhn)

An opinion is something that somebody believes.

opinion piece (uh·pin·yuhn pees)

An opinion piece is a text that explains why someone feels strongly about something.

oral history (or·uhl his·tur·ee)

An oral history is a story told by people about past events.

P



piñata



pledge

parade (puh•rade)

A parade is a large gathering of people marching down a street.

patriotic (pay•tree•ah•tik)

To be patriotic means to show love for your country.

piñata (peen•yah•tuh)

A piñata is a decorated shell of paper and cardboard that is filled with candy and small toys.

plain (playn)

A plain is a flat or slightly rolling landform.

pledge (plej)

A pledge is a type of promise.

plot (plaht)

The plot is the events in a story.

point of view (point of vyoo)

A person's point of view is the way someone thinks about and sees things.

population (pahp•yuh•lay•shuhn)

The population is all the people that live in an area.

president (prez•i•duhnt)

The president of the United States is the leader of our country.

primary source (prye•mair•ee sors)

A primary source is an item, like a letter, created at the time in history that you are studying.

principal (prin•suh•puhl)

A principal is in charge of a school.

problem (prah•bluhm)

A problem is something that needs to be fixed.

producer (pruh•doo•suhr)

Producers are the people who make or grow things to sell.

R

recreation (rek•ree•ay•shuhn)

Recreation is when you do something you enjoy.

region (ree•juhn)

A region is a large part of the earth's surface. A region is a general area.

research (ri•surch or ree•surch)

When we research, we read new information and learn from it.

respectful (ri•spekt•fuhl)

Being respectful means treating others kindly.

responsibility (ri•spahn•suh•bil•i•tee)

A responsibility is a job you must do.

responsible (ri•spahn•suh•buhl)

Being responsible means taking care of your things.

rule (rool)

A rule tells us what to do and keeps people safe.

rural (roor•uhl)

A rural area has many farms, and the people live farther apart.



responsibility



rural

S



school

safe (sayf)

A safe place is where you go when you want to stay away from bad things.

save (sayv)

To save money is to keep it instead of spending it.

school (skool)

A school is where people go to learn.

secondary source (sek•uhn•der•ee sors)

A secondary source is a document about a time or event that the author did not experience.

section (sek•shuhn)

Each lesson in this book is split into sections, or parts.

seller (sel•ur)

A seller is the person who has and gives to you what you buy.



service

sequence (see•kwuhns)

A sequence is the following of one thing after another.

service (sur•vis)

A service is something that you pay another person to do.

settle (set•uhl)

People settle when they move into a new area and make a life for themselves.



shelter

shelter (shel•tur)

A shelter protects us from dangerous weather and animals.



South Pole

solution (suh•loo•shuhn)

A solution is when you find a way to fix a problem.

South Pole (south pohl)

The South Pole is the southernmost place on the earth.

spend (spend)

To spend money is to exchange it for goods or services.

state (state)

A state is an area of land that shares the same government and resources.

state government (state guhv•urn•muhnt)

A state government is made of men and women that help make laws for a state.

state seal (state seel)

A state seal has symbols that show important things about a state.



student

student (stoo•duhnt)

A student is someone who goes to school.

suburban (suh•bur•bin)

A suburban area has more open spaces than a city and more homes than a rural area.

symbol (sim•buhl)

A symbol is an object or marking that stands for something else.

T



technology

take turns (tayk turns)

When people take turns playing a game, everyone will get to play.

teacher (teech•uhr)

A teacher plans what the students will learn and helps them if they need it.

technology (tek•nah•luh•jee)

Technology is an invention that can solve a problem.

text (tekst)

The text is the writing on each page of a document or book.

time line (time line)

A time line is a way to put in order events that have taken place.



trade

title (tye•tuhl)

A title begins a part of text and tells you what the text will be about.

town (toun)

A town is an area where a large group of people live.

trade (trade)

To trade is to give something you own to someone for something he or she owns.



tradition

tradition (truh•dish•uhn)

A tradition is a custom or behavior passed down from people that came before us.

transport (trans•port)

To transport is to move something from one place to another.

U

unique (yoo•neek)

Being unique means something is one of a kind, like nothing else.

urban (ur•buhn)

An urban town has many people living close together and many tall buildings.

V



volunteer

vocabulary word (voh•kab•yuh•ler•ee wurd)

A vocabulary word is an important word that will help you understand the text.

volunteer (vah•luhn•teer)

Volunteers are people who work for free to make their towns better.

vote (voht)

A vote gives people choices.

W



weather

want (wahnt)

A want is something that would be nice to have, but it is not necessary.

weather (weTH•ur)

The weather outside includes the temperature, the wind speed, and the amount of water in the air.

work (wurk)

Work is the activity people do to earn money.

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Young Citizens

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