NYSTROM

Young Citizens

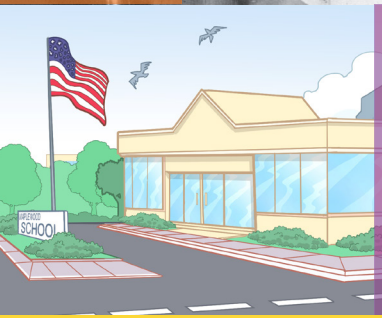








Discover









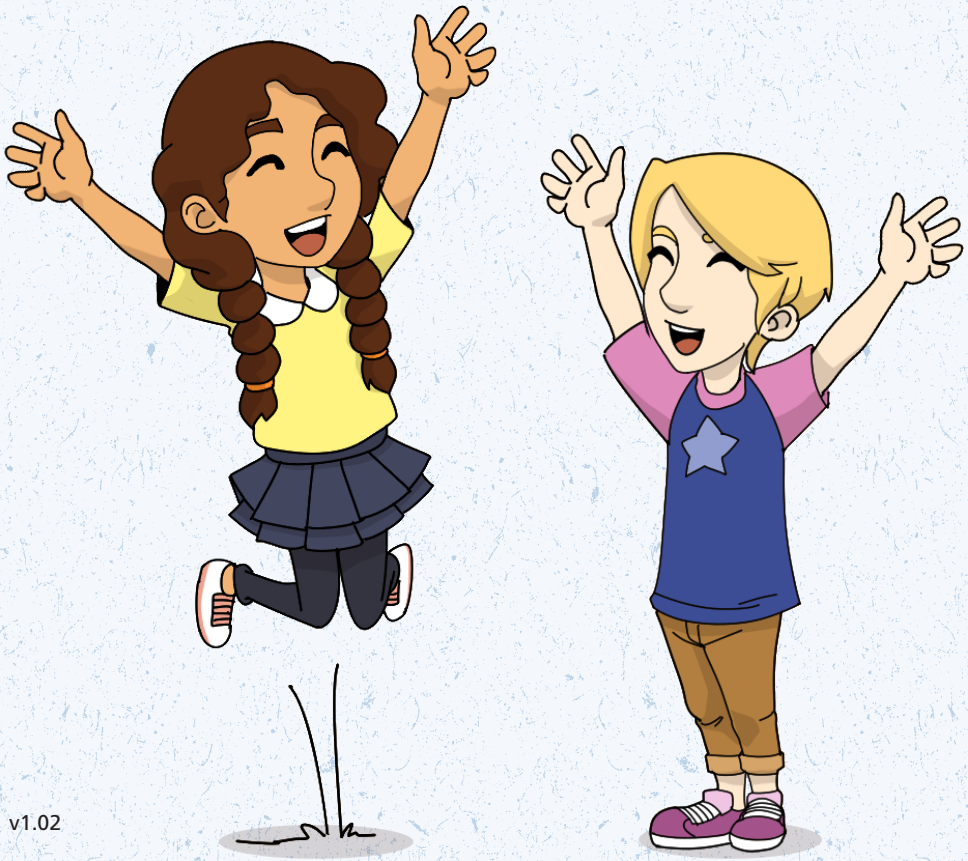
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STUDENT BOOK

NYSTROM

Young Citizens

Discover



STUDENT BOOK

Nystrom Education

A Division of Social Studies School Service
Culver City, California

NYS6003 v1.02

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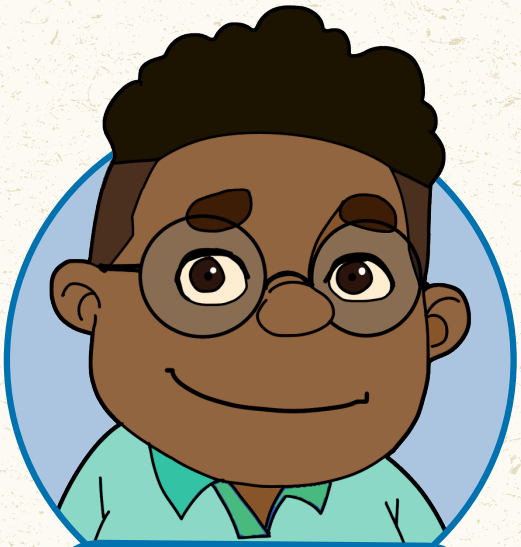
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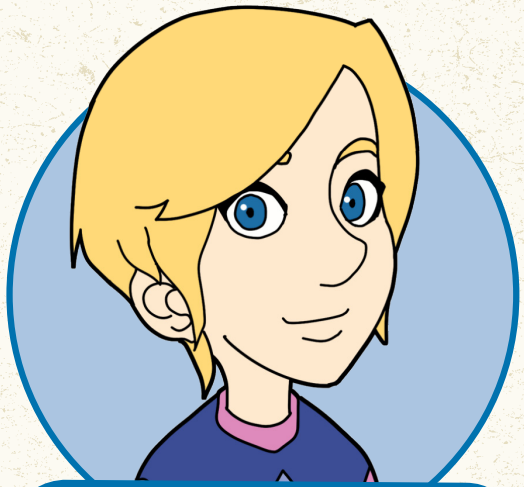
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Comic Reference Page



Roger



Peyton



Minar



Leena

You will meet me later!



Carlos



Teacher



Librarian



Principal


Good morning.
Welcome to kindergarten!

Introduction

How Do We Use This Book?

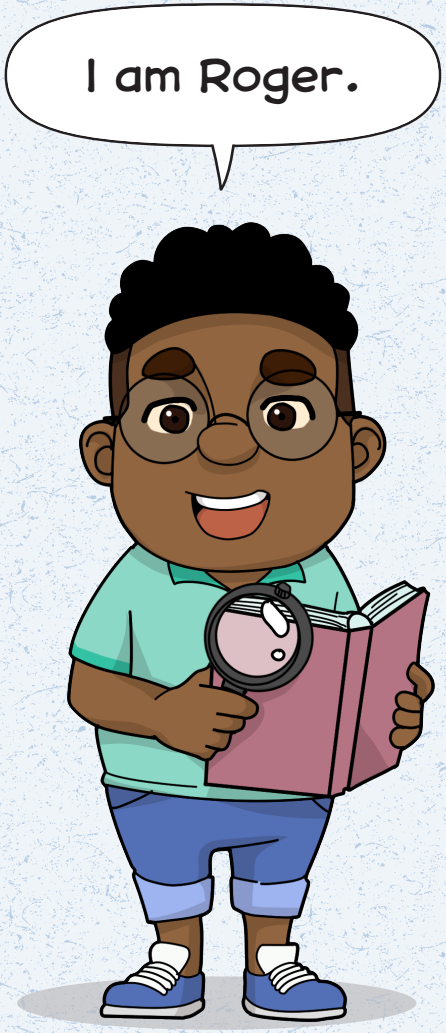
Who is in this book?

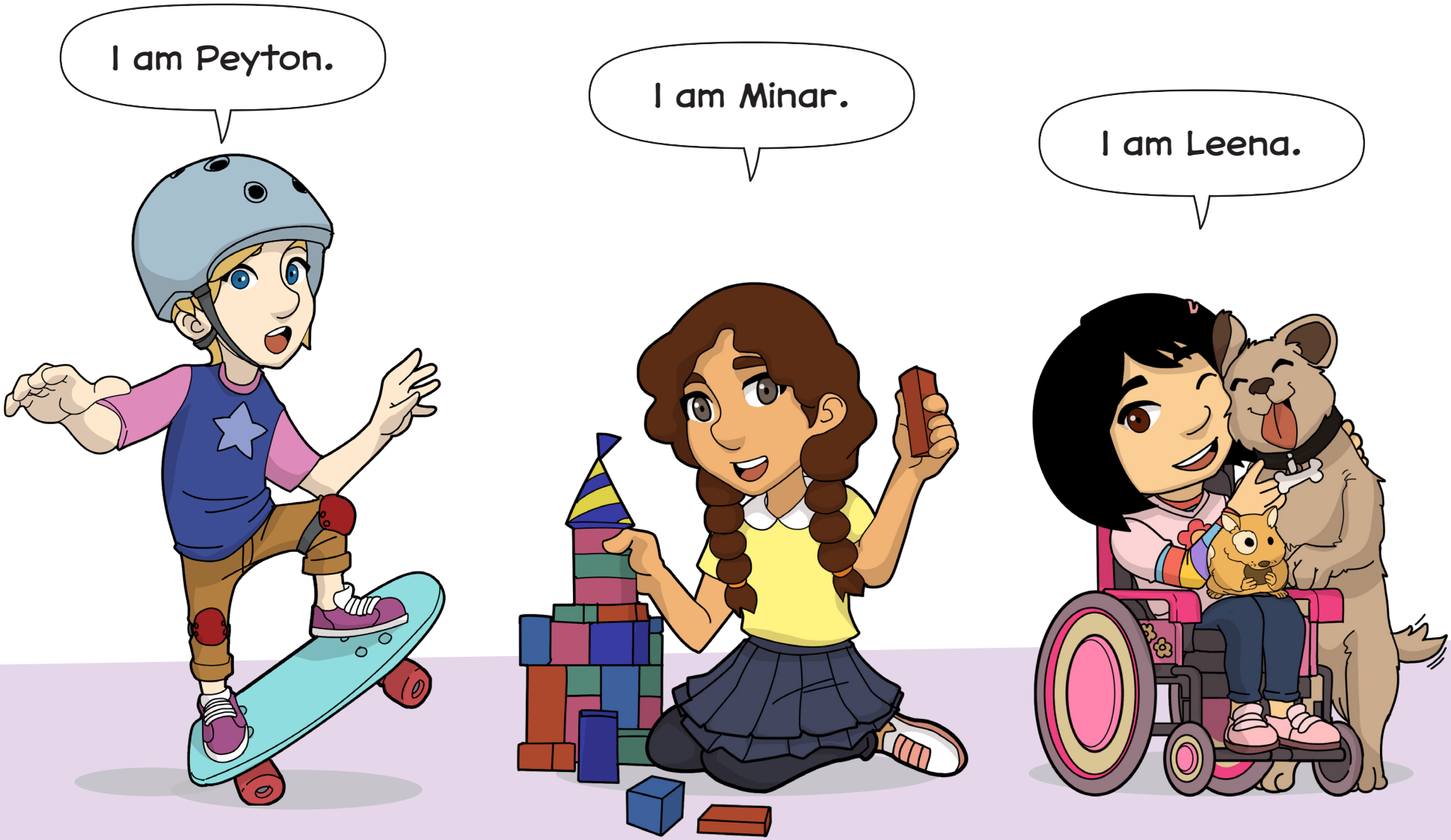
This year you will learn about **social studies**.

In social studies, we learn about ourselves and other people.

The comic friends in this book tell a story.

They are kids like you!




I am Peyton.
I am Minar.
I am Leena.

Where do our friends live?



Our friends live in Maplewood.

Maplewood is a city.

Maplewood has a school.

Maplewood has a park.

Maplewood has a library.

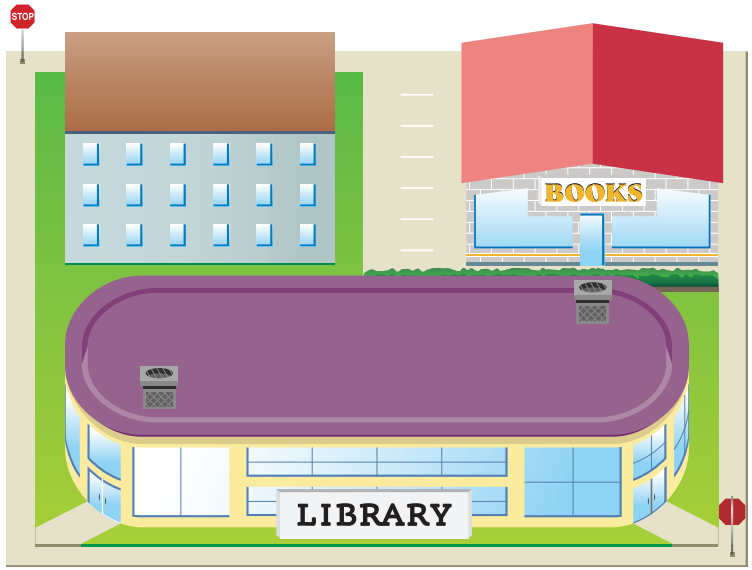
Maplewood has homes too.



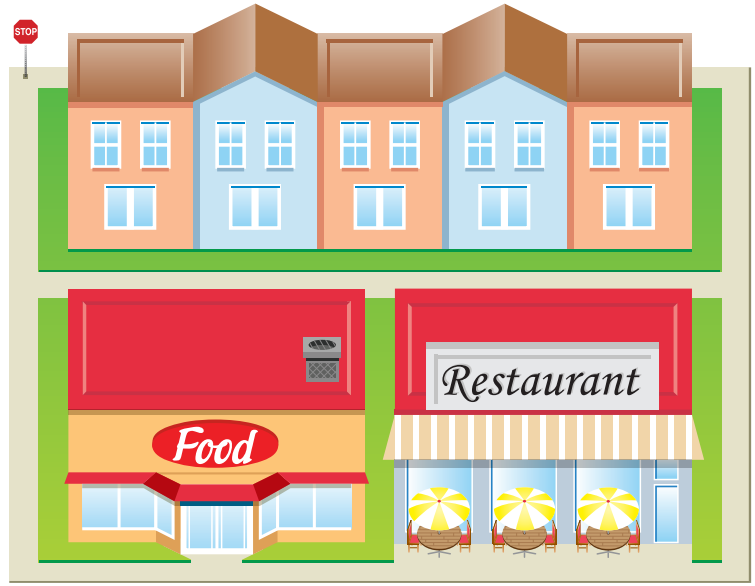


Third Street

Bellflower Street



Cherry Street



Fourth Street

Using Parts of the Book

Read the title first. It tells you what you are going to learn.

How are families the same and different?





Some families are big.

Some families are small.

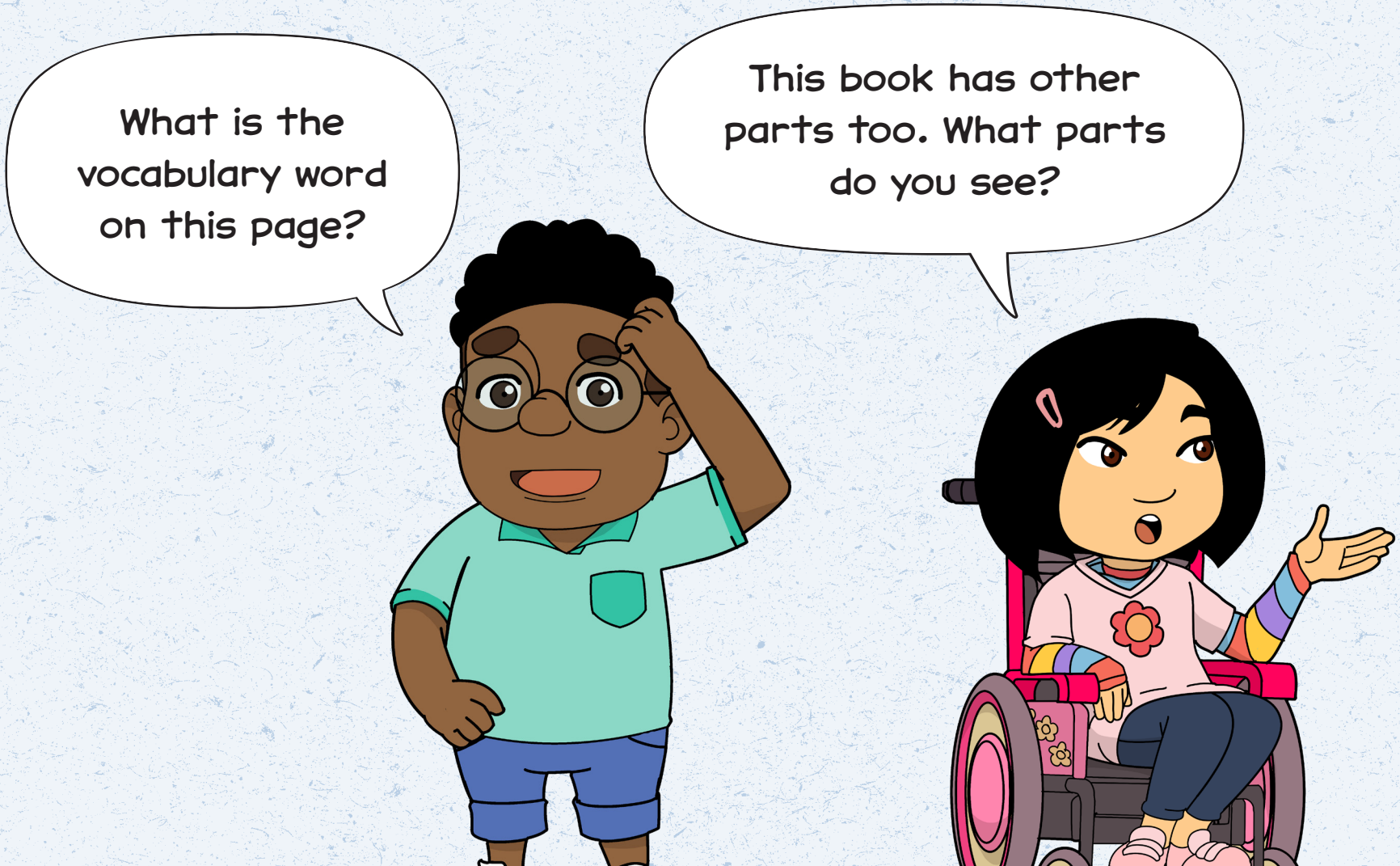
Many families have parents.

Parents are moms and dads.

vocabulary

Vocabulary words are important words to learn.

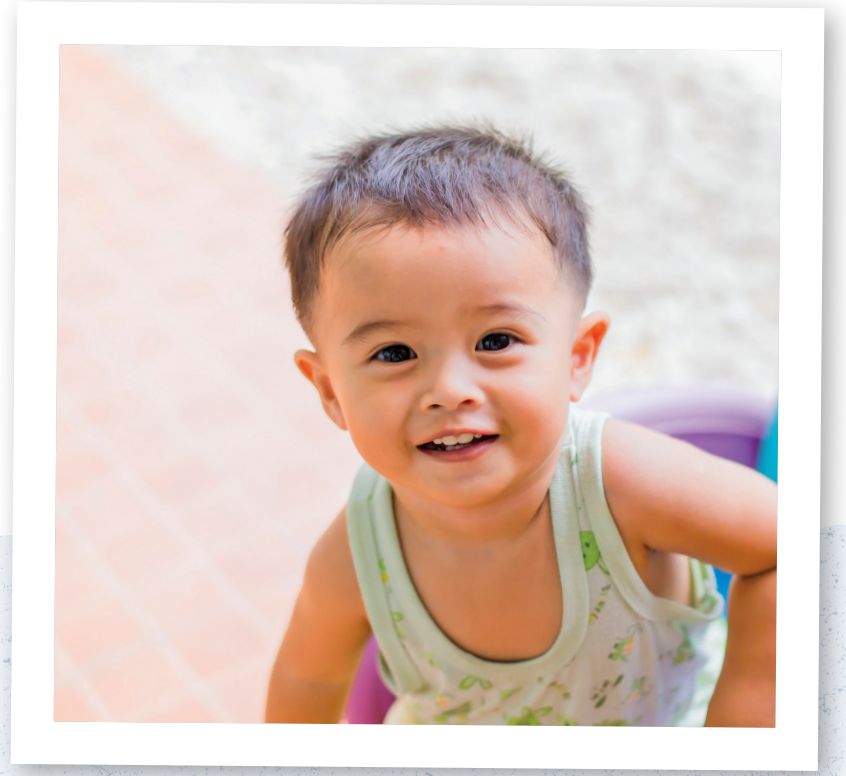
They are purple in this book.



How old are you?



When you were very little,
your age was told in days.



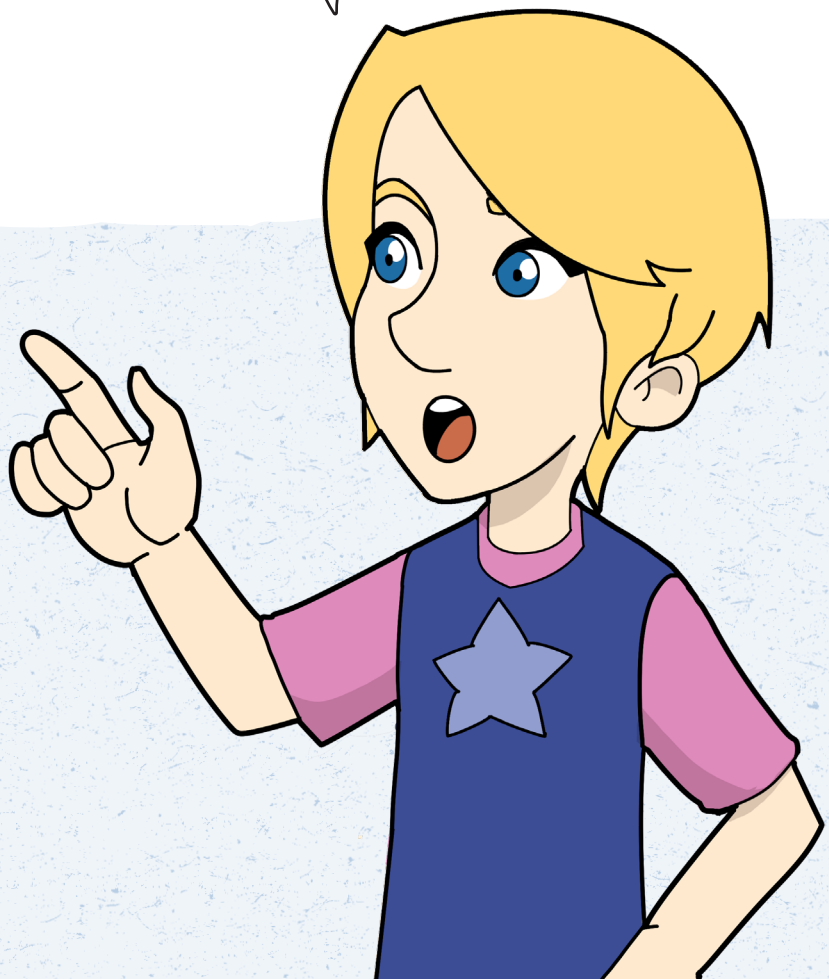
When you were a little older,
your age was told in **months**.

A month is about 30 days.

month year



We use days, months, and years to tell how much time has passed.



Now, you tell your age in years.

A **year** has 12 months.

Why do we use weeks and days?

We use days to know when things happen.

A **week** has seven days.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
	 Art	

week

What day do I do art?

What day is music?



Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
 Music		 Gym	

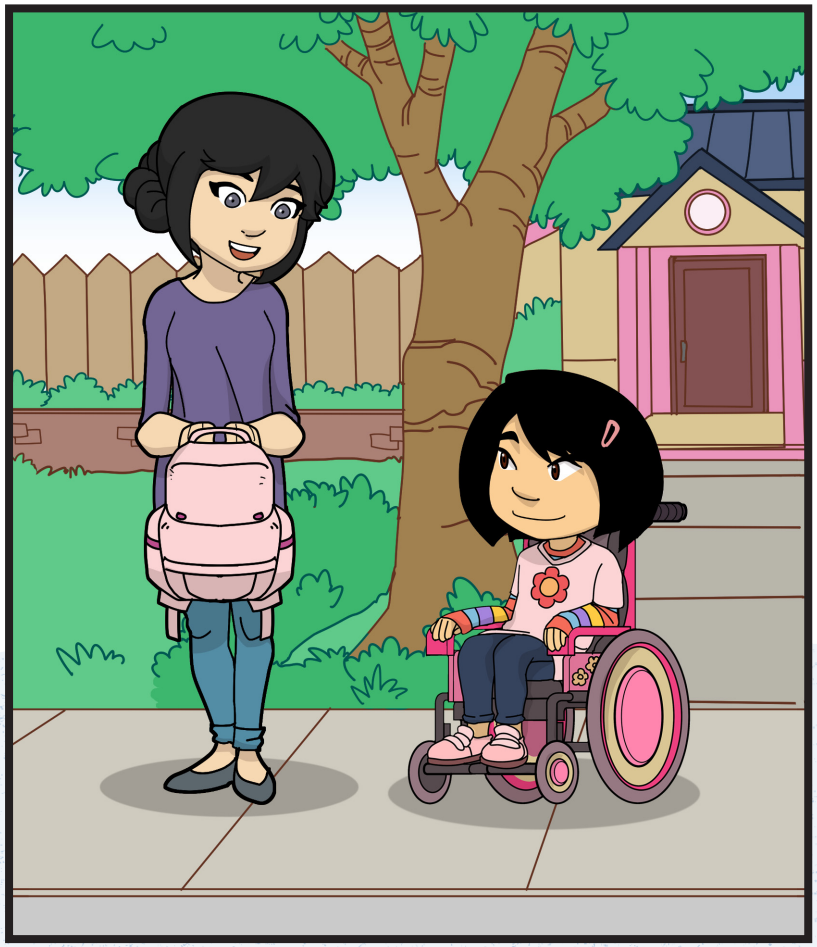
How do we talk about time of day?





Morning begins when the sun rises.

morning afternoon evening

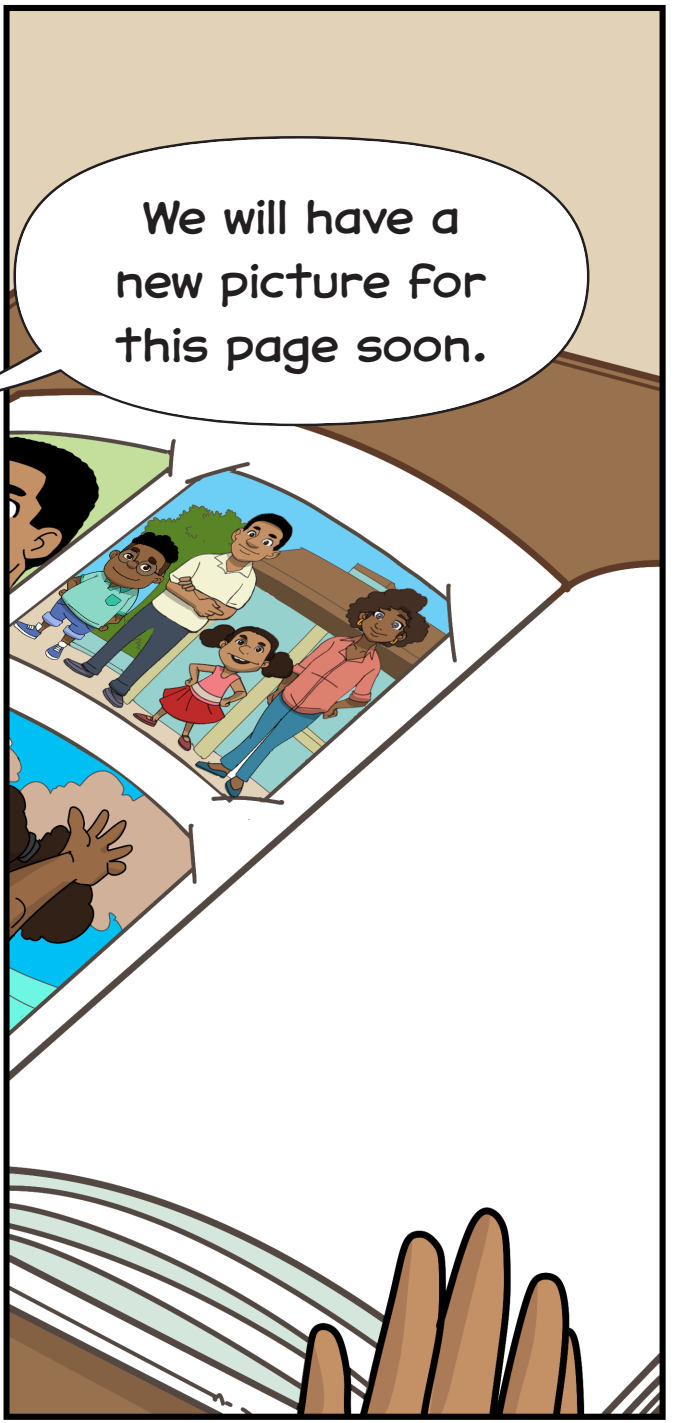


Afternoon is the time between lunch and dinner.



Evening is when the sun sets. Evening comes before night.


This is our family.


We will have a new picture for this page soon.

Chapter 1

What Are Families Like?

Family Members

Who are you?

In some ways,

you are like everyone else.

You are the **same**.

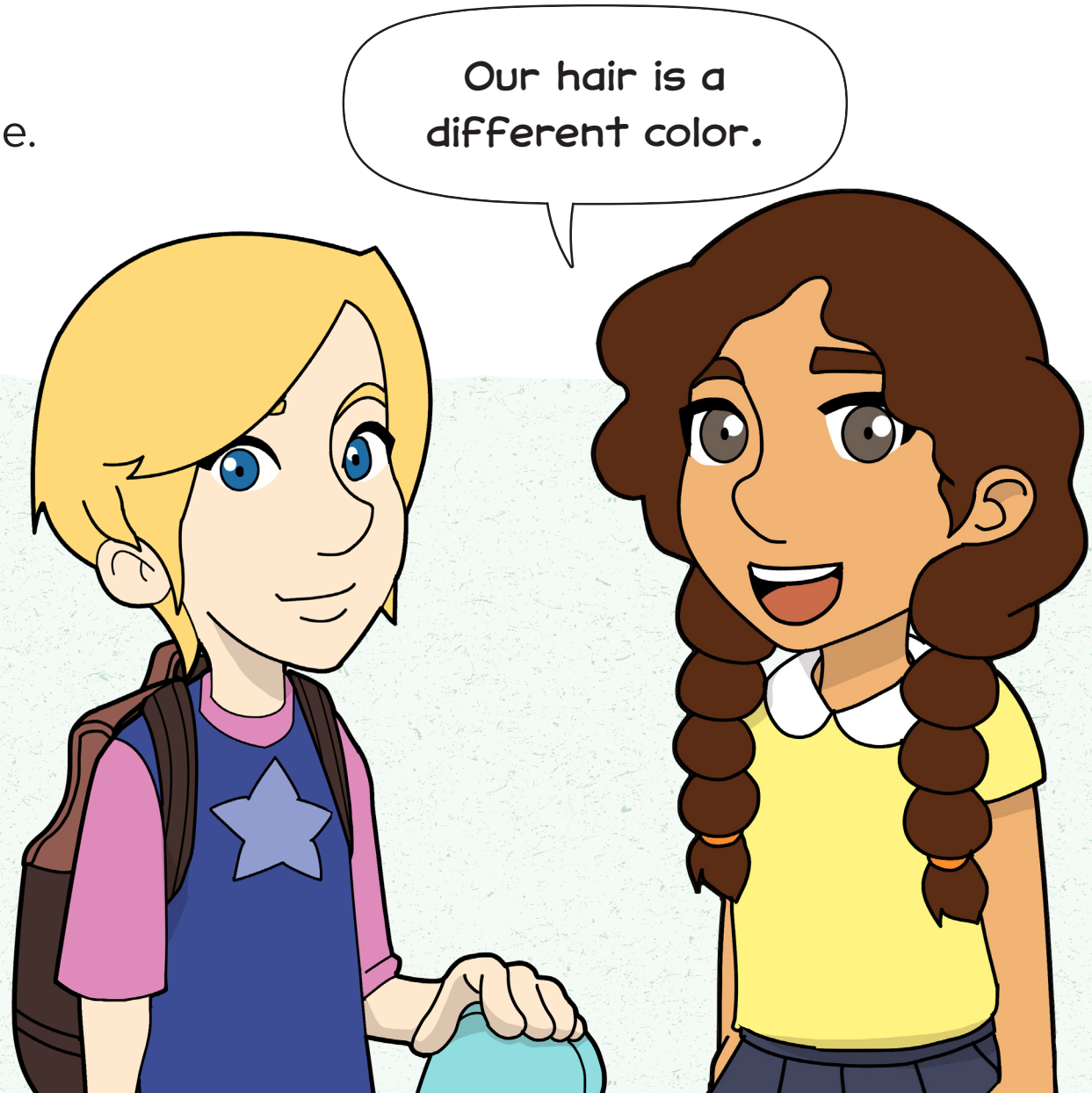


same different

In other ways,

you are not the same.

You are **different**.



How have you changed?





The **past** is any time before now.

In the past, you were a baby.

past **present** **future**



The **present** is now.

In the present, you are learning to read.



The **future** is any time after now.

In the future, you will be big.

Making a Time Line

Time lines show us when events happened.

The events are put in order.

This means they appear from first to last.

A time line can have pictures and words.

Roger's Time Line



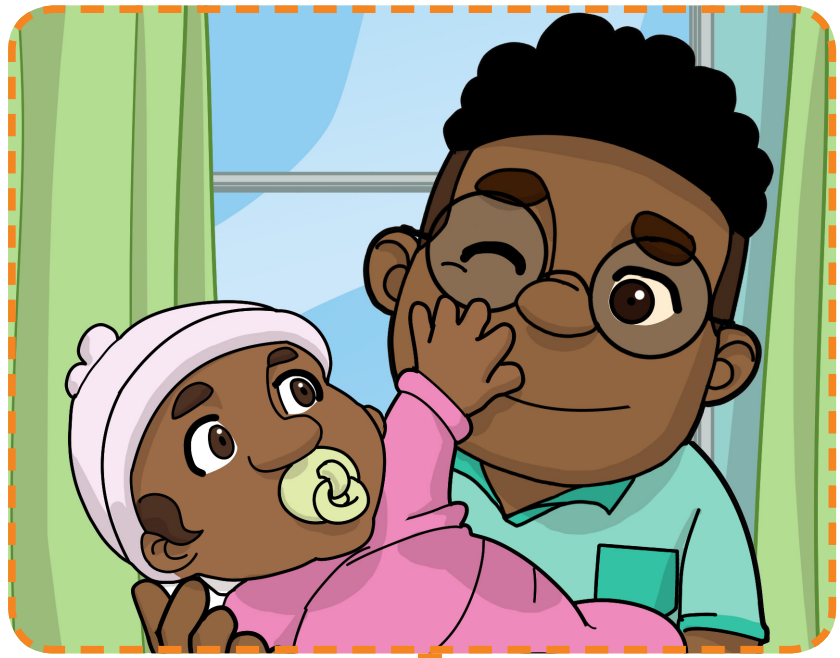
1

Roger was born.



2

Roger got a tricycle.



3

Roger's baby sister was born.

What makes a family?

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

Families play together. Families work together.



responsibility





Family members have special **responsibilities**.

They have jobs in the home.

One person makes dinner. Another person cleans up.

How are families the same and different?





Some families are big.

Some families are small.

Many families have parents.

Parents are moms and dads.

sibling







Some families have other grown-ups who take care of children.

Some of us have **siblings**.

Siblings are brothers and sisters.

Telling a Story

A story has a beginning, a middle, and an end.

When you tell a story, tell what happened in the beginning.

Then, tell what happened in the middle.

Then, tell what happened in the end.

Beginning → Middle → End




Once upon a time, I was all alone.
Then, I had a sister named Cecilia.
Then, baby Chloe was born.
Now I have two sisters.

Lesson 3

Family Rules

How do family members get along?

Sometimes, it is not easy to get along.

Rules can help families get along.

Rules are things we must follow.





The Golden Rule says we must act toward others the way we want them to act toward us.

It is important to be kind and caring.





Why are there rules?

Some rules keep us safe.

Some rules help us
get along with each other.



Some rules make things fair.

Fair means we are treated the same.

What rules are in your house?





Settling Differences

When people **disagree**,
it means they do not agree.

This is a **problem**. A problem is
something that is not easy.

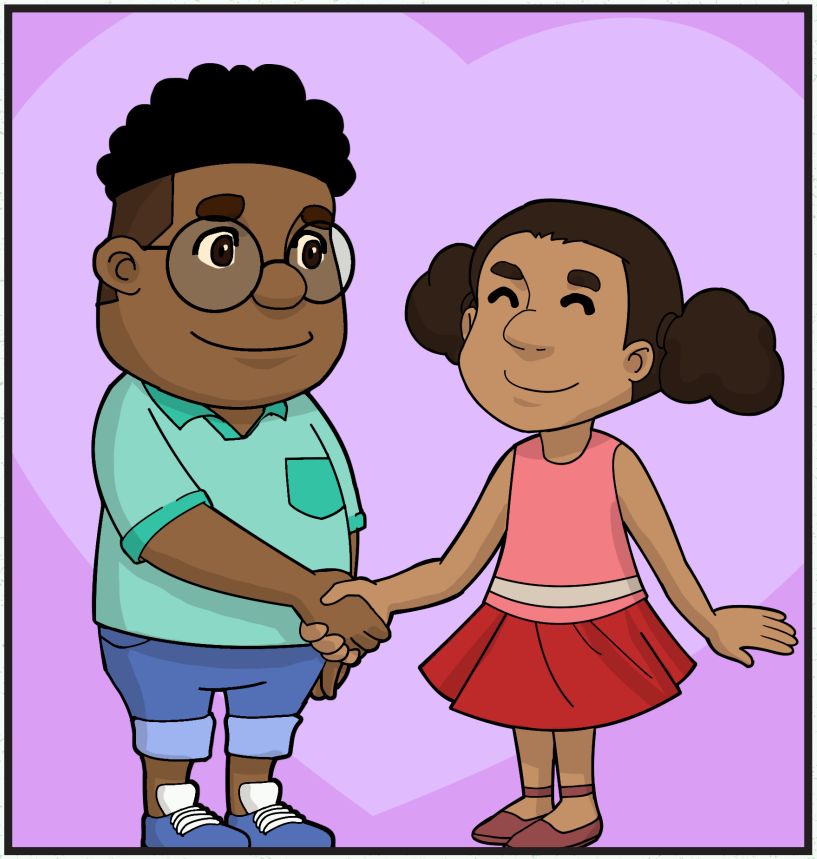




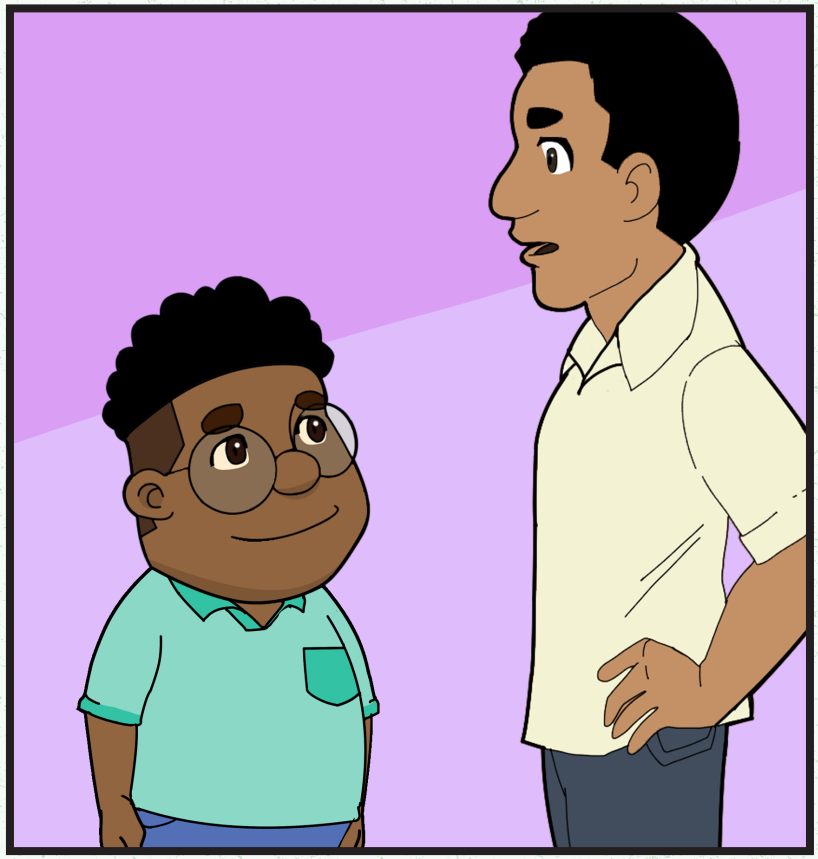
To fix a problem, listen.

Think about what the
other person wants.

disagree **problem**



Find a way that both of you get some of what you want.



Ask a friend or grown-up for help.



Chapter 2

What Do We Do in Our School?

Lesson 1

Working in Class

What makes a good classroom citizen?



Students are classroom **citizens**.

We are a part of the class.

We help each other learn.

We follow the rules.

citizen **respect**



We show each other **respect**.

Showing respect is treating people in a good way.

We listen to the teacher.

Together good citizens make the classroom fun!

What are the rules in the classroom?

Rules help all students learn.

One rule is to raise your hand when you want to talk.

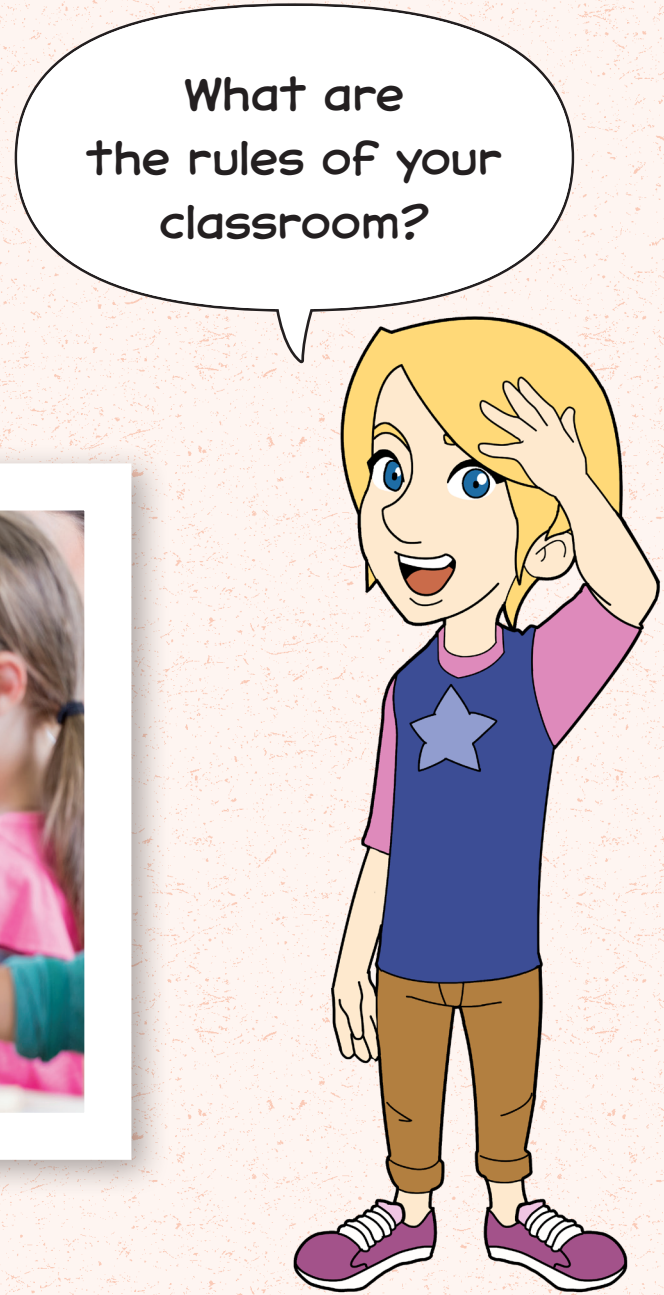


Another rule is to take turns.

We share toys during playtime.

These rules make the classroom fair.



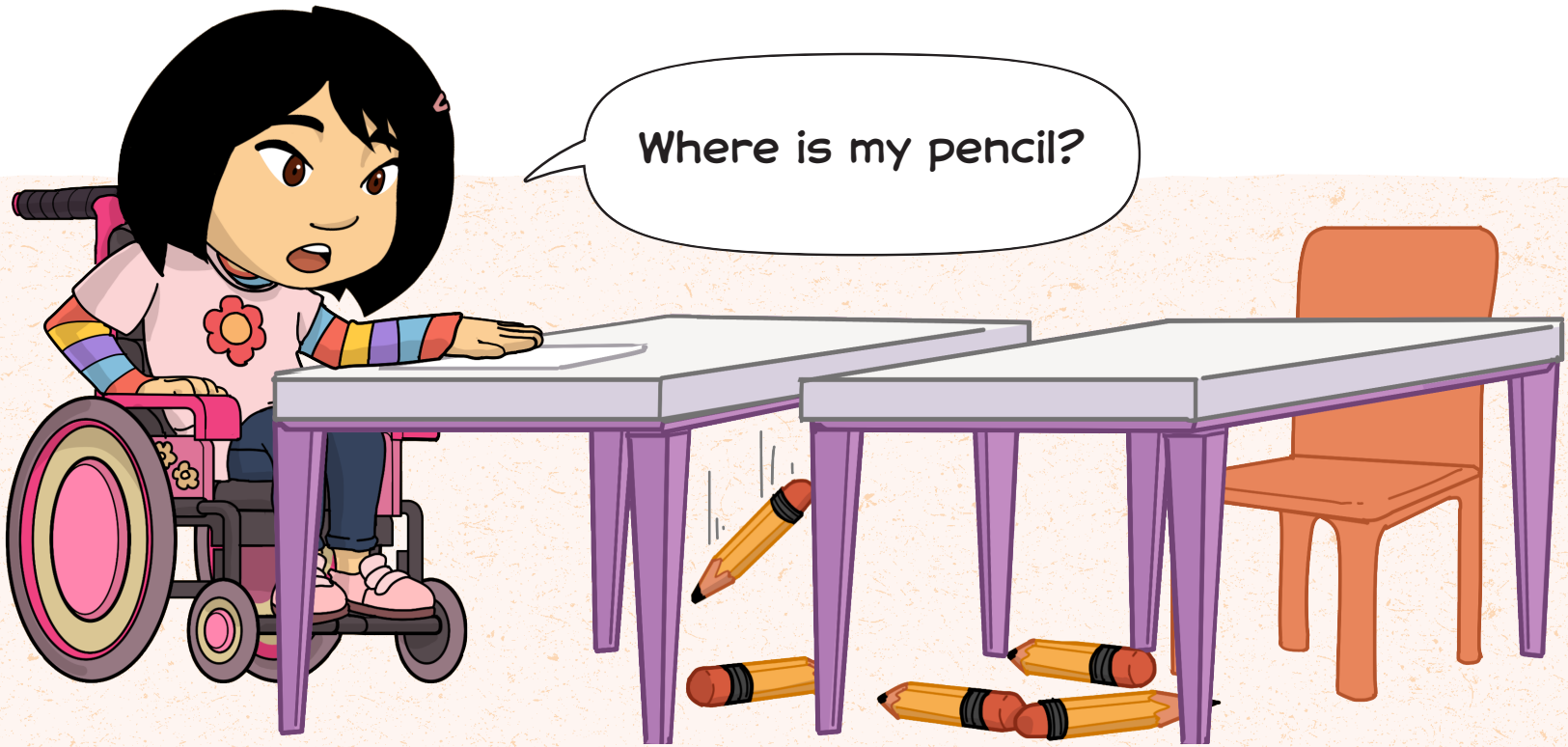


Solving Problems

Leena has a problem.

To help her, we have to see what the problem is.

She lost her pencil. This happens a lot.



solve

To **solve** a problem means to fix it.

What made the problem happen?

What can Leena and her friends do to solve the problem?



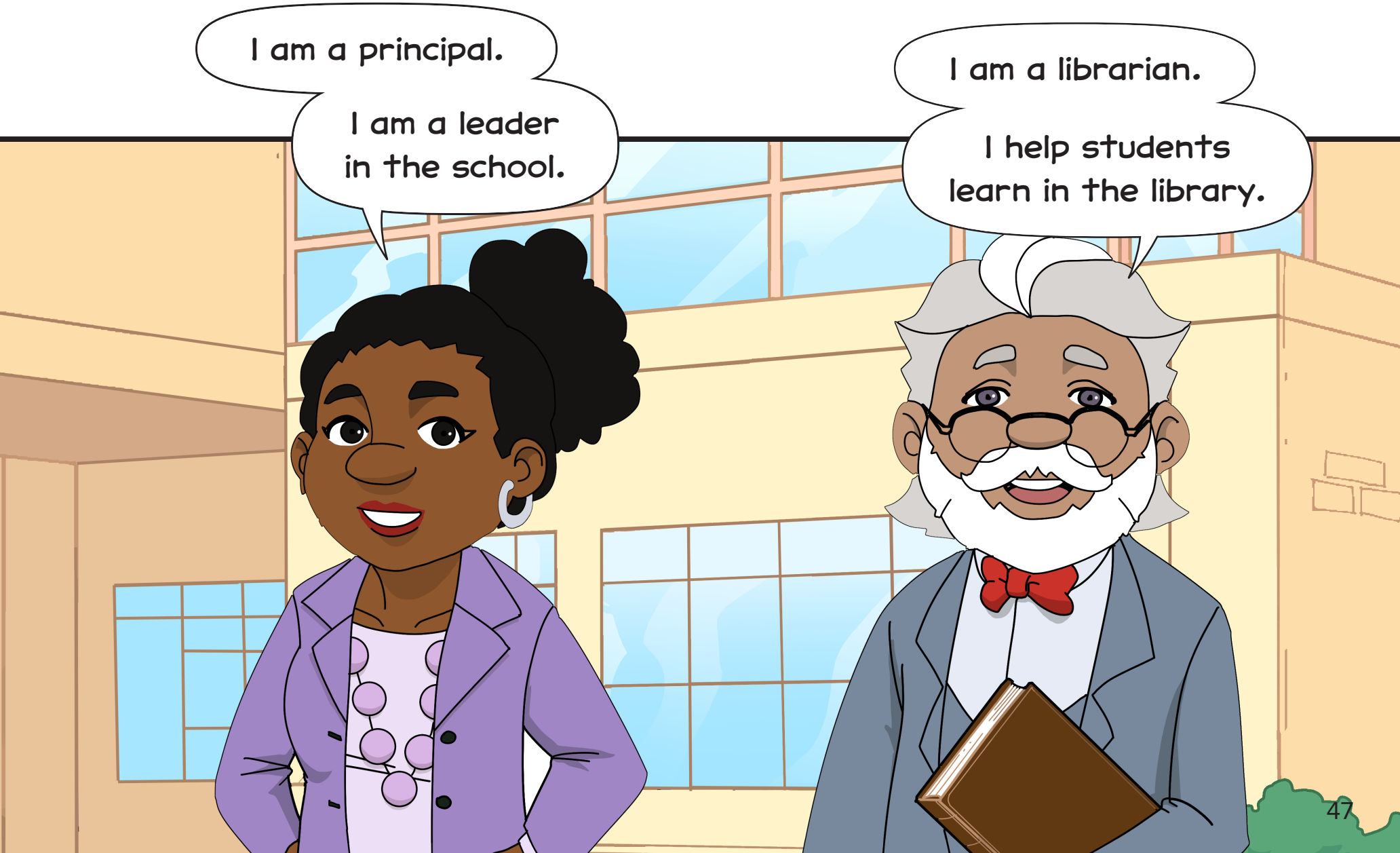
Lesson 2

The School Building

Who works at our school?

Many people work at school.




I am a principal.
I am a leader in the school.
I am a librarian.
I help students learn in the library.

Reading a Map

A **map** is a special kind of picture.

It shows how a place looks from above.

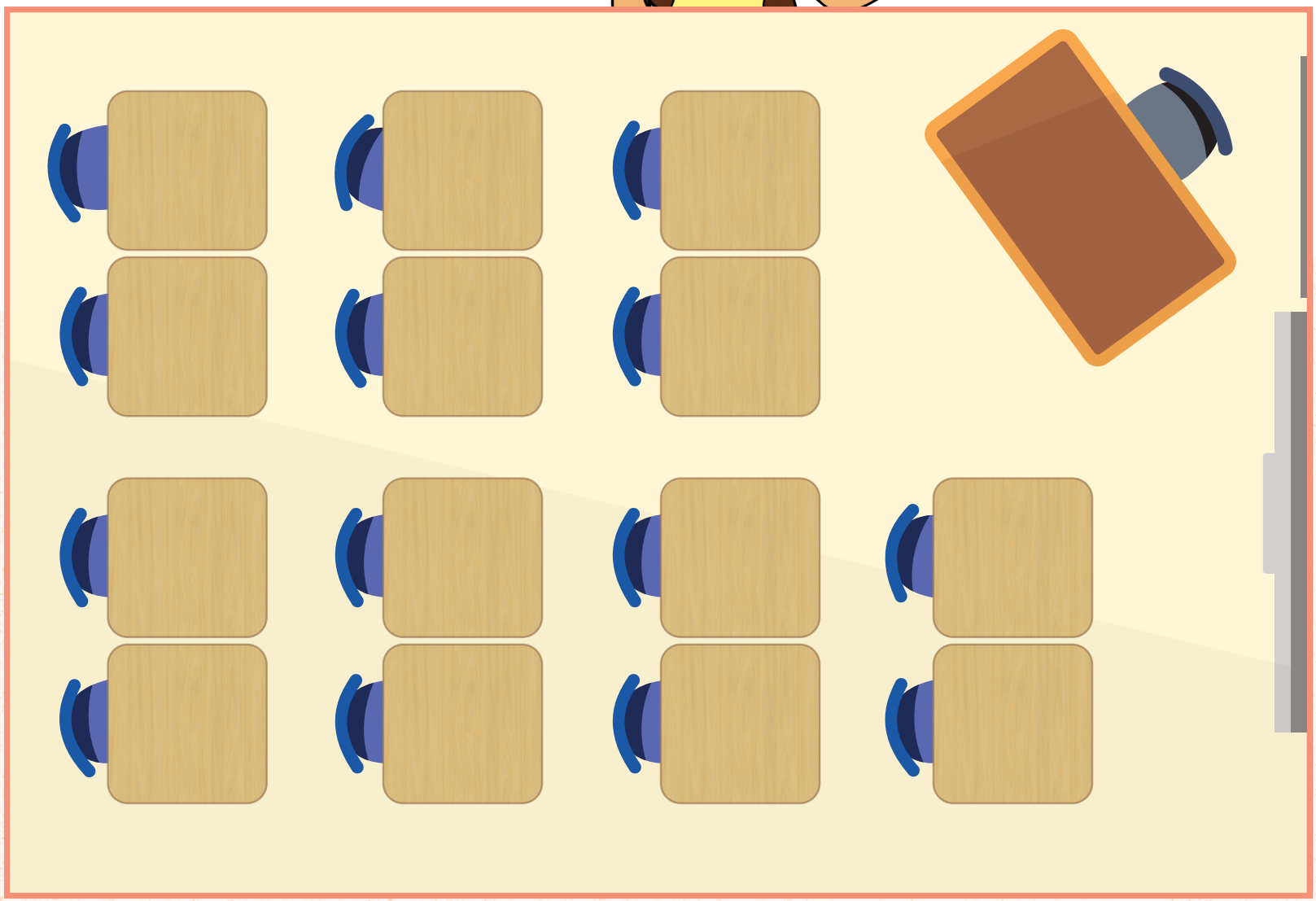
Maps do not show everything.

Look at this picture.



map

What is in the picture but not on the map?



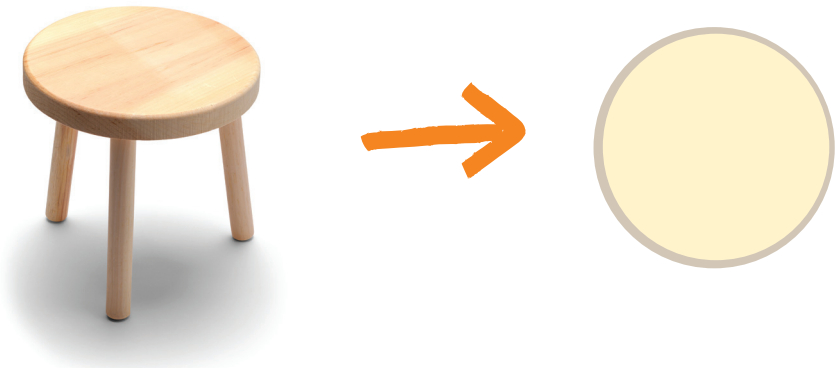
Making a Map

Now you know a map is a picture of a place.

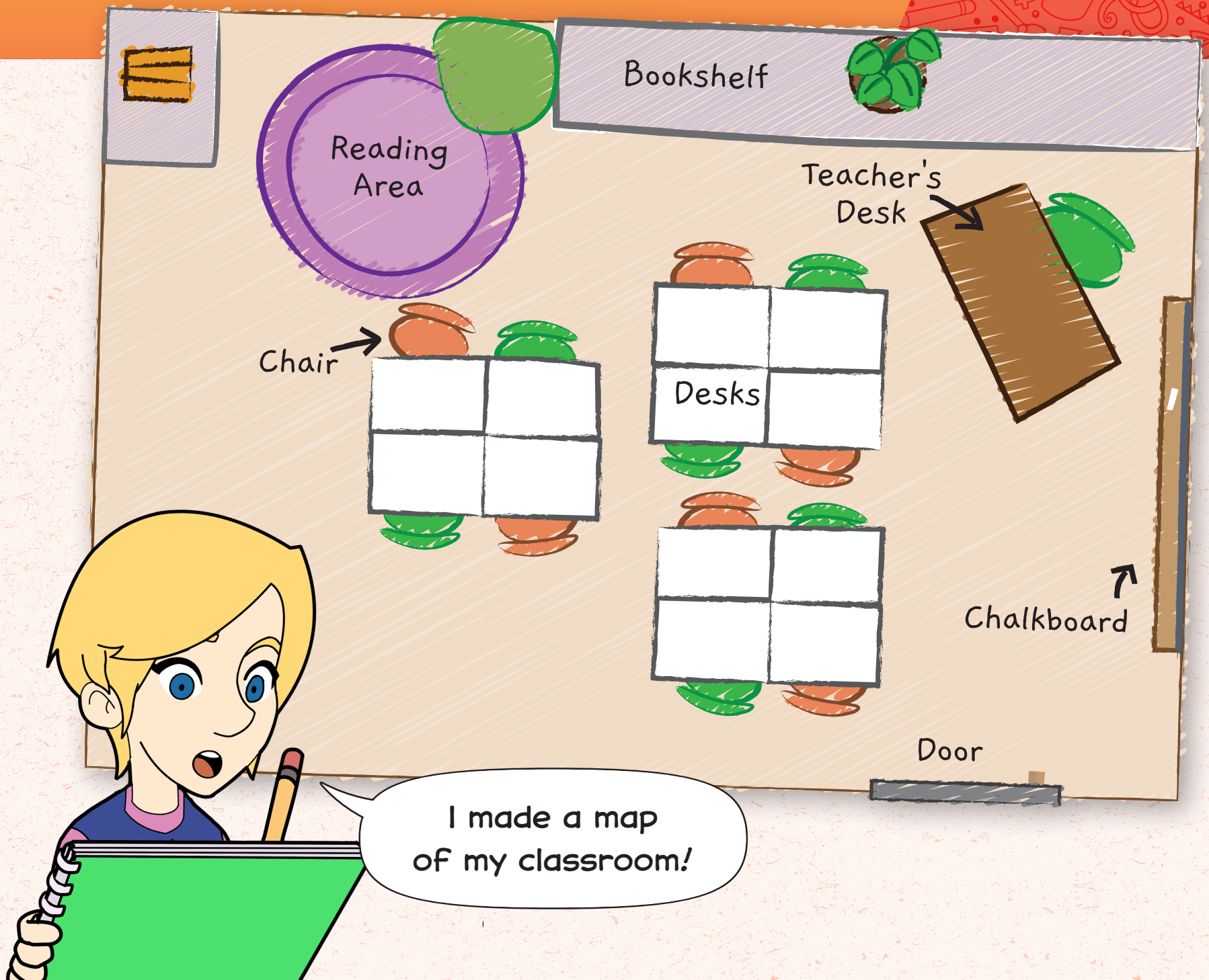
A map shows where things are.

You can make a map of your classroom.

1. Draw the shape of your classroom.
2. Look at the big things in the room. Where are they?
3. Think of what shape things look like from above.



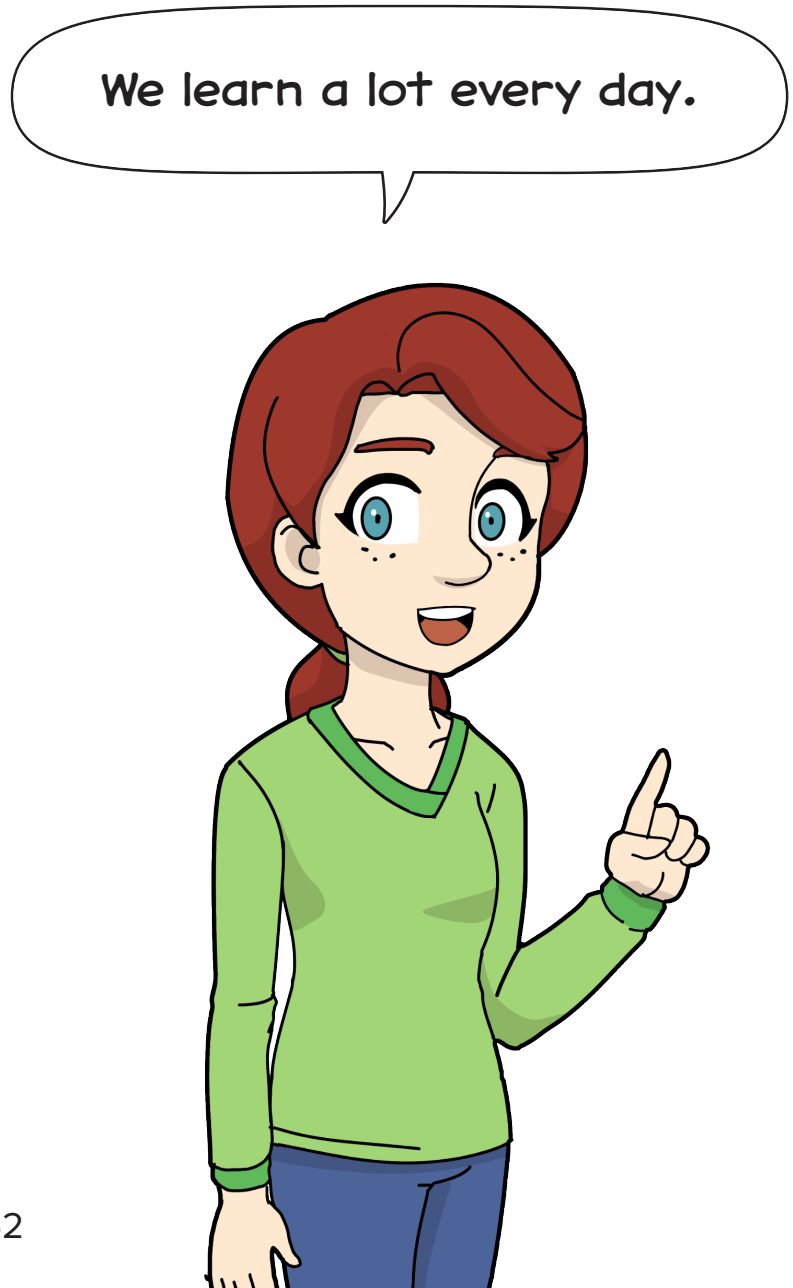
4. Draw the shapes of the big things in the room.

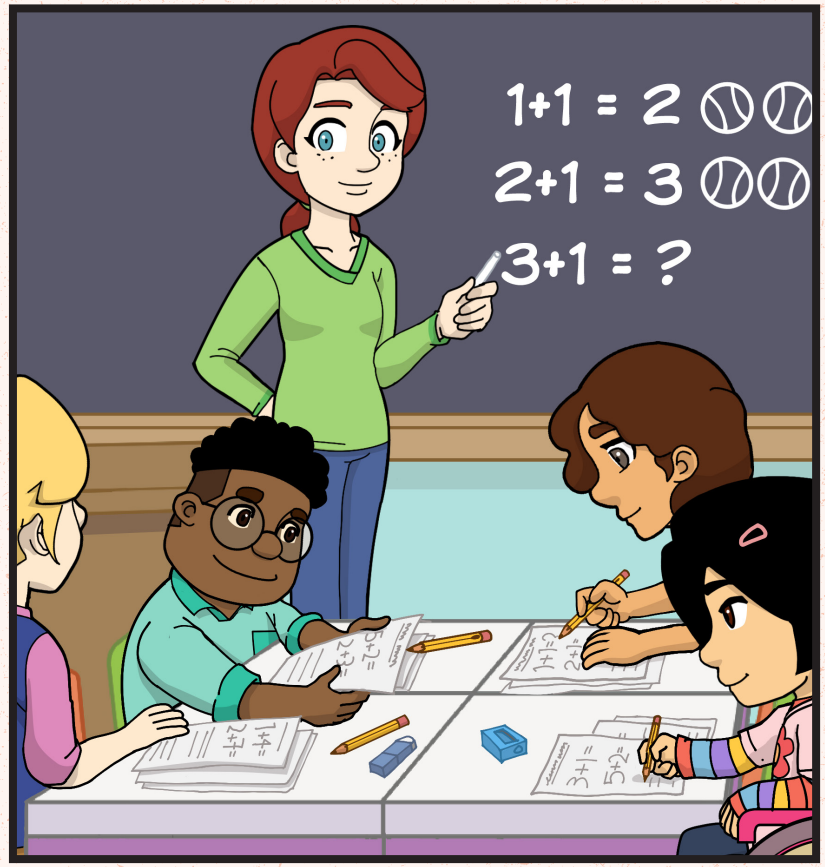

Reading Area
Bookshelf
Teacher's Desk
Chair
Desks
Chalkboard
Door
I made a map of my classroom!

Lesson 3

The School Year

What do we do in a school day?





Before lunch, we learn math.

We also learn about social studies.



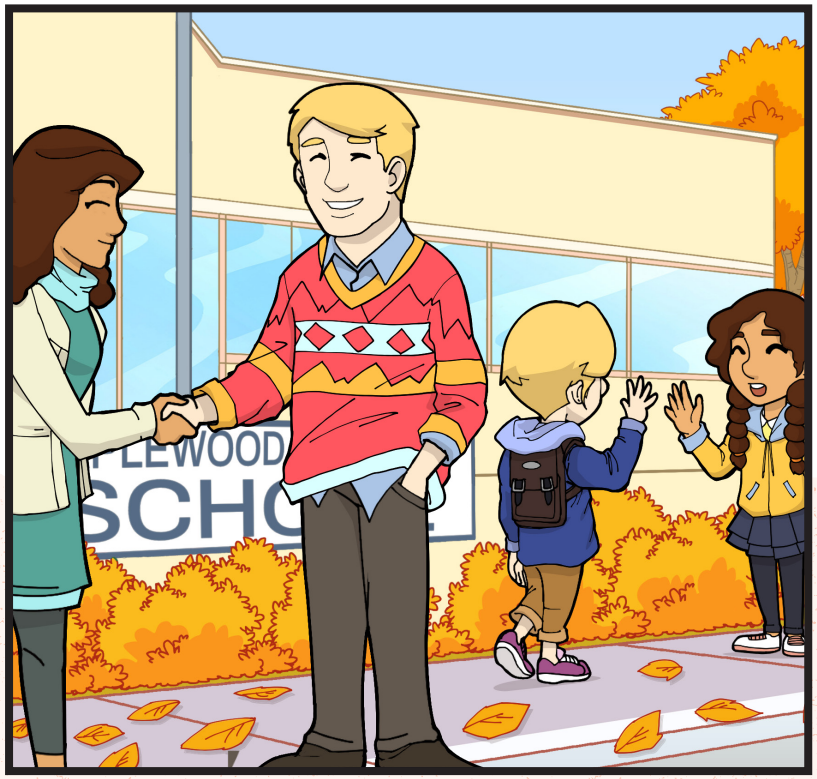
After lunch, we read.

We also write and draw.



Then, we go home.

What happens during the school year?



In fall, you begin a new grade.

A **grade** is a year in school.

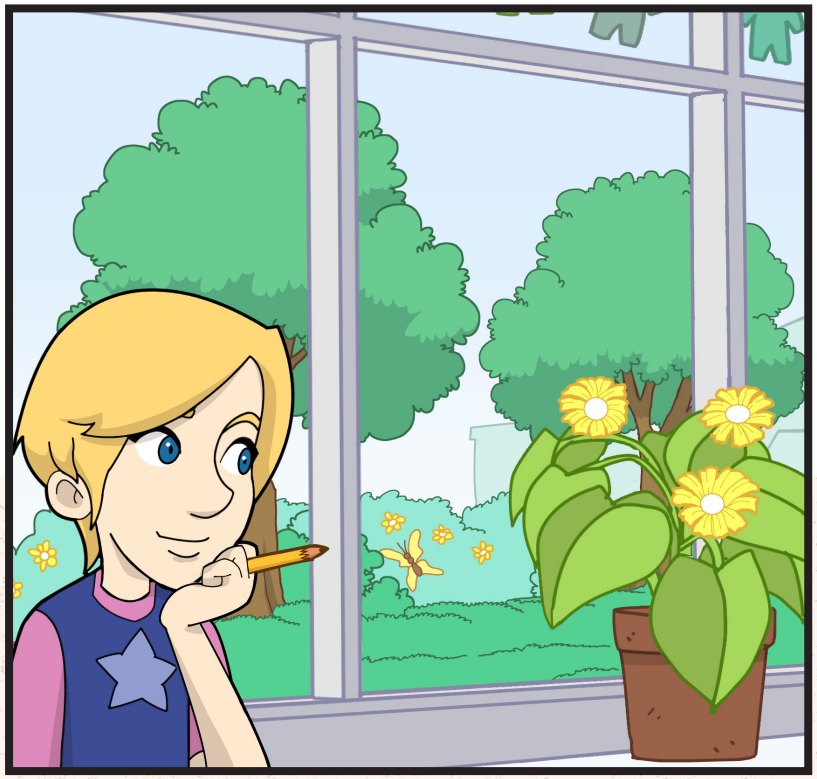
Your grade is kindergarten.



By winter, you will learn a lot.

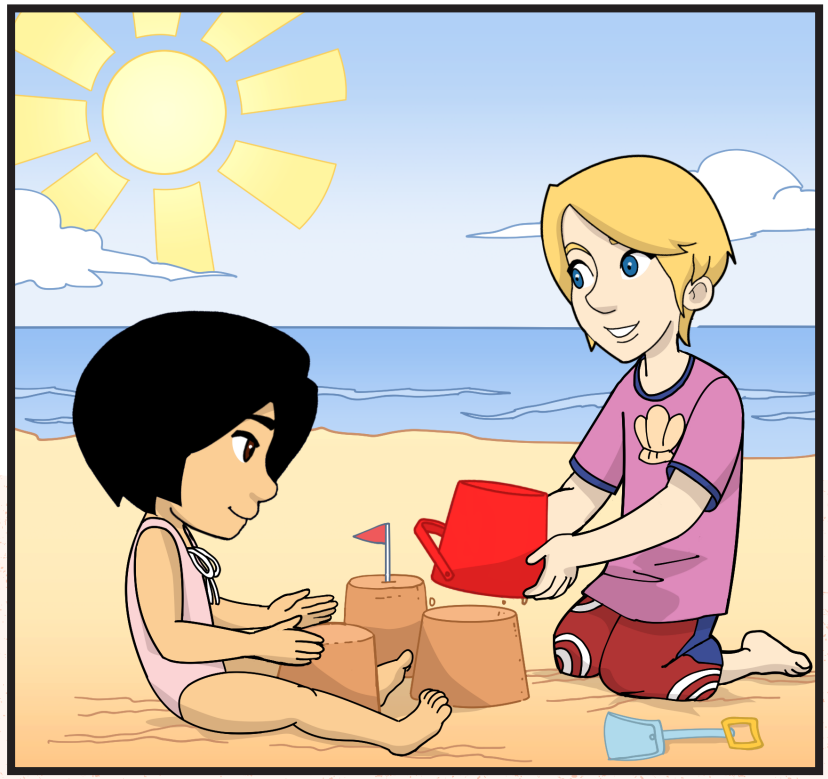
Some schools have winter break.

grade **vacation**



In spring, you will learn more.

Many flowers grow in spring.



In summer, you might have a long vacation.

Vacations are breaks from school.

Reading a Calendar

A **calendar** shows the days, weeks, and months of a year.

A calendar helps people know on what day things happen.



calendar

OCTOBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		


Today, we will take a walk through our neighborhood.
Where would you like to go?
The park!
MAPLEWOOD PARK
POST OFFICE
SALE
The post office!
The fire station!

Chapter 3

What Can We Discover in Our Neighborhood?

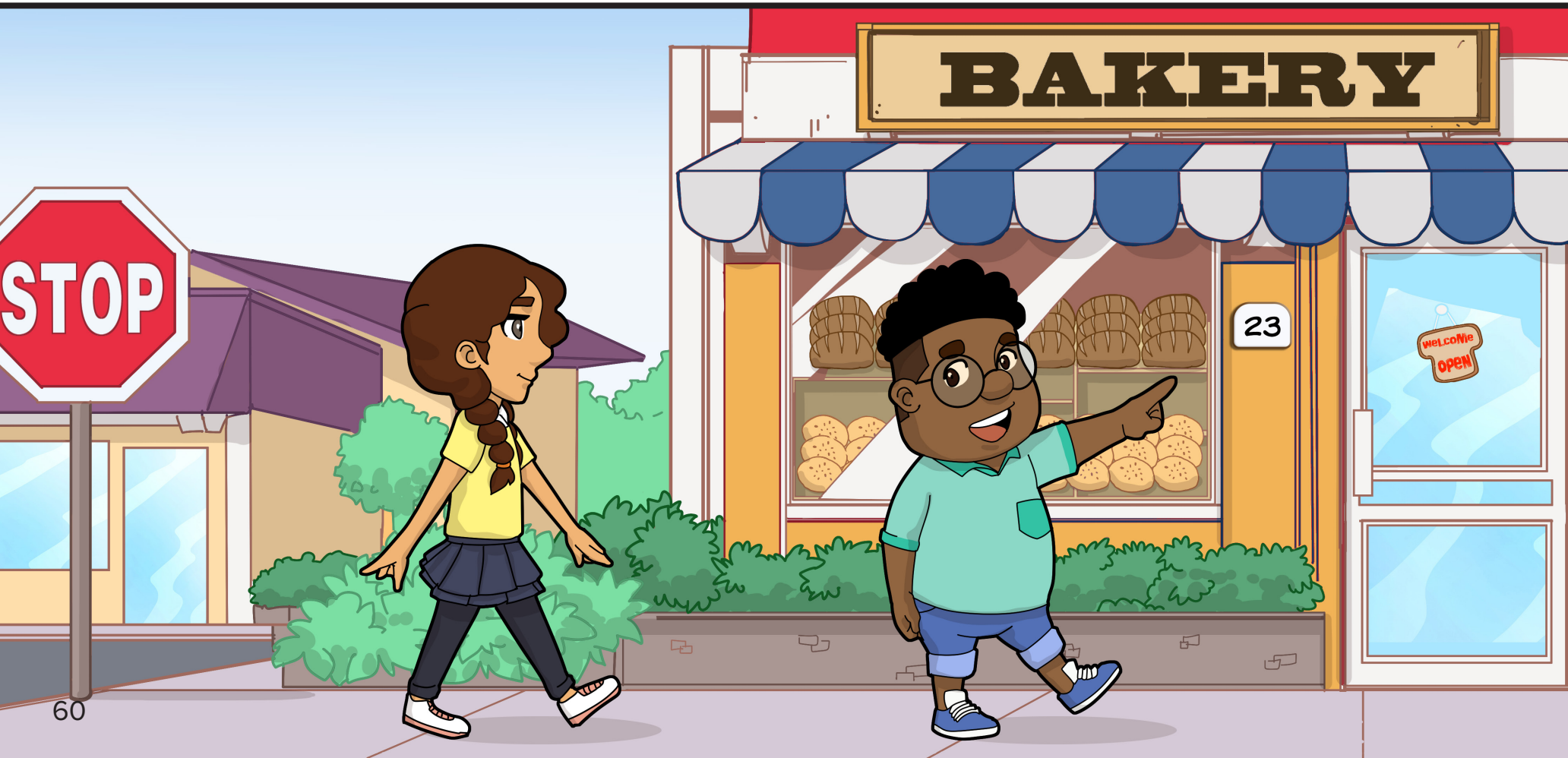
Lesson 1

Living in a Neighborhood

Where do people live?

Our friends live in a neighborhood.

A **neighborhood** is a small part of a town where people live.



neighborhood address

All places in a neighborhood have an **address**.

An address is the number, street, and city of a building.

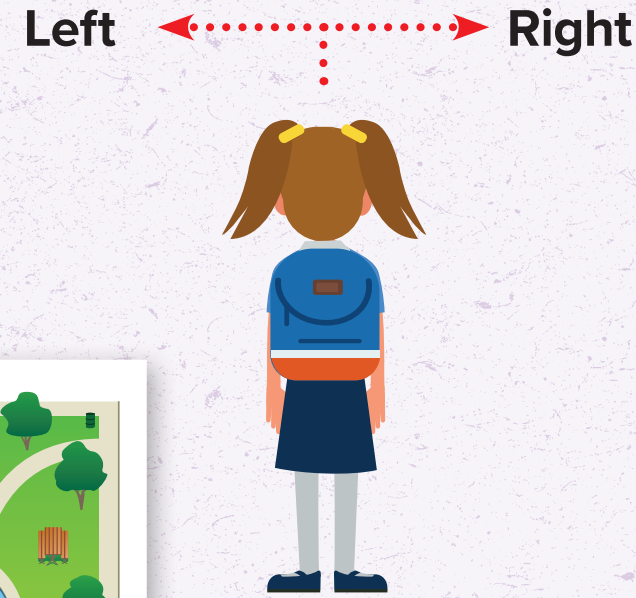


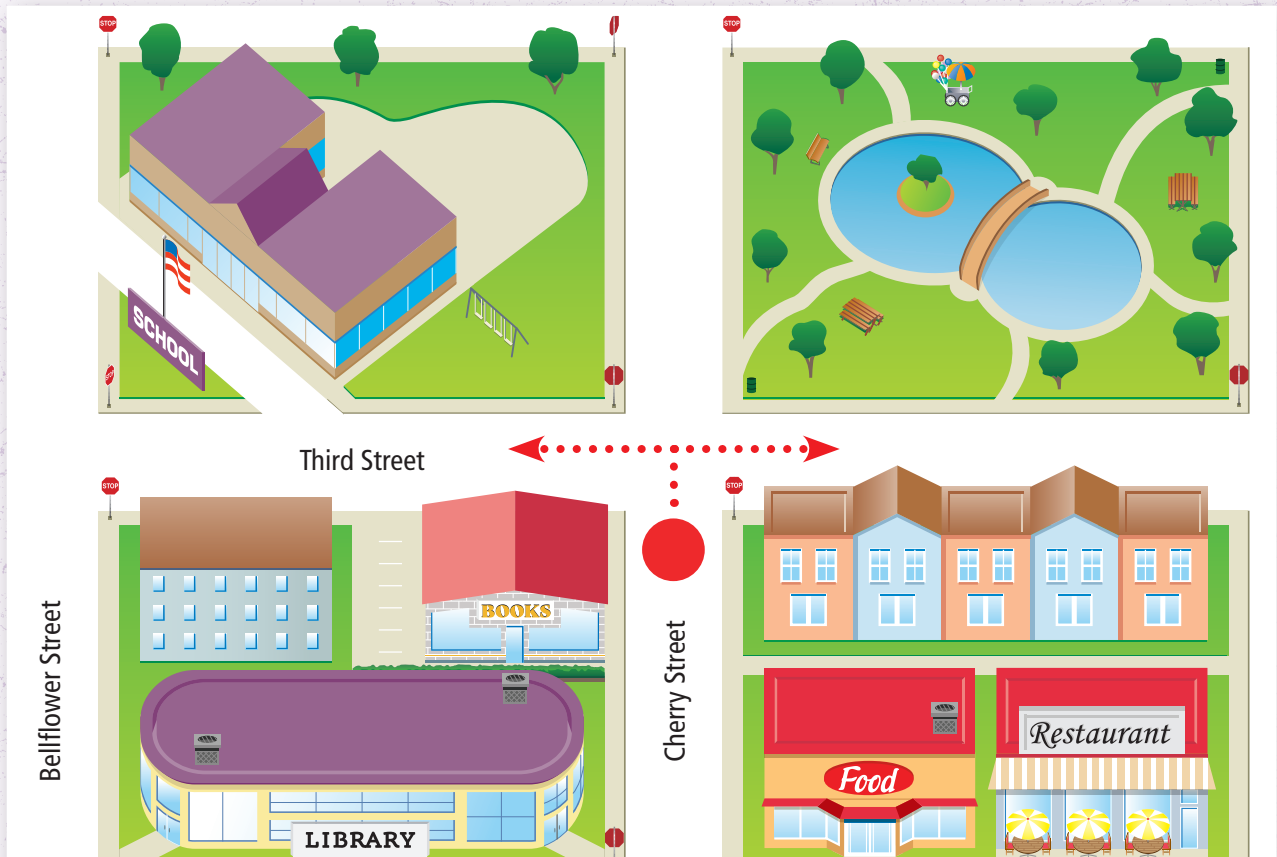
How can we find places?

You can use a map to follow directions.

Directions tell you how to get somewhere.

A map shows where to turn **left** or **right**.

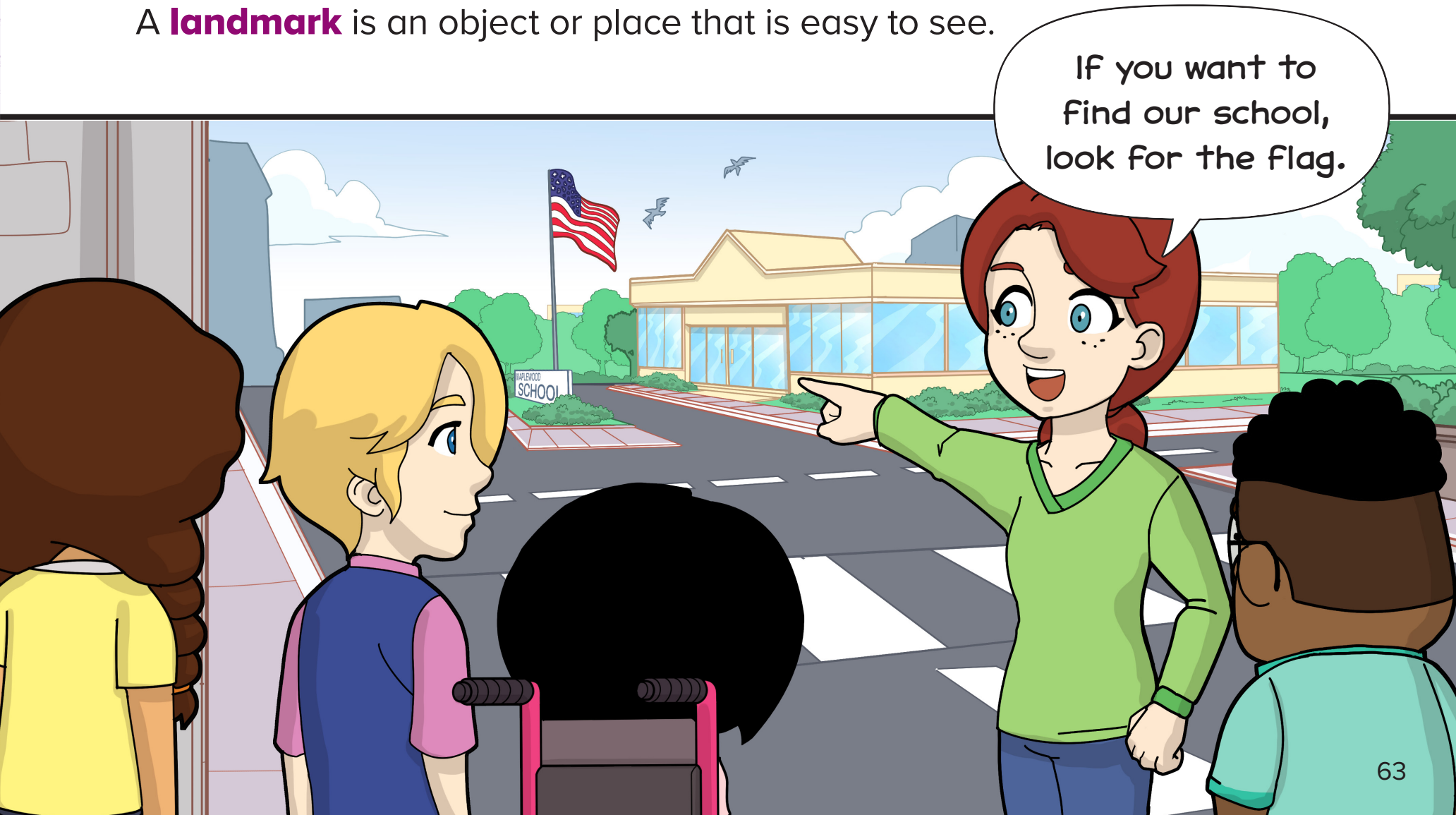




directions left right landmark

Landmarks are helpful.

A **landmark** is an object or place that is easy to see.



Giving Directions



Giving directions means saying how to get to a place.

Think about landmarks.

Use words like *next to*, *left*, and *right*.



Think about street names.

Use street names when you give directions.

Lesson 2

Getting around in the Neighborhood

What places are in the neighborhood?

Neighborhoods can be small or big. They can have many places.



People mail letters at a post office.



People buy food at a market.



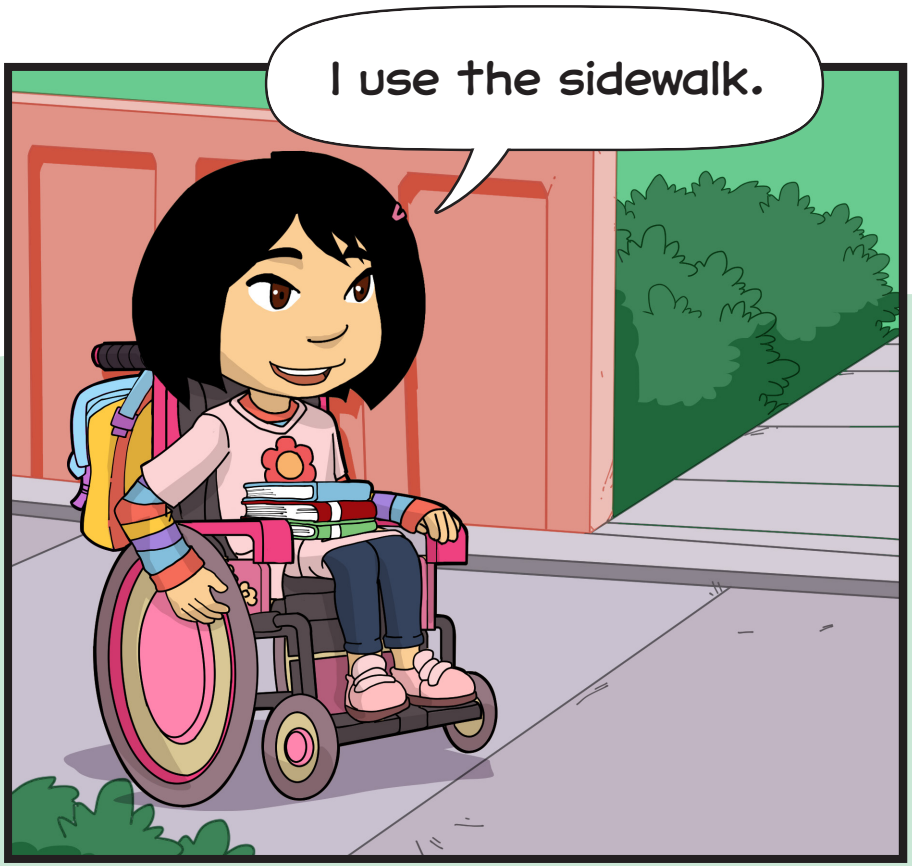
People read books at a library.

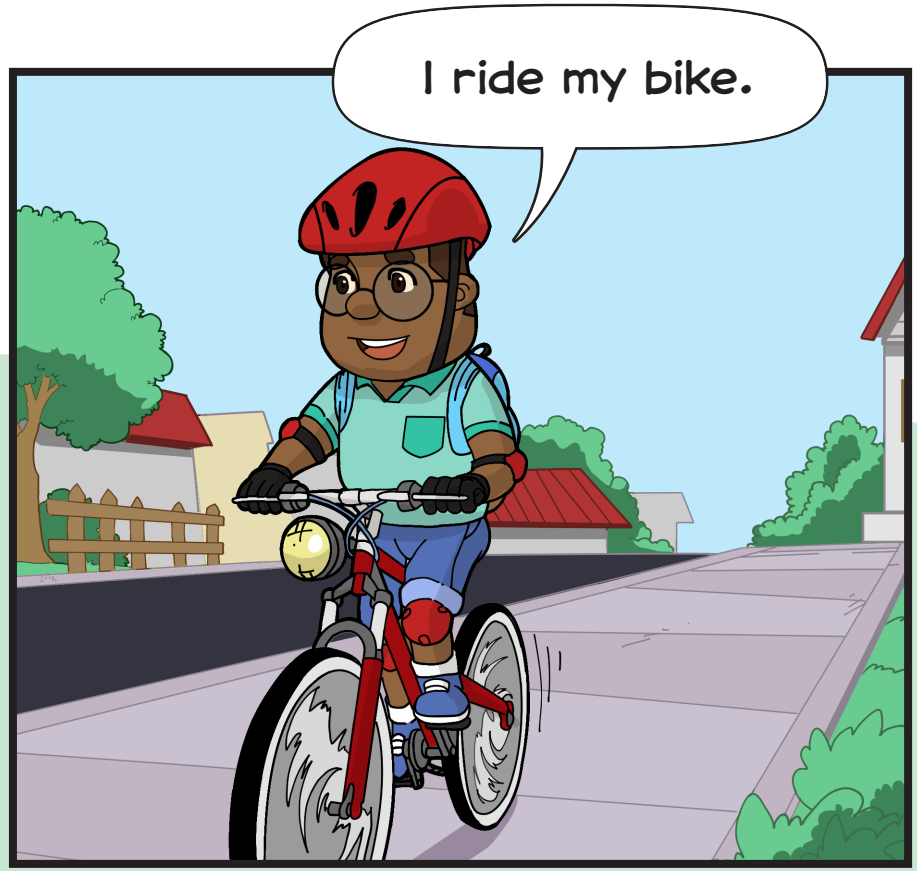


Kids learn at school.

How do we get around in the neighborhood?

People **travel** to get to places.

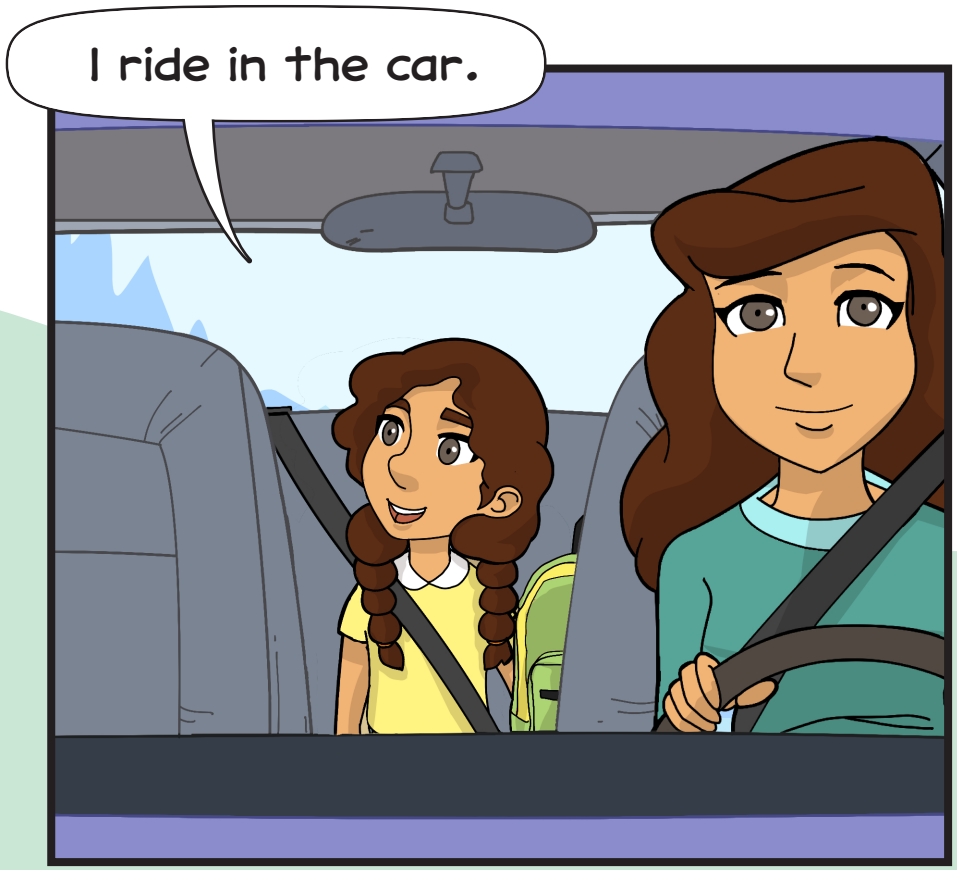




travel

How do you get to school?





Reading Traffic Signs for Safety





Traffic signs keep us safe.

Traffic signs tell drivers when to stop or go.





Traffic signs tell drivers to look for people crossing.

Traffic signs tell people when to cross the street.


MAPLEWOOD
FOOD
FRESH!
FRESH!
FRUITS
Why are we here?


We are getting food for dinner.

Chapter 4

How Do We Get and Use Money?

What is money for?



People make money when they work.

Money is what we use to pay for things.





People use money to pay for food.

People use money to pay for clothing.

People use money to pay for a place to live.

What jobs do people have?

A job is work that needs to be done.

People do jobs to make money.

Some people make things.



Some people fix broken things.

Some people write.

There are many jobs.





What Comes Next?



Minar's mom is working.



A cat and a dog run into the kitchen.



The cat jumps on the table.



Lesson 2

Buying and Selling in the Neighborhood

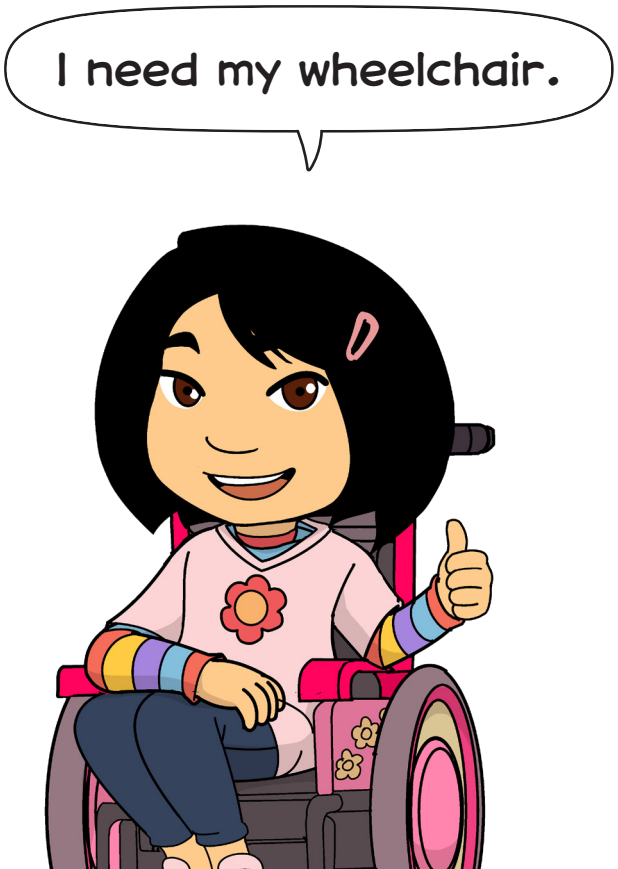
What do people buy?

People buy things they need.

Needs are things we must have to live.

They allow us to do the things that we have to do.





needs wants

People buy things they want.

Wants are things we like but do not need.

These can be toys and games.





What are goods and services?

Goods are things you can touch.

Goods can be food, clothing, or toys!







goods services

Services are things people do for each other.

Services can be cutting hair, washing windows, or fighting fires.







When do we make choices?

Sometimes, we cannot buy everything we want.



Sometimes, we do not have time to do everything we want.





Then we make a choice.

To make a choice is to pick what to do.

We make choices to get what we need.

We make choices to get what we want.


This museum will teach us about our city.
MAPLEWOOD
MUSEUM
I love field trips!
Me too!

Chapter 5

What Is the Story of Our Town?

What was here before people?

Before people, there was land and water.



A **mountain** is land that is tall and steep.



A **plain** is a big area of mostly flat land.

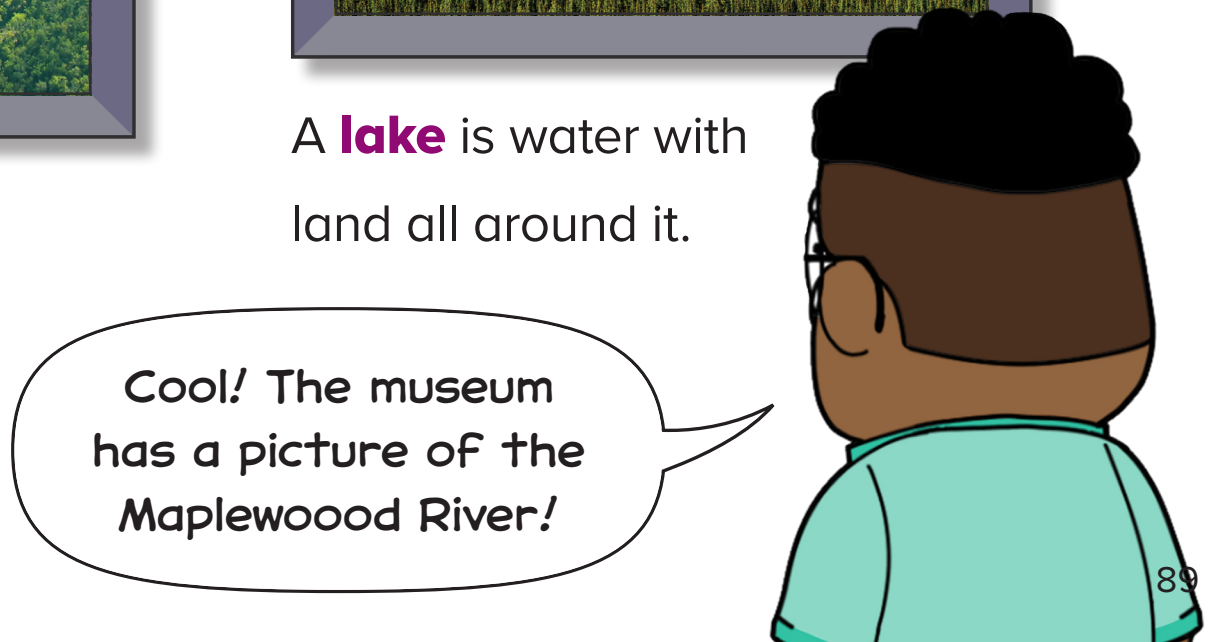
mountain plain river lake



A **river** is water that flows through land.



A **lake** is water with land all around it.



Finding the Main Idea

Maplewood Museum Exhibit

Travel in Maplewood



Long ago, people traveled by horse and buggy.



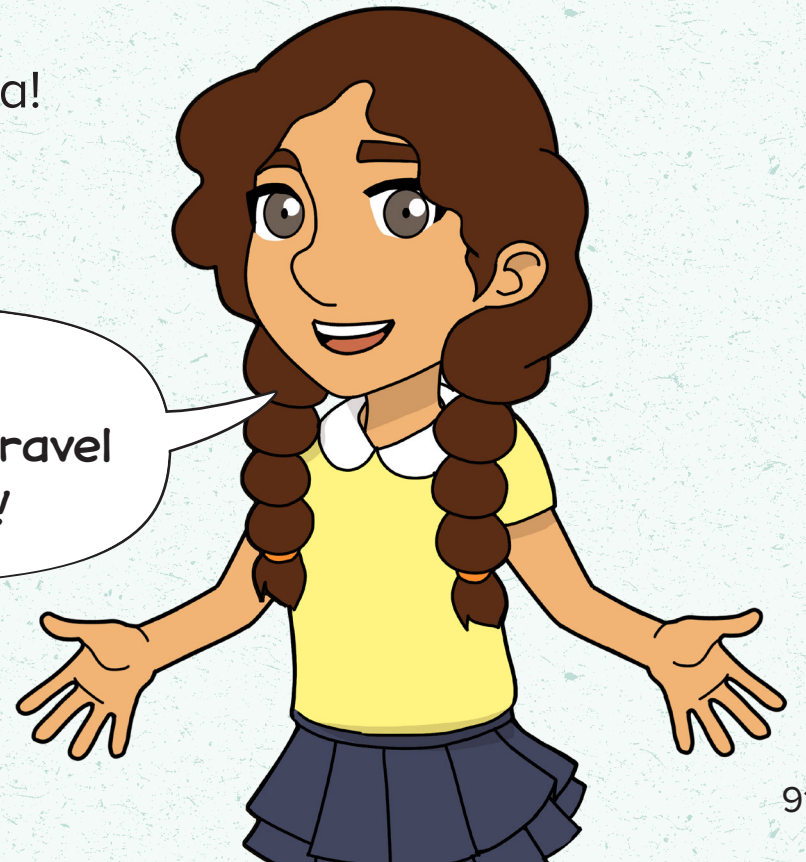
Later, Maplewood got cars.

Words and pictures are clues to help you find the main idea.

The main idea is the point of what you read and see.

Look at the title first.

Sometimes it tells you the main idea!



How do people use land and water?





People live and grow food on land.

They cut down trees to build homes.

People also play sports on land.

environment





People change where water goes.

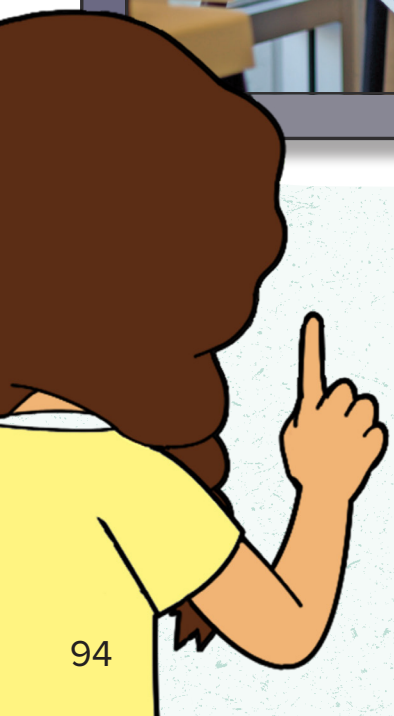
They bring water to cities and farms.

People also use water to have fun.

Who are the town leaders?







Adults **vote**.

They choose who will lead their town.

In many towns, adults vote for a mayor.

A **mayor** is the leader of the town.

vote mayor





Towns have other leaders too.

Some leaders write rules.

Some leaders make sure rules are followed.

Town leaders work to make life better for everyone.

Respecting Different Opinions

An **opinion** is how a person feels about something.

We can learn from other opinions.



1. Listen.
2. Ask why.
3. Respect each other.

opinion


Trees should be outside.
Why? Inside we can protect the town tree.
TOWN TREE

How can people work together?

Leaders need to **cooperate**. Cooperate means to work together to get something done.

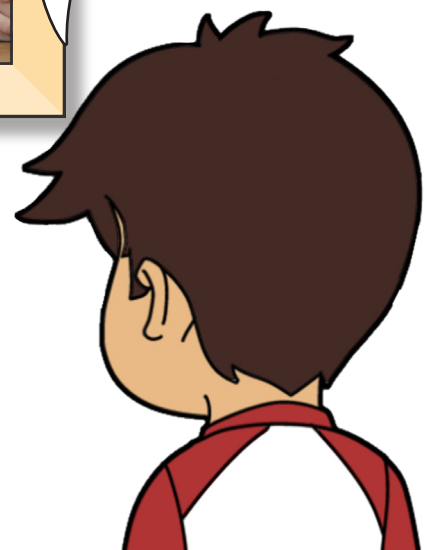
Leaders cannot do all the work by themselves.



cooperate



It is not just leaders who cooperate. We all need to work together.



Leaders listen and talk to many people.

Then, they make a plan.

Lesson 3

Towns Change

What can change in a town?

Towns change. Towns change over time.

A town grows bigger when more people move there.

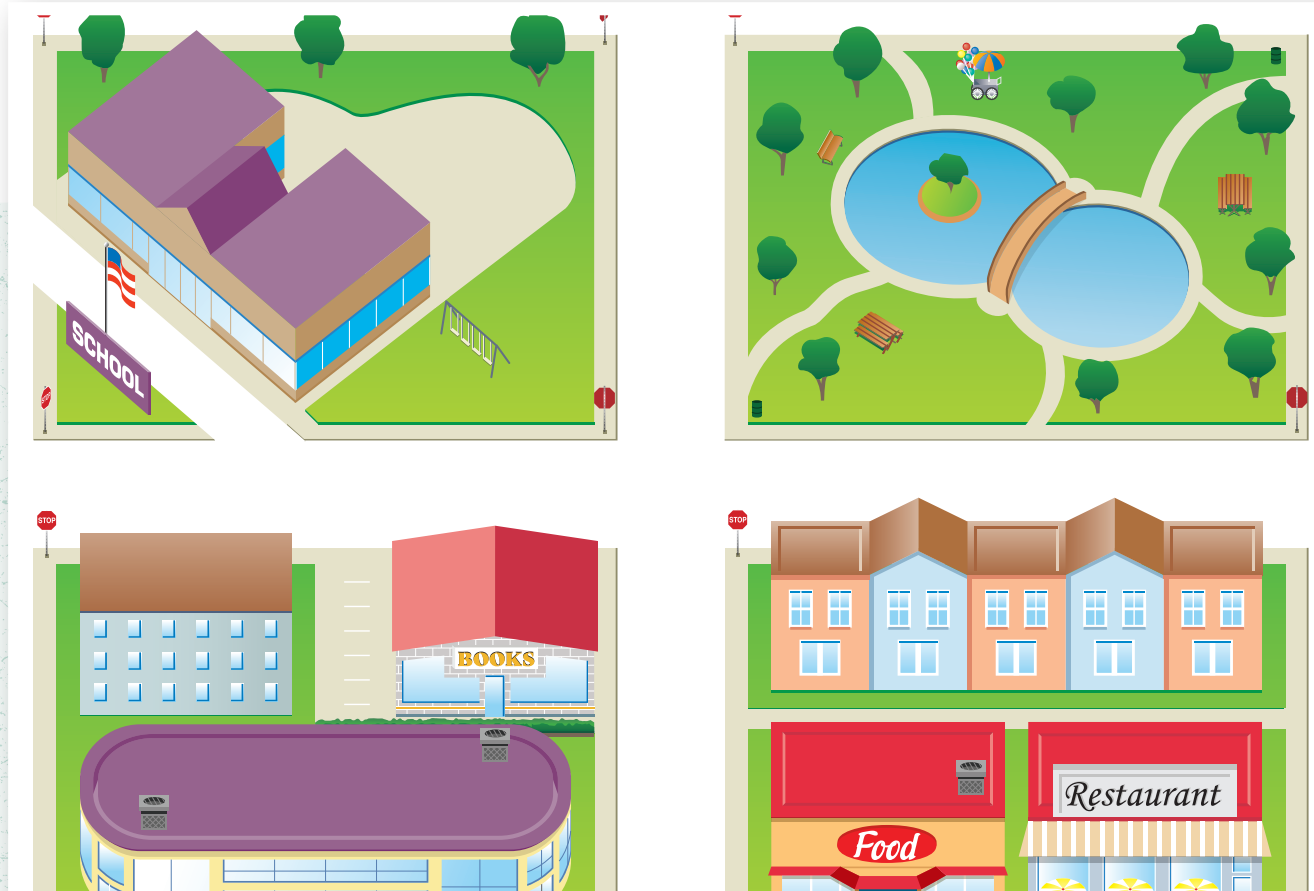
People move to towns for jobs.



People build houses, shops, and parks.

Town leaders help bring change.

They make plans for new roads and schools.



Primary Sources

Primary sources are used to study a time or event.

Primary sources are anything made at the time we are studying.

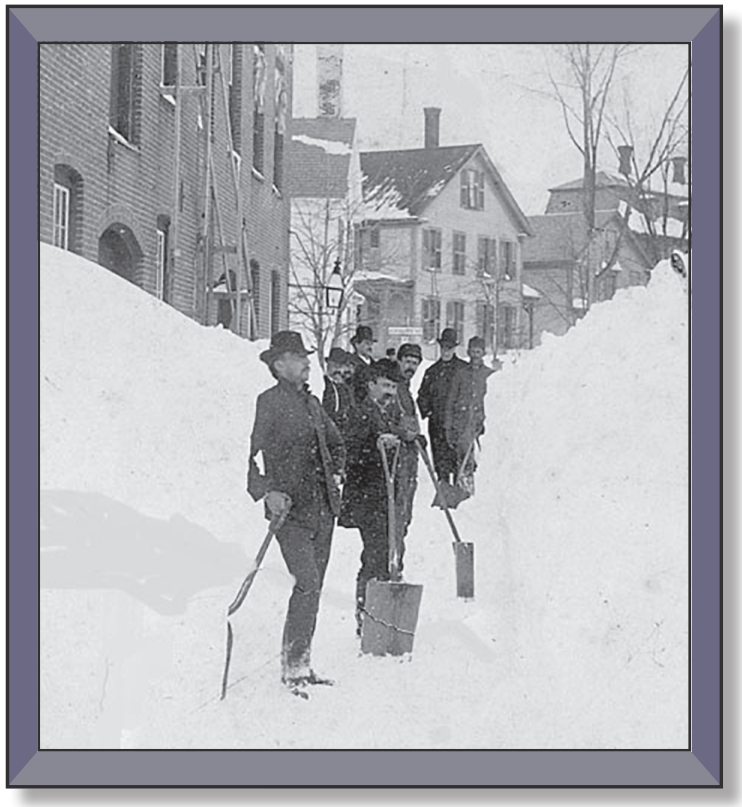
Primary sources can be photos, letters, or newspaper stories.

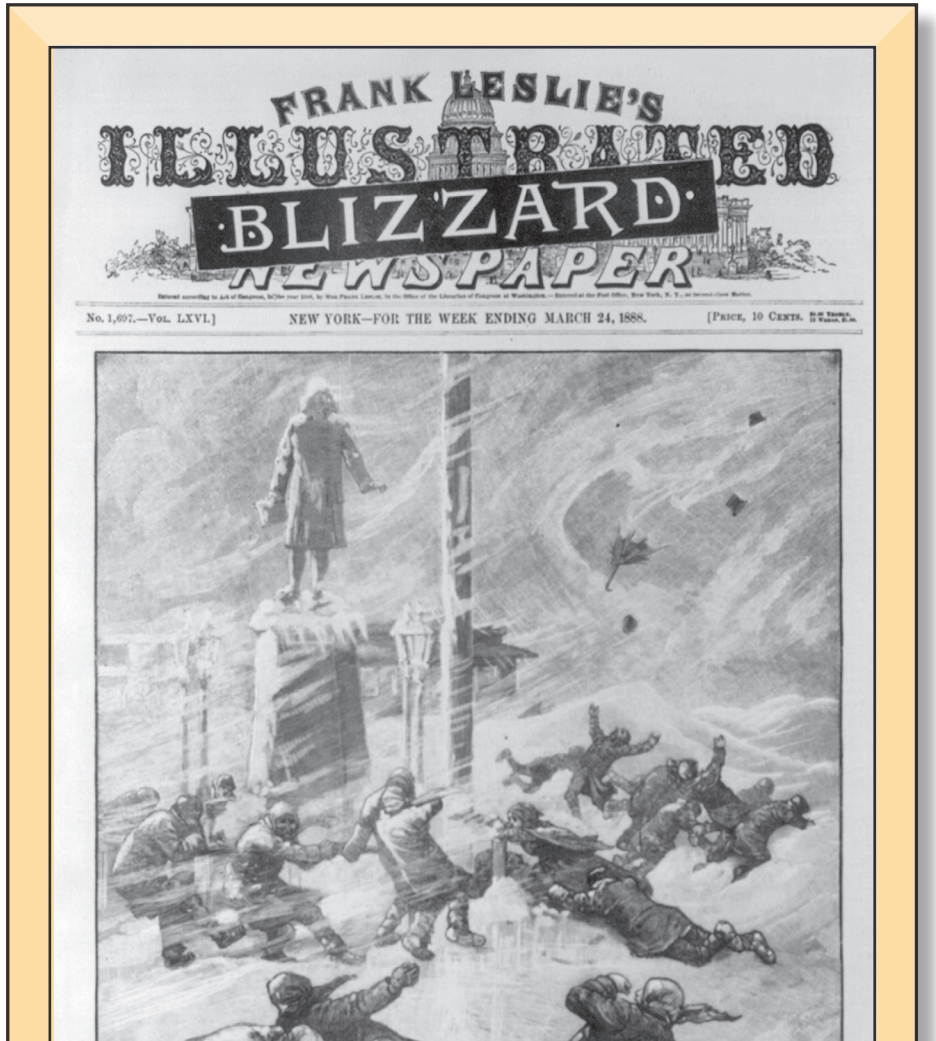
They can also be diaries, spoken stories, or objects.



Maplewood Museum Exhibit

The Great Blizzard of 1888





How can weather change a town?





Weather is what the outside air is like.

It can be hot or cold. It can be wet or dry.

People do different activities in cold or warm places.

weather **natural disaster**



Natural disasters are events in nature. They cause lots of harm.



Weather can cause a natural disaster.

Natural disasters like floods and hurricanes cause many problems.


We have a new student.
My name is Carlos.


Hi, Carlos!

Chapter 6

What Can We Find in a State?

Lesson 1

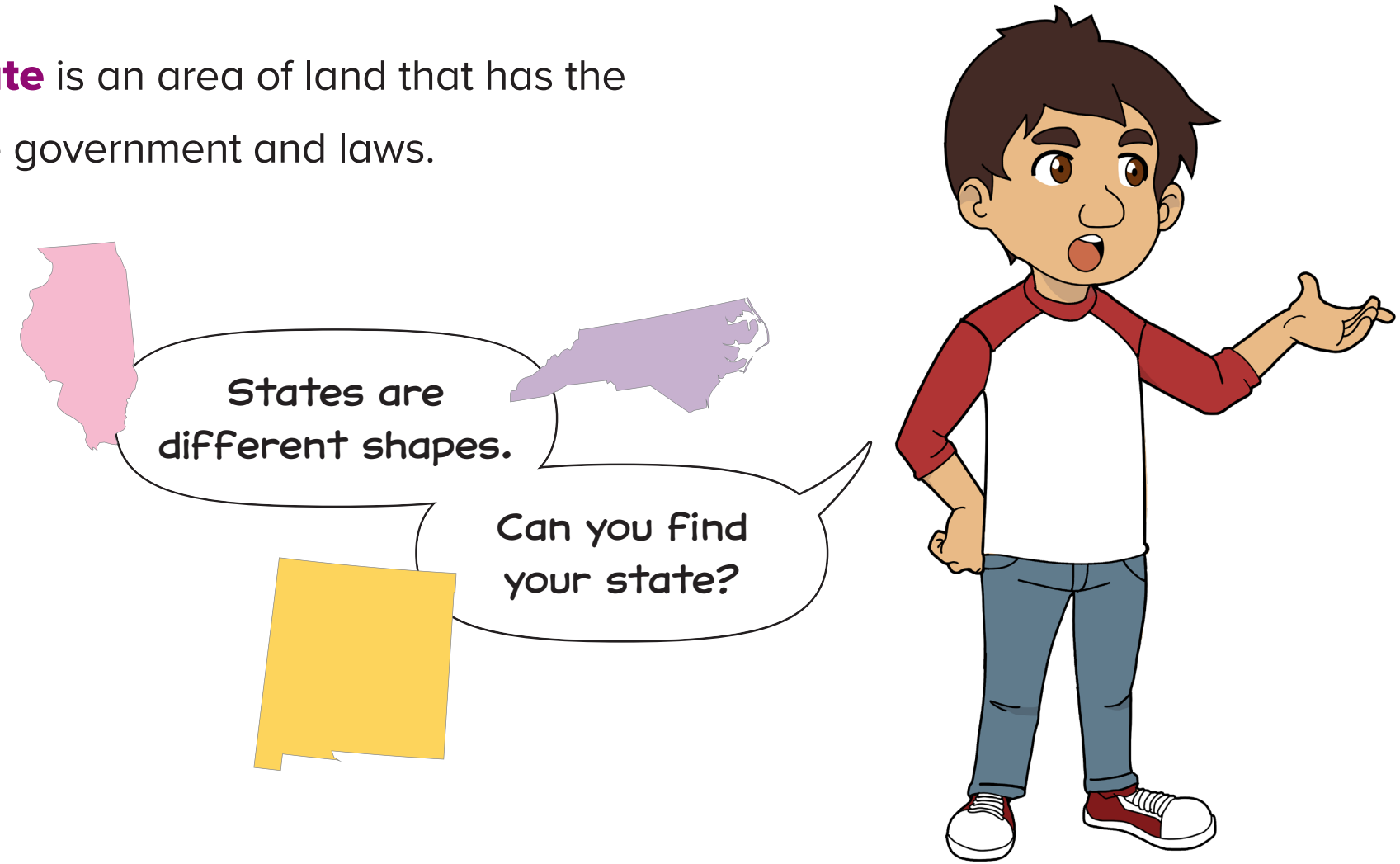
Places in a State

Where is our state?

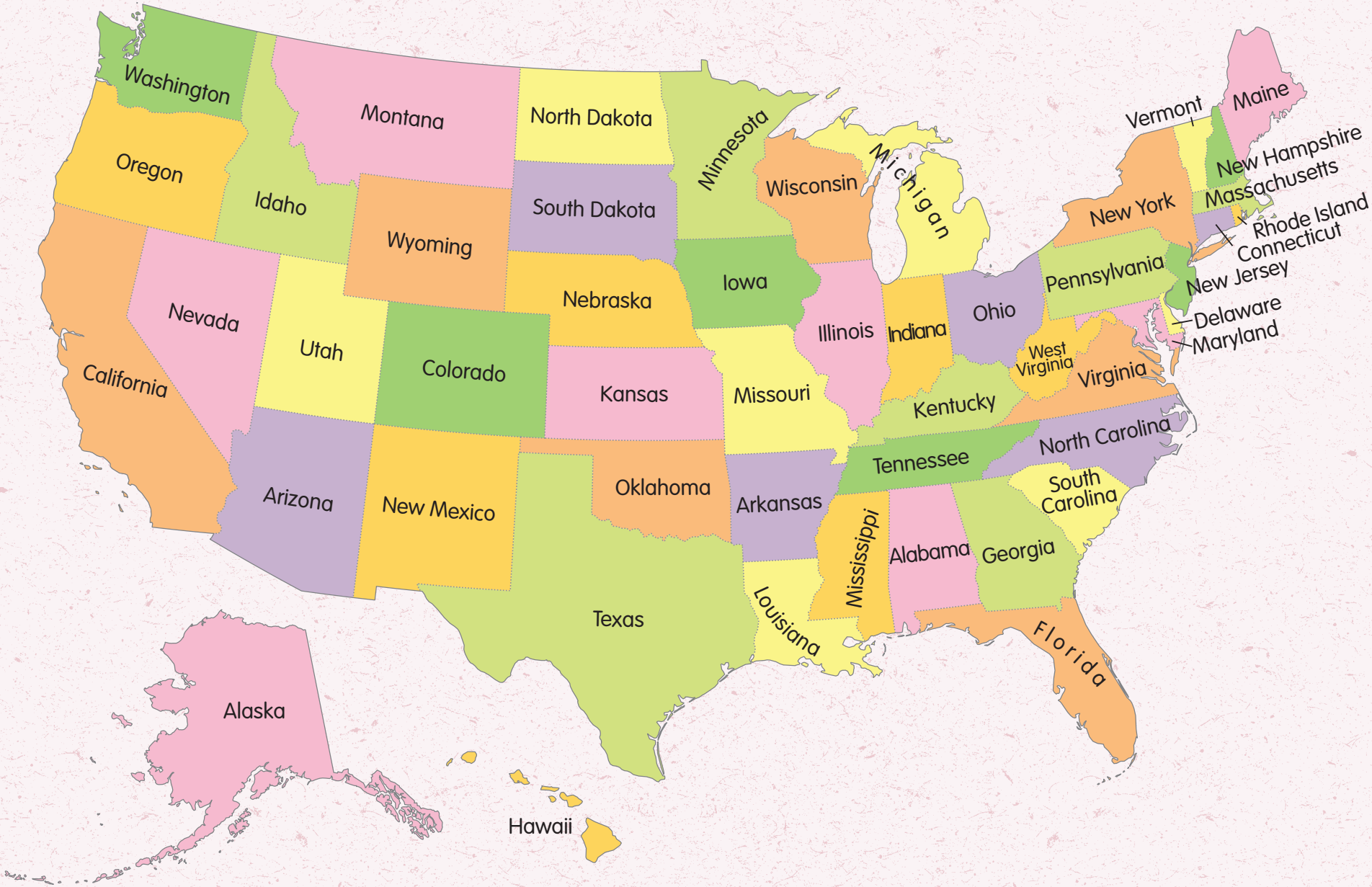
We live in the United States of America.

The United States has 50 states.

A **state** is an area of land that has the same government and laws.



state

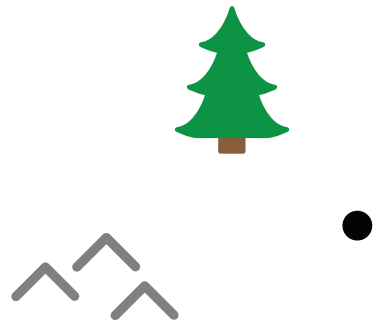

Washington
Oregon
California
Nevada
Idaho
Montana
Wyoming
Utah
Arizona
Colorado
New Mexico
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Kansas
Oklahoma
Texas
Minnesota
Iowa
Missouri
Arkansas
Louisiana
Wisconsin
Illinois
Michigan
Indiana
Ohio
Kentucky
Tennessee
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
Florida
South Carolina
North Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia
Pennsylvania
New York
Vermont
Maine
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
Alaska
Hawaii

Reading Map Symbols

Map symbols are small pictures on a map.

Map symbols are shapes and colors too.

They tell us where things are.

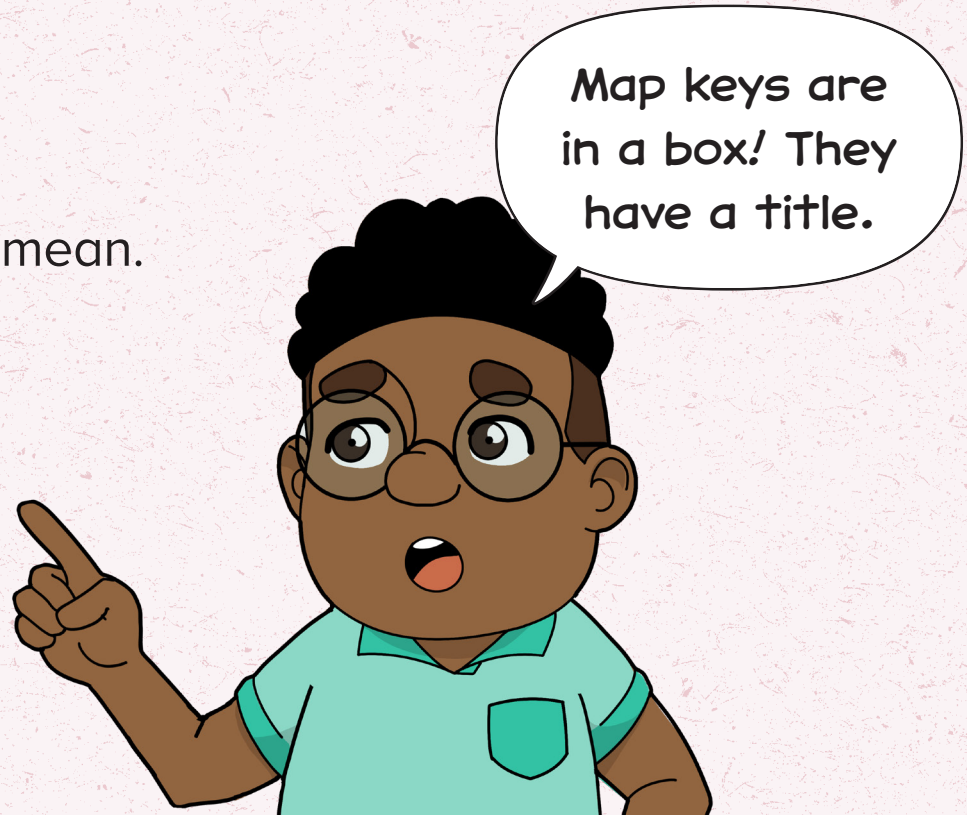


Look at the **map key**.

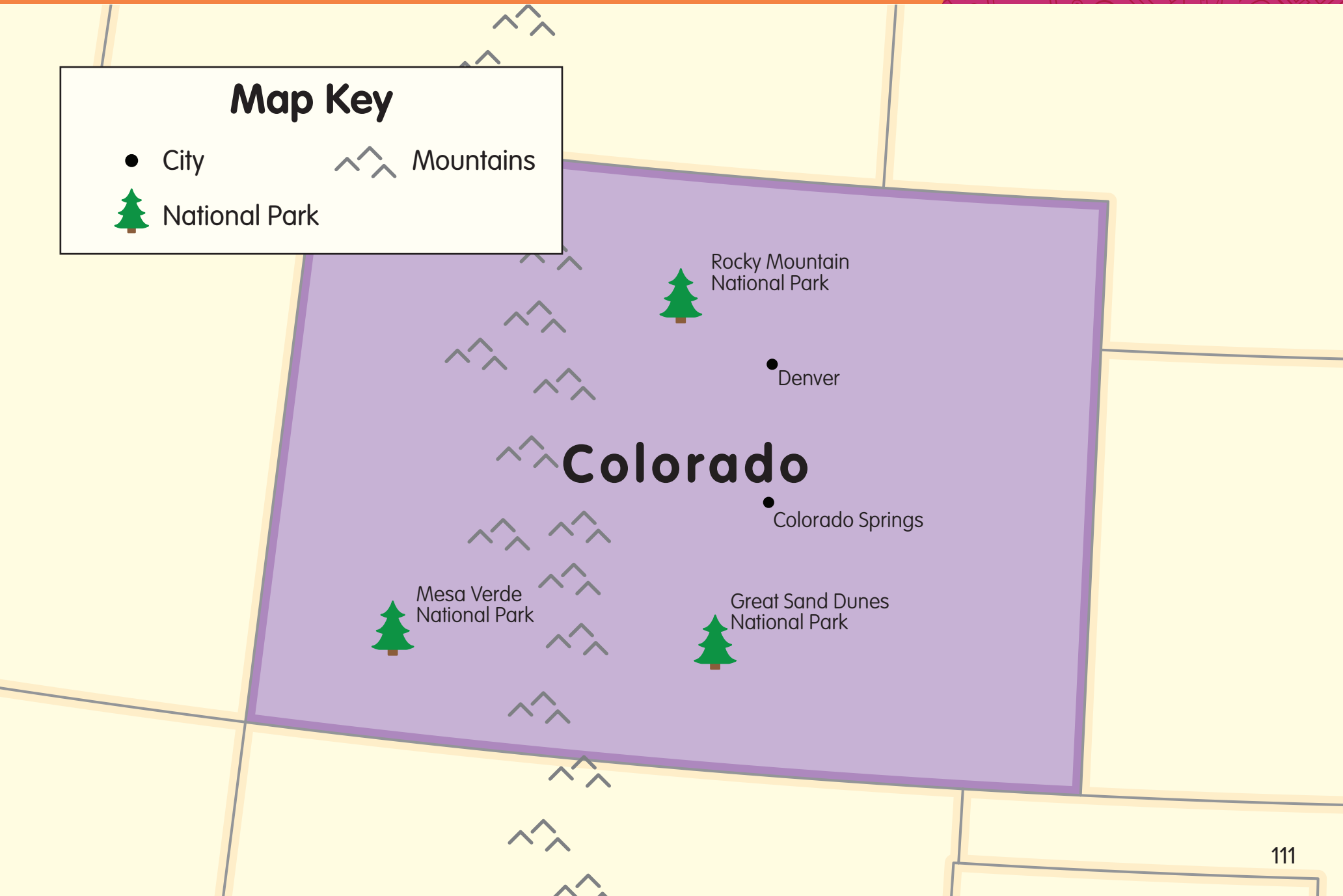
It tells you what the symbols mean.

Map Key

- City
- Mountains
- National Park



map symbol map key



What does our state look like?

States have many types of water.

States have lakes and rivers.







landform

Landforms are land features made by nature.

States have many landforms.

Many states have mountains.



Who are the leaders of a state?



The people in a state vote.

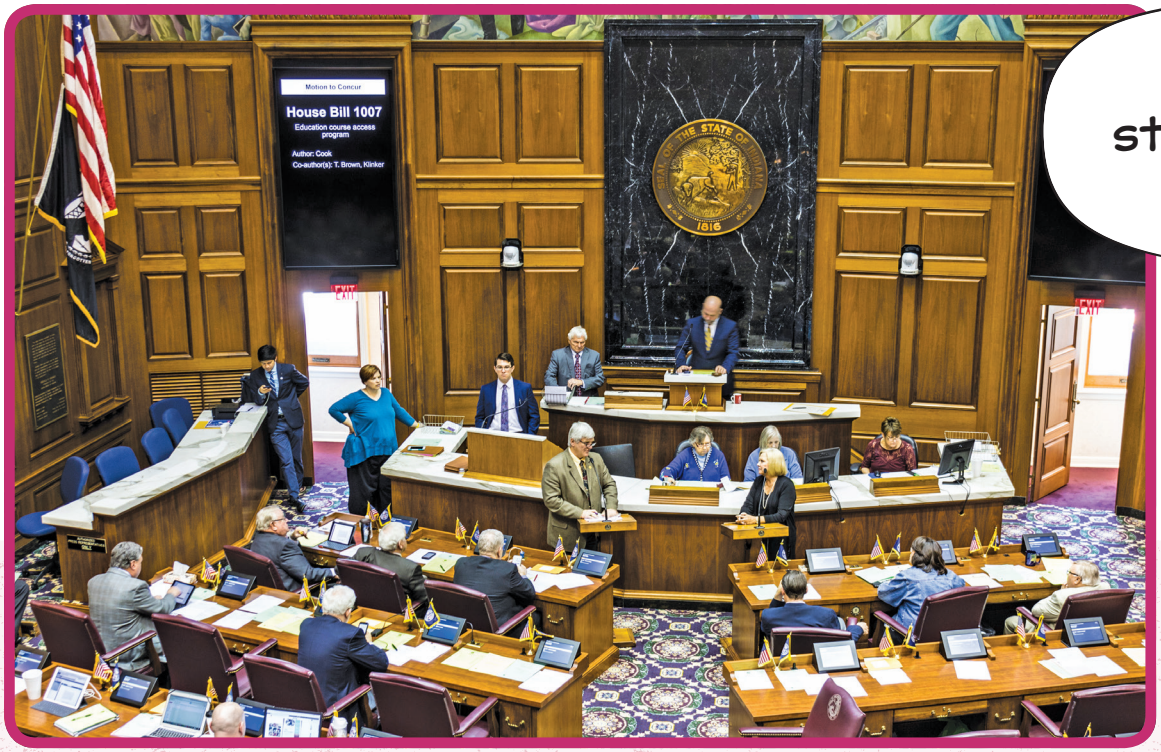
They vote to pick leaders.



People vote for a governor.

A **governor** is the state leader.

governor

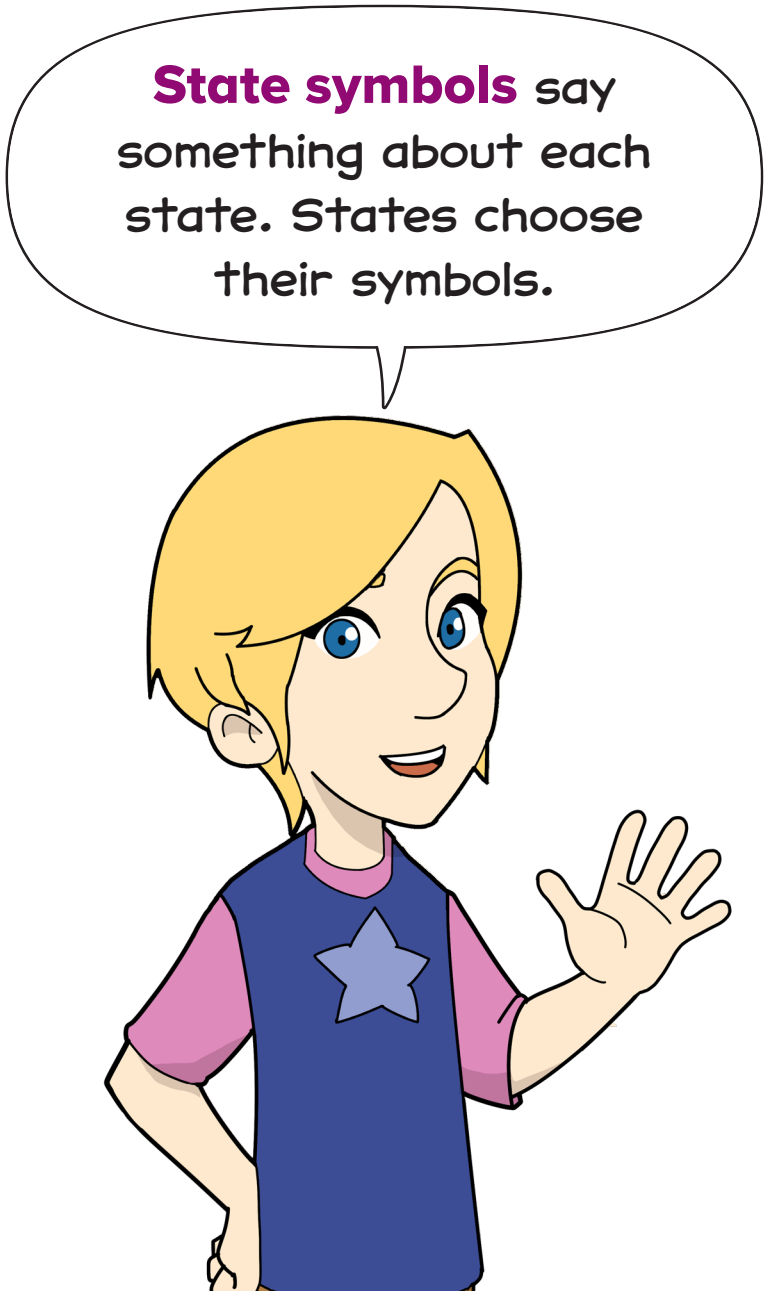




People also vote for other leaders.

The other leaders write and make laws.

What are the symbols of a state?





Brown Thrasher

Some state symbols are birds.

This is Georgia's state bird.

state symbol



American Pasque



Lone Star Flag

Some state symbols are flowers.

This is South Dakota's state flower.

Every state has a state flag.

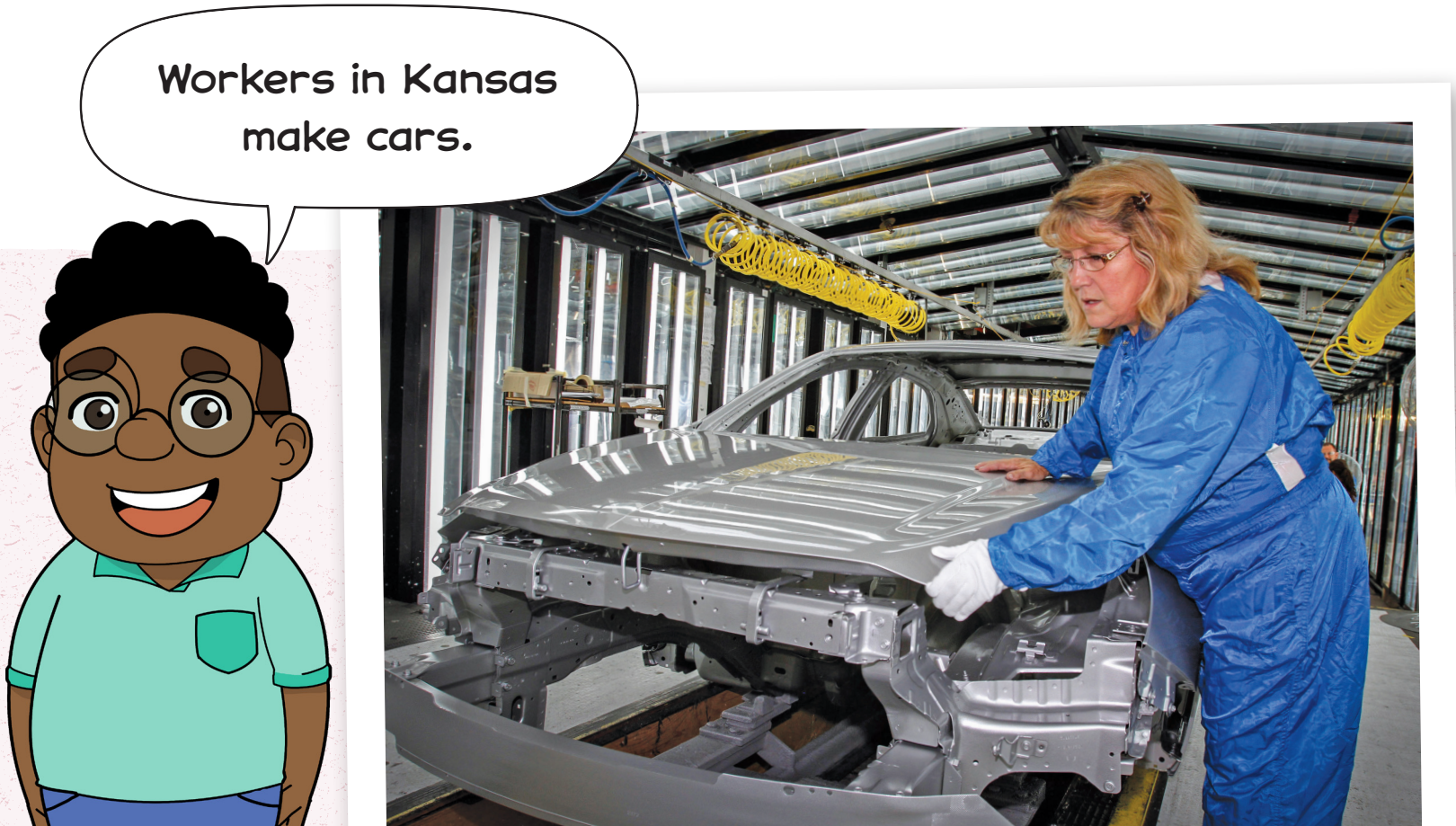
This is the Texas state flag.

What jobs do people have in our state?

All states make products.

Products can be objects like clothing or toys.

Workers in the state make the products.



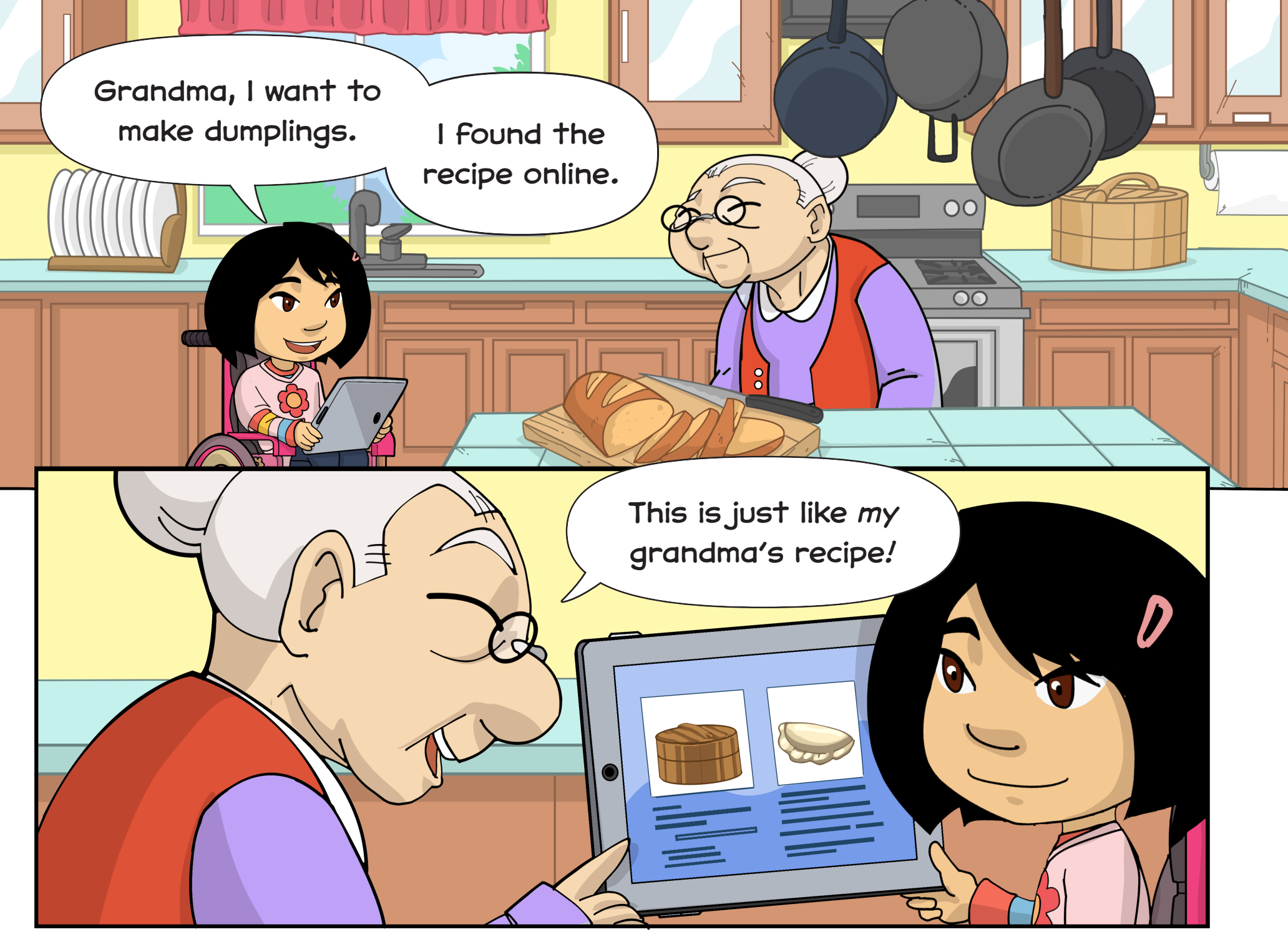
product **natural resource**

States have jobs that use their natural resources.

A **natural resource** is something found in nature.






Grandma, I want to make dumplings.
I found the recipe online.
This is just like my grandma's recipe!

Chapter 7

How Do People Make a State Special?

Lesson 1

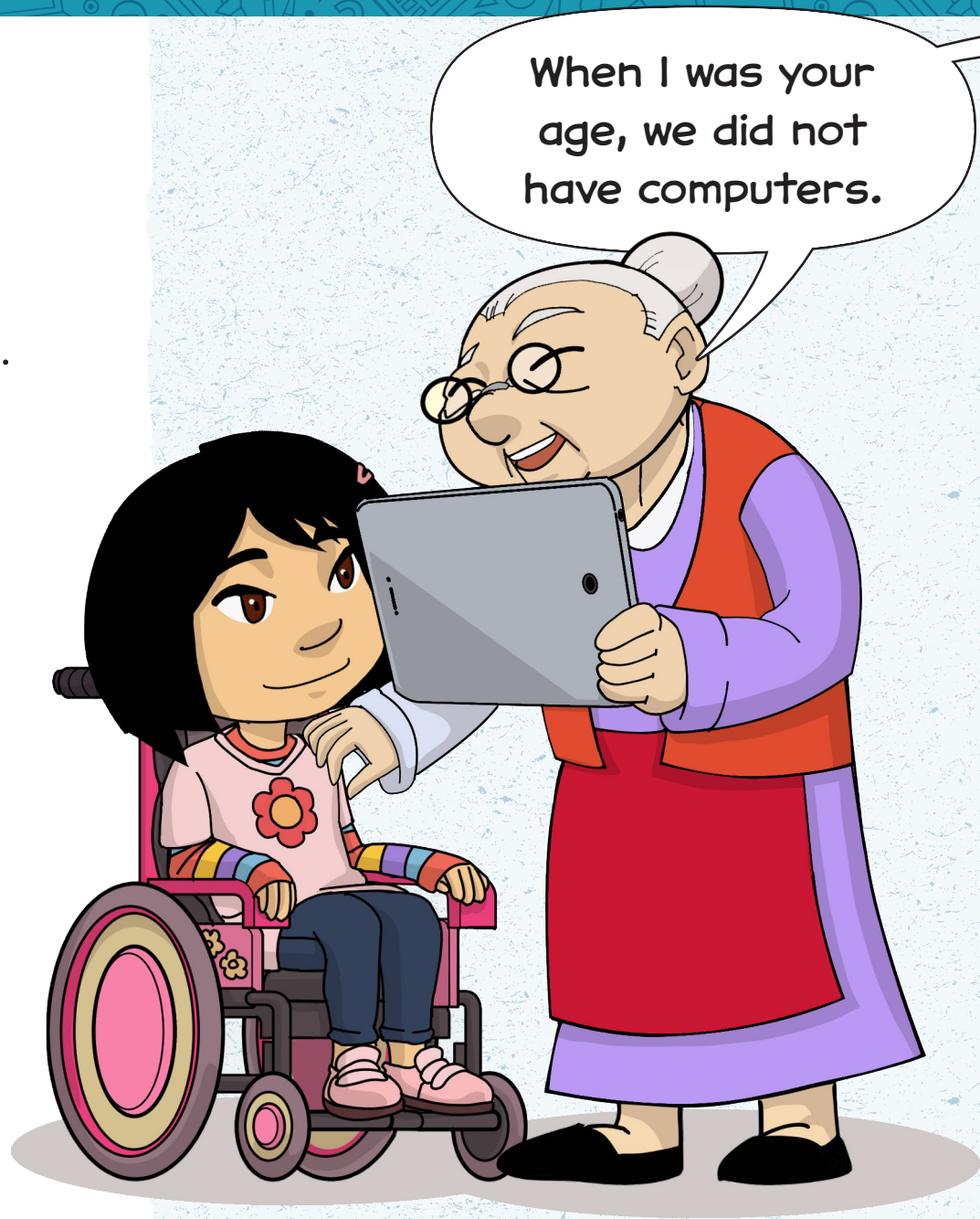
People of the State in the Past

How did people live long ago?

History is the study of the past.

History studies events that happened.

History studies how people lived in the past.



history

People's lives were very different in the past.





What groups came to our state?

Some people came to our state from other countries.

Many people came from China, Mexico, India, Germany, and Ireland.





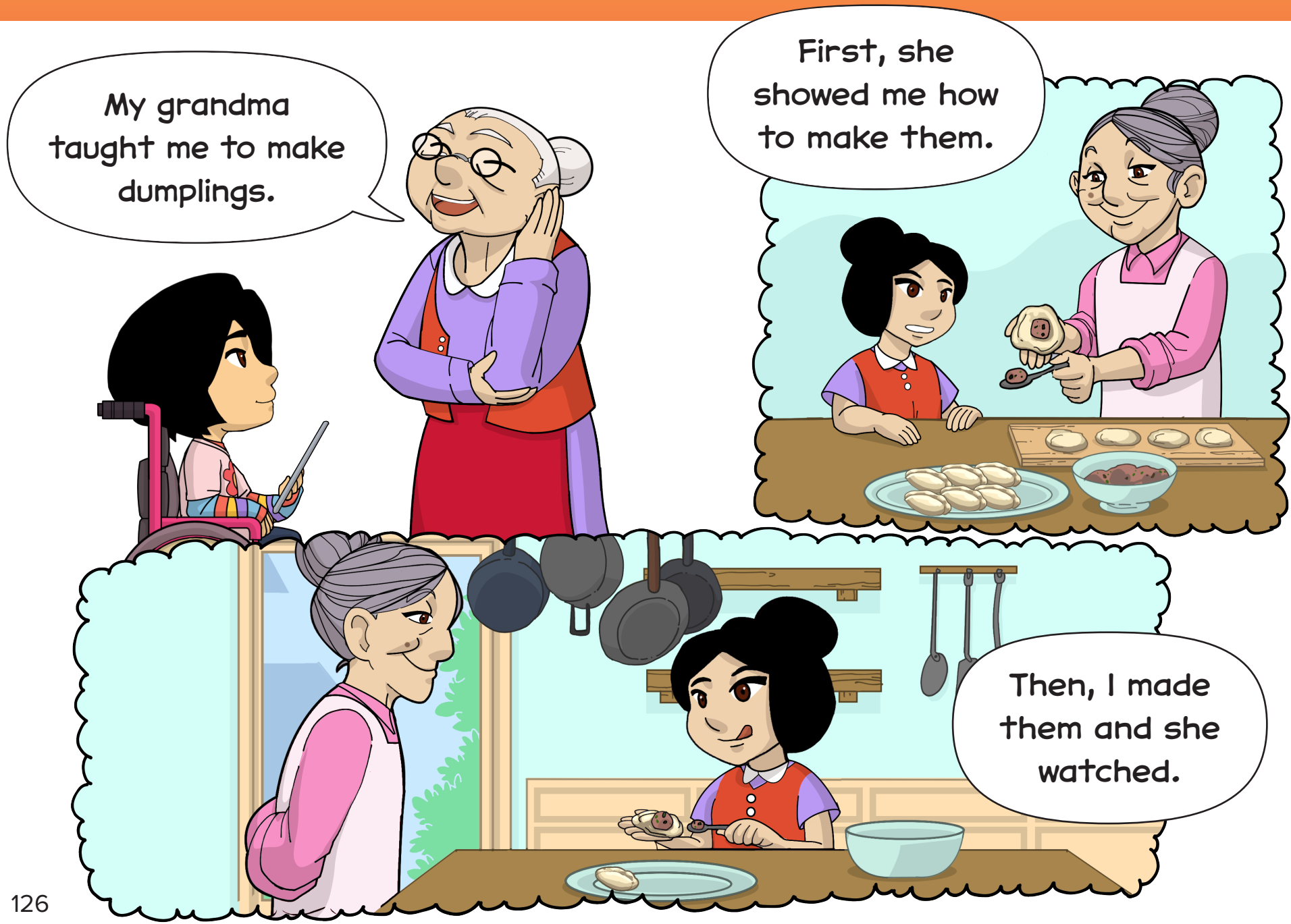
Some people came to our state from other states.

They moved here for many reasons.

The United States is a land of people with different backgrounds.



Supporting Details



detail

This story has a main idea.

The main idea is how grandma learned to make dumplings.

Grandma uses supporting details to tell her story.

Details are smaller parts of a whole thing.

These bits of information help explain the main idea.

Supporting Details:

1. She showed me.
2. I made them. She watched.



Lesson 2

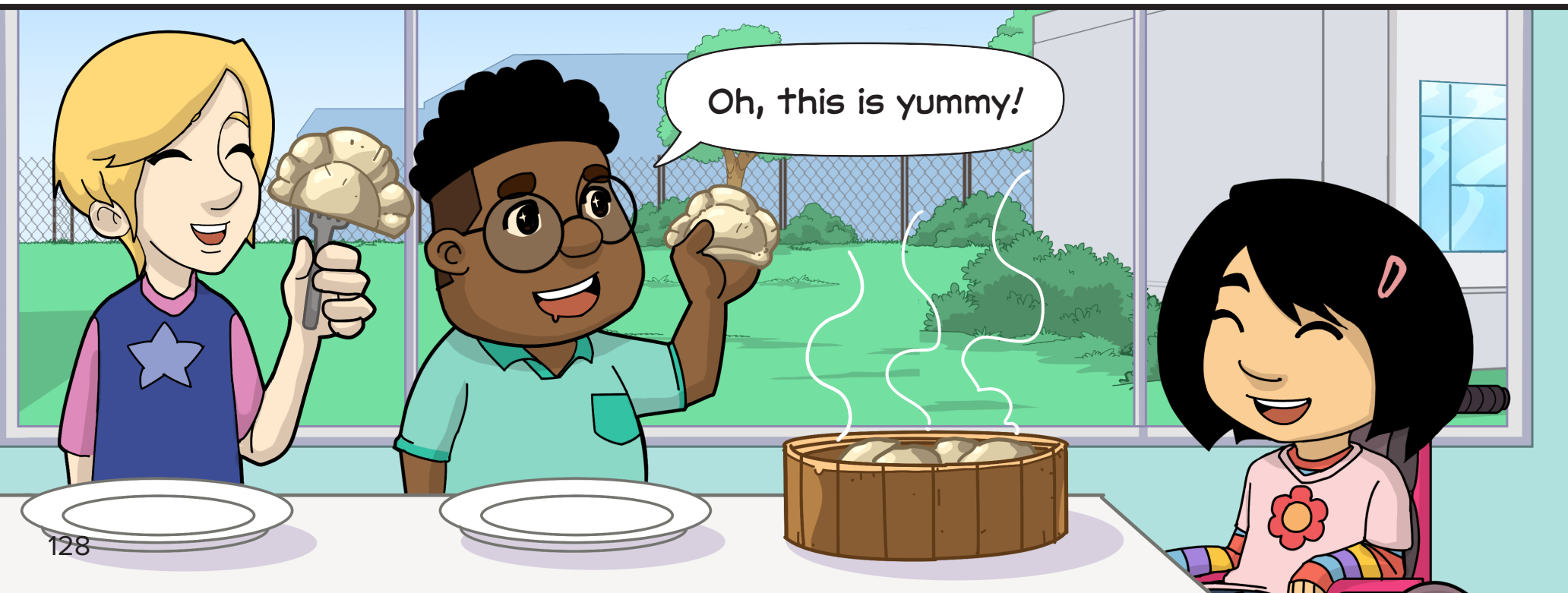
People of the State Today

What do people bring to our state?

When people move to a new place, they bring their culture with them.

Culture is the way of life for a group of people.

Food is part of culture. Leena shares food with her friends.



culture language



Language is part of culture.

Language is the words used by a group of people.



Music and art are part of culture too.

We can learn about culture from each other.

How do people share their holidays?

During the holidays, people can share their traditions.

A **tradition** is an activity that shows ideas or beliefs.

Some traditions are done as a community.





tradition

Some traditions are done as a family.

People prepare special foods and share them as a family.

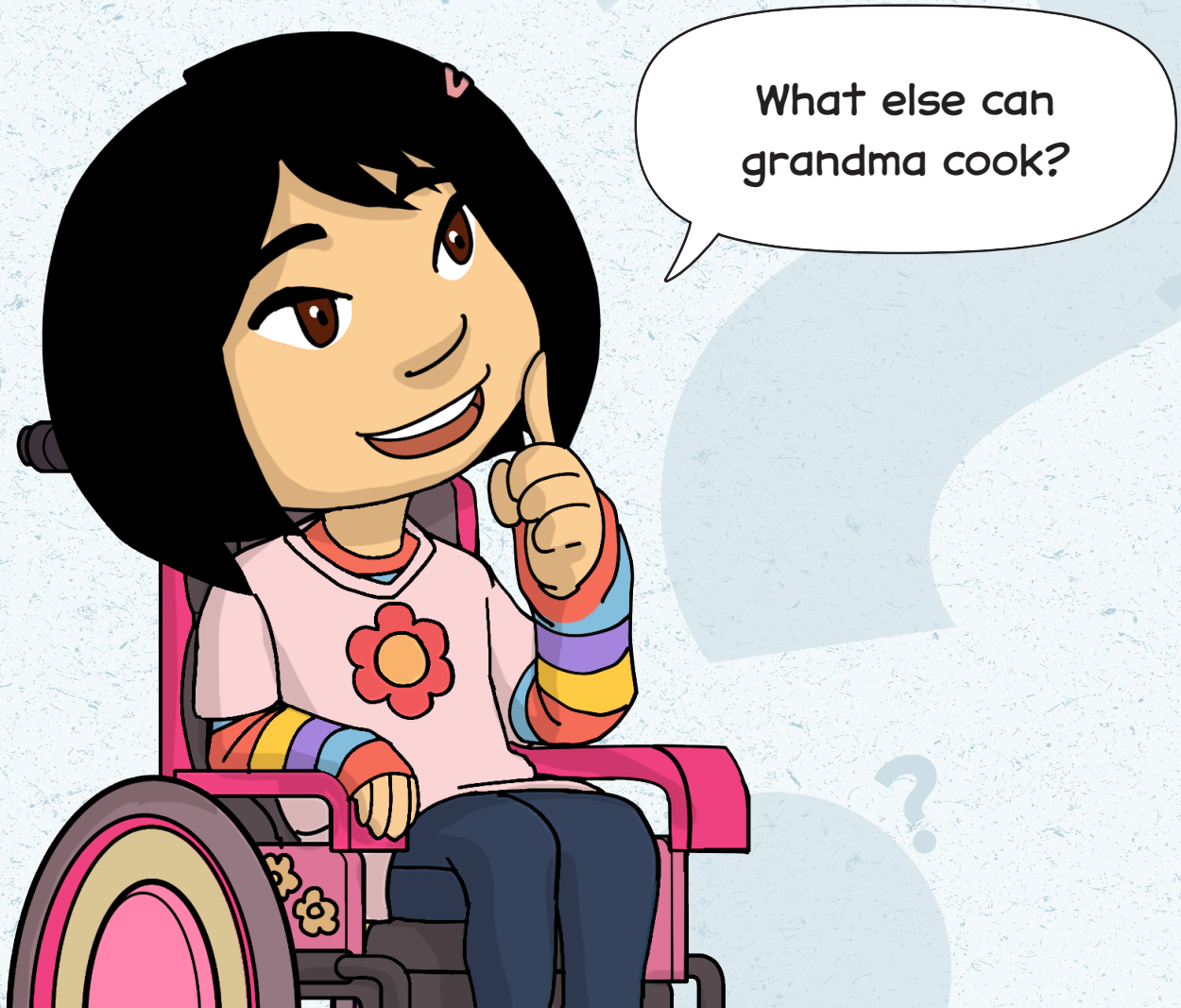
Sharing traditions makes people feel closer.

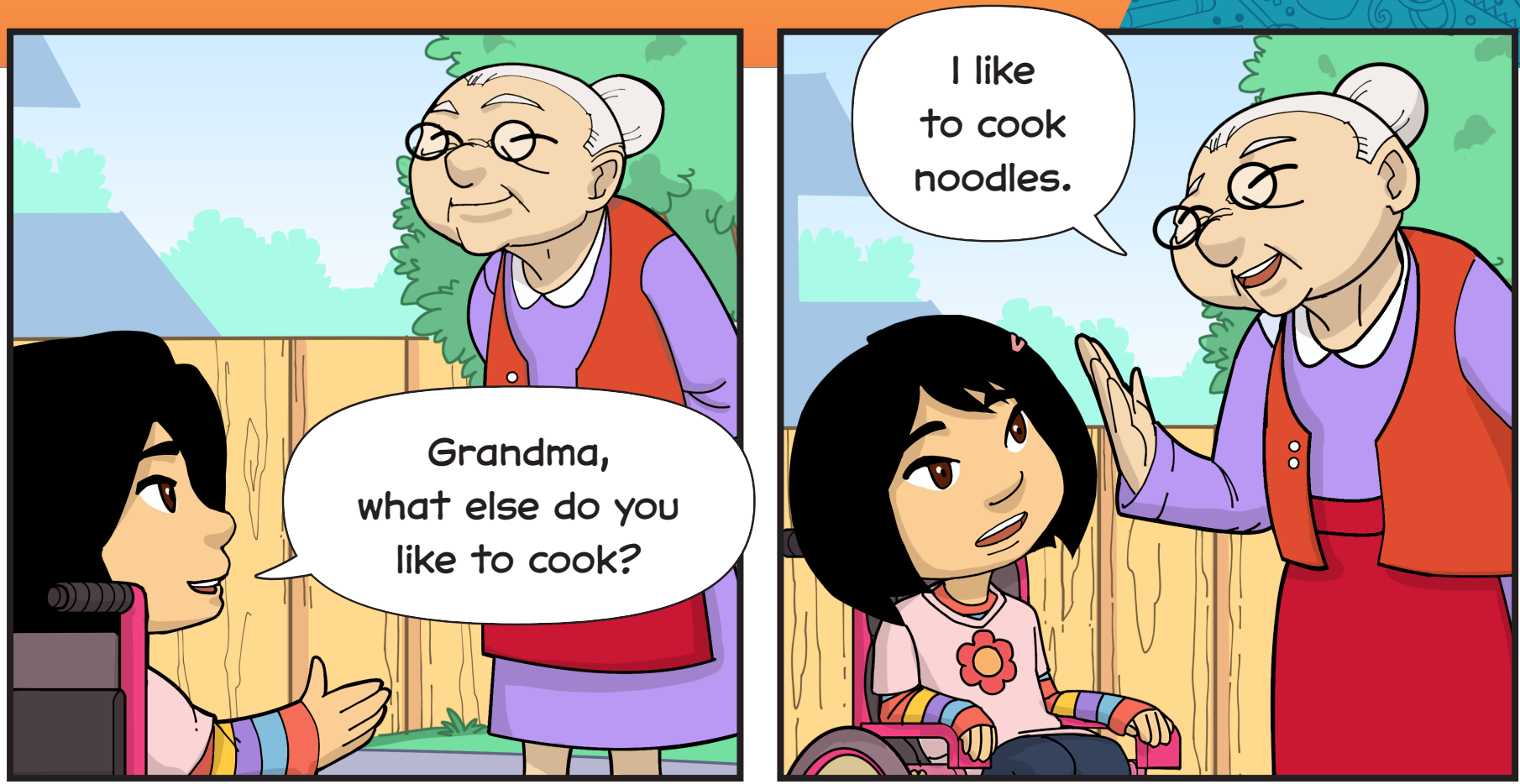




Asking Questions

A question is something you ask to get information.





When you ask a question, look at the person. Say their name.

Ask your question. Listen to the answer.

Learn from the answer.


What is going on?
It is the Fourth of July!
It is the birthday of the United States!
4th of July

Chapter 8

What Is Special about the United States?

Lesson 1

Places in the United States

Where is the United States?



↑ **North** is up.

↓ **South** is down.

← **West** is to the left.

→ **East** is to the right.

The United States touches two countries.

The line that separates the countries is called a **border**.

Canada is north. Mexico is south.

north south west east border



What are different parts of the United States?

The United States is divided into regions.

Regions are places that have something in common.

The South is a region with warm weather.



region island

Most of the United States is connected. Alaska is not.

It is separated by Canada.

It is a very cold place.





Hawaii is also separate.

It is a group of islands.

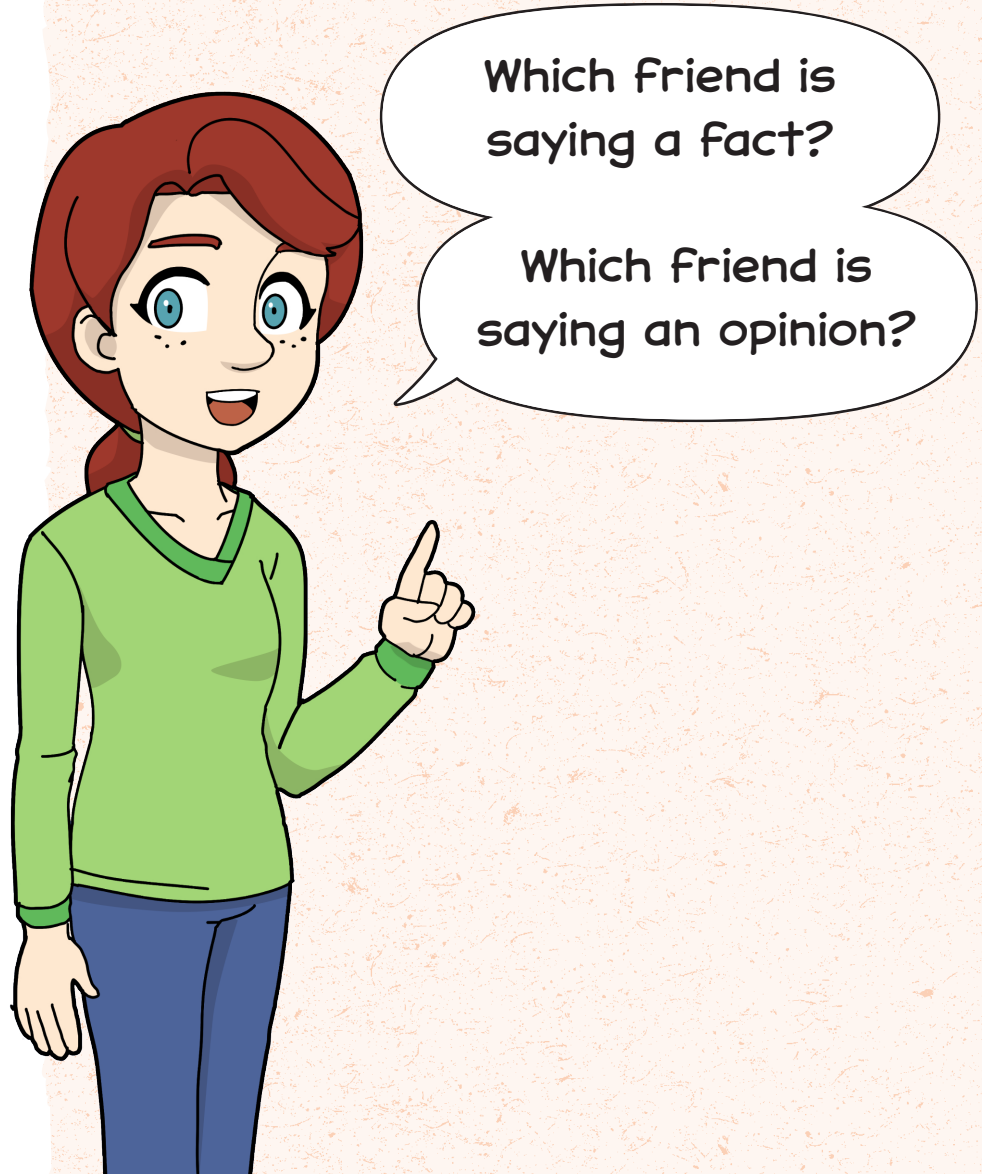
An **island** is land with water all around it.

Fact and Opinion

It is important to know if someone is saying a fact or an opinion.

A **fact** is something that is true for everyone.

An opinion is how you feel about something.



fact


The Fourth of July is a holiday.
The Fourth of July is the best holiday.





Lesson 2

People in the United States

Who are our leaders?

The leader of the United States is called the **president**.

The president makes sure laws are followed.

The president works in the White House.

Congress is a group of leaders who write laws.

Congress works in the Capitol Building.





president Congress



Americans vote for their leaders.

So, the citizens are the real leaders.

What are the symbols of the United States?

Our country has many symbols.

The flag is the most famous.

It has 50 stars because
there are 50 states.



The Washington Monument is
a symbol of our first president,
George Washington.

It was built to show that America
is proud of George Washington.



Symbols say something about Americans.

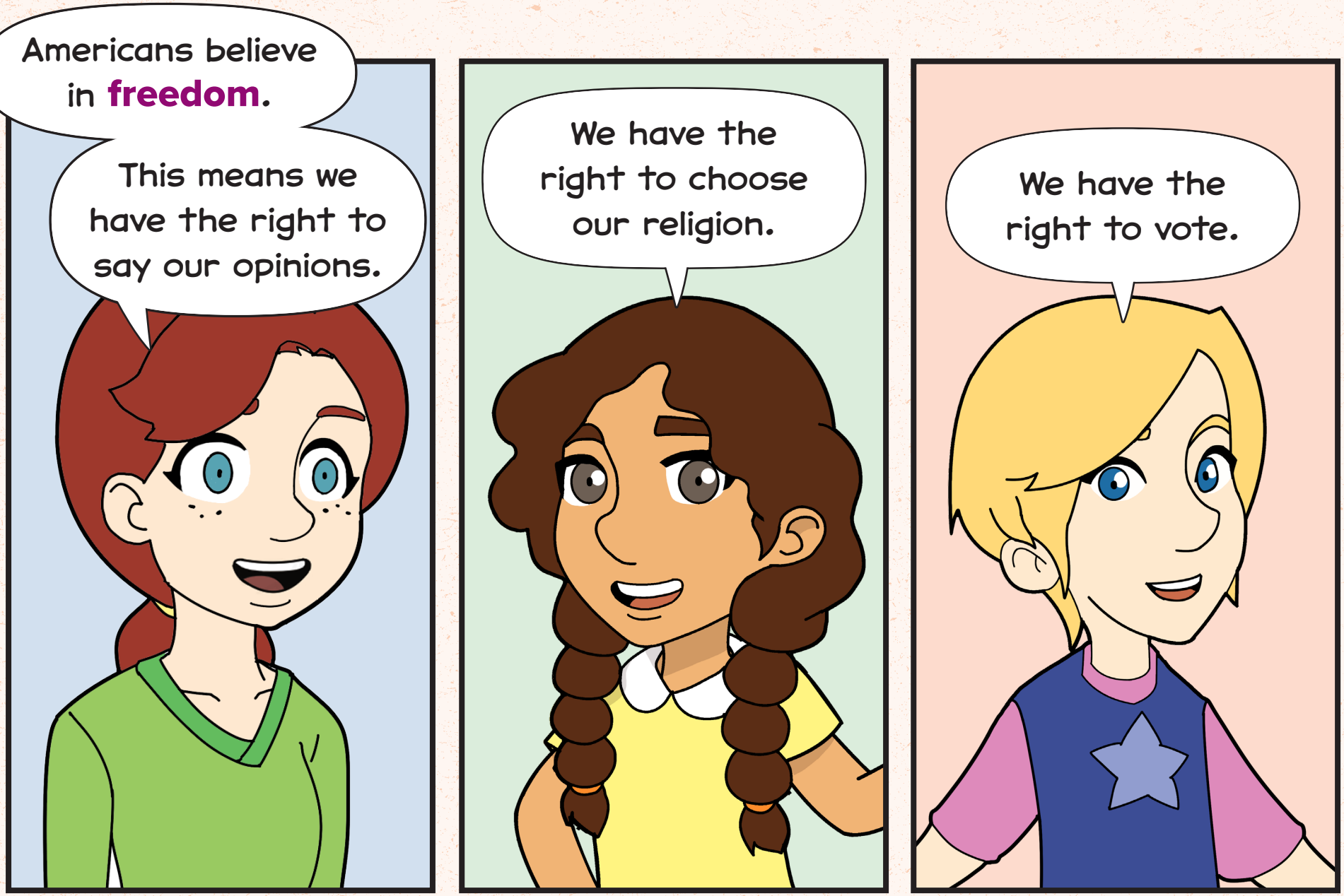
People say the bald eagle is brave and free, just like Americans.



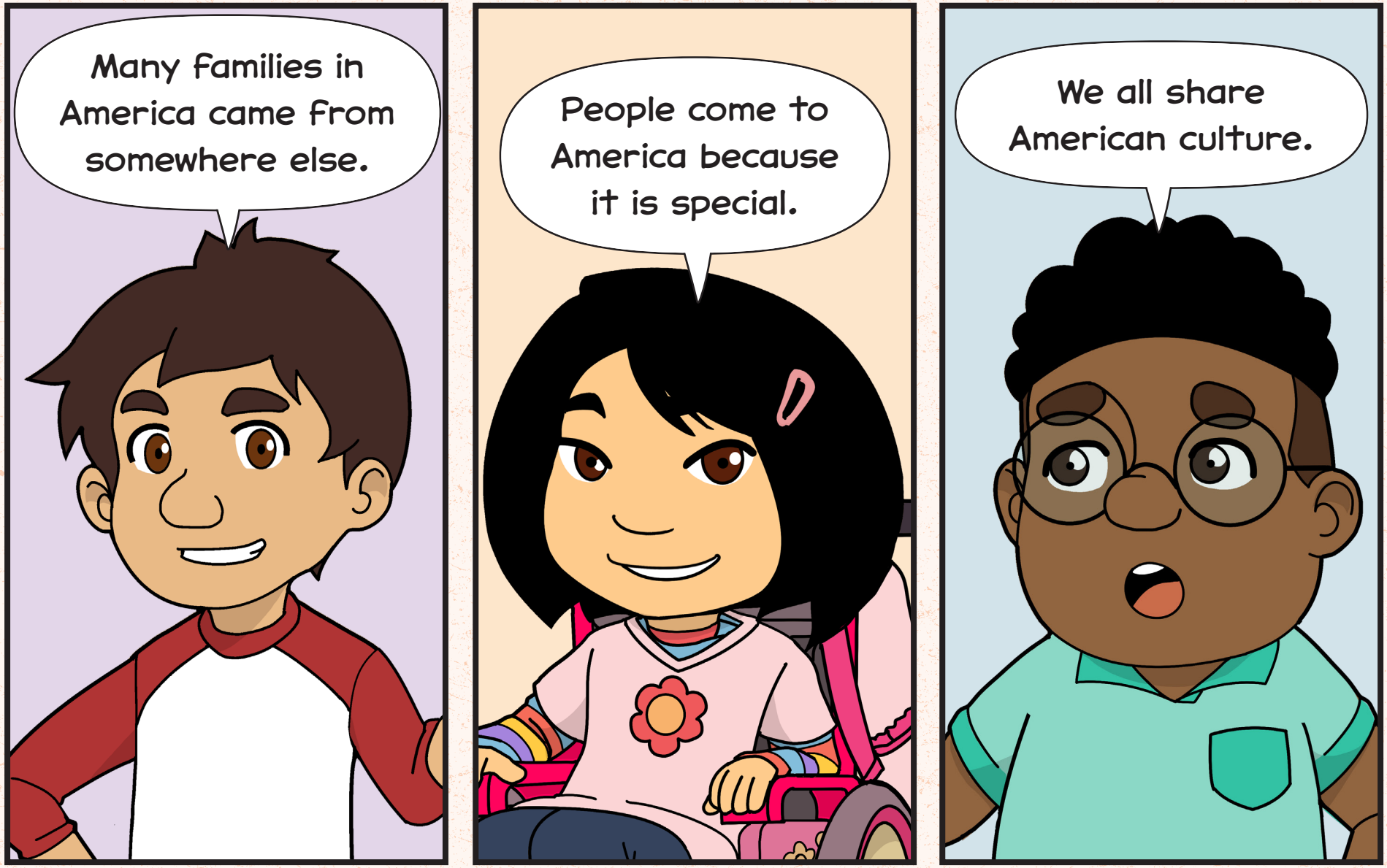
You can see more symbols on page 202.



What do Americans share?



freedom


Many families in America came from somewhere else.
People come to America because it is special.
We all share American culture.

Lesson 3

United States in the Past

How did the United States grow and change?



Parts of America once belonged to England.

Some people in America wanted to be free.

They did not want to be part of England.

This led to a war with England.

People in America won.

They formed the United States of America.

immigrant





More people moved to America.

They were called **immigrants**.

Immigrants helped build new towns.

They brought new ideas and customs.

Which holidays celebrate the past?

To **celebrate** is to do something special, like have a party.

On Thanksgiving, we eat a meal.

This meal celebrates the first Thanksgiving 400 years ago.

It is a time to share and be thankful.



celebrate patriotic

Some holidays are patriotic.

Patriotic means to show love for your country.

The Fourth of July is also called Independence Day.

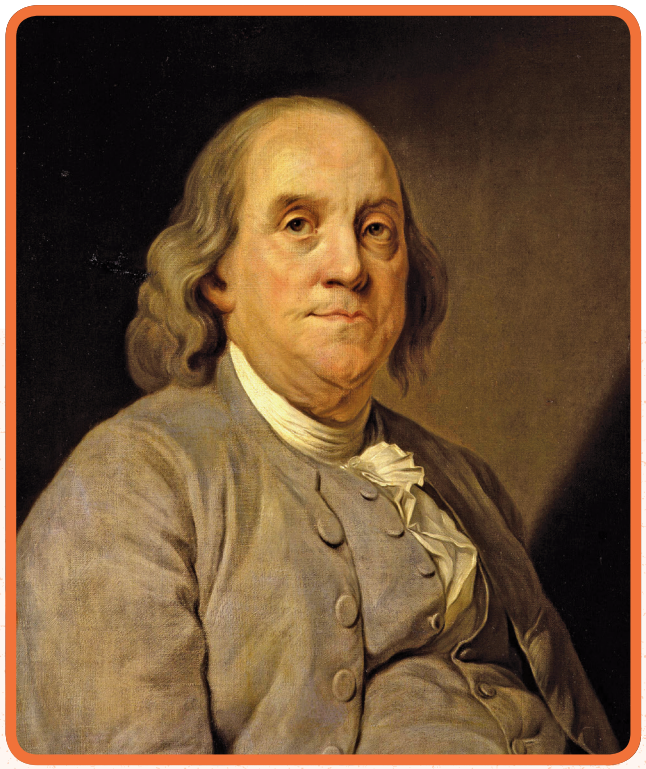
It celebrates America getting free from England.



Who are important people of the past?

Benjamin Franklin helped America get free from England.

He was also a scientist.





Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a leader.

She wanted women to have the same rights as men.

Martin Luther King Jr. was a leader.

He wanted all people to have the same rights and freedoms.




Look!
A puzzle!
PUZZLE
It is
a map
of the
world.
PUZZLE
Let's make
the puzzle!

Chapter 9

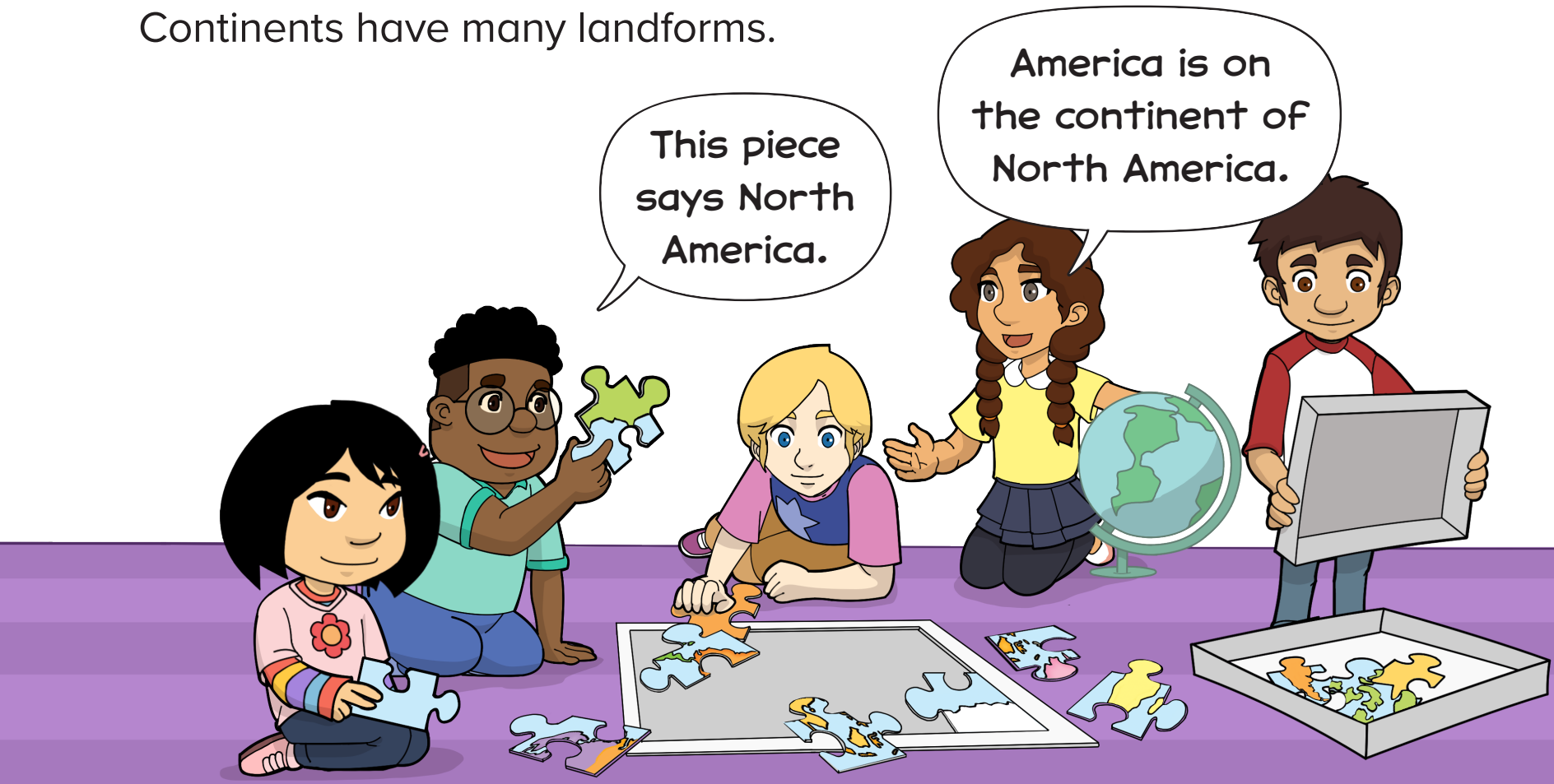
What Can We See in the Rest of the World?

What are continents?

A **continent** is a large land area.

There are seven continents on earth.

Continents have many landforms.



continent

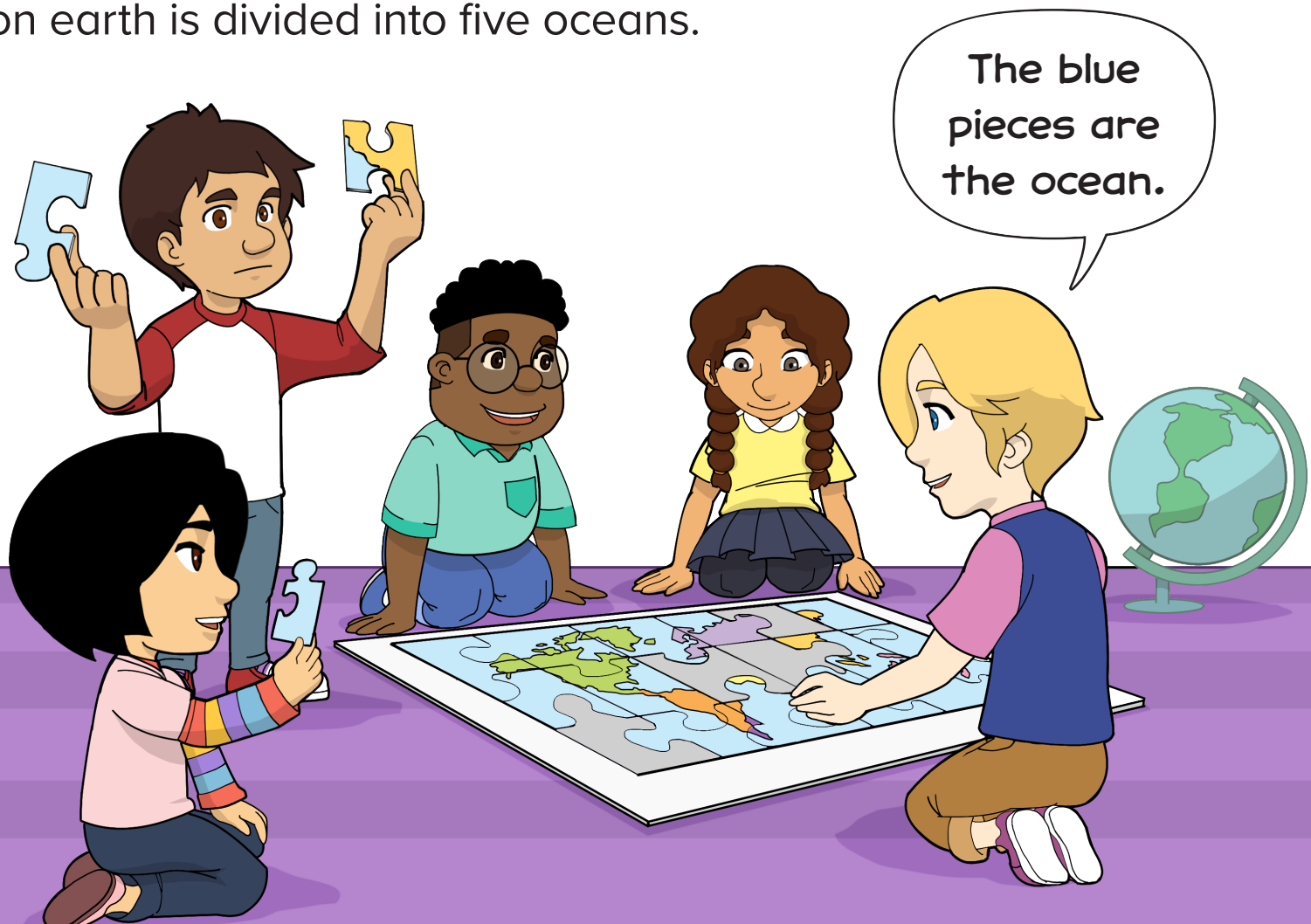

There are mountains and rivers all over the world!
North America
Europe
Asia
South America
Africa
Australia
Antarctica

What are oceans?

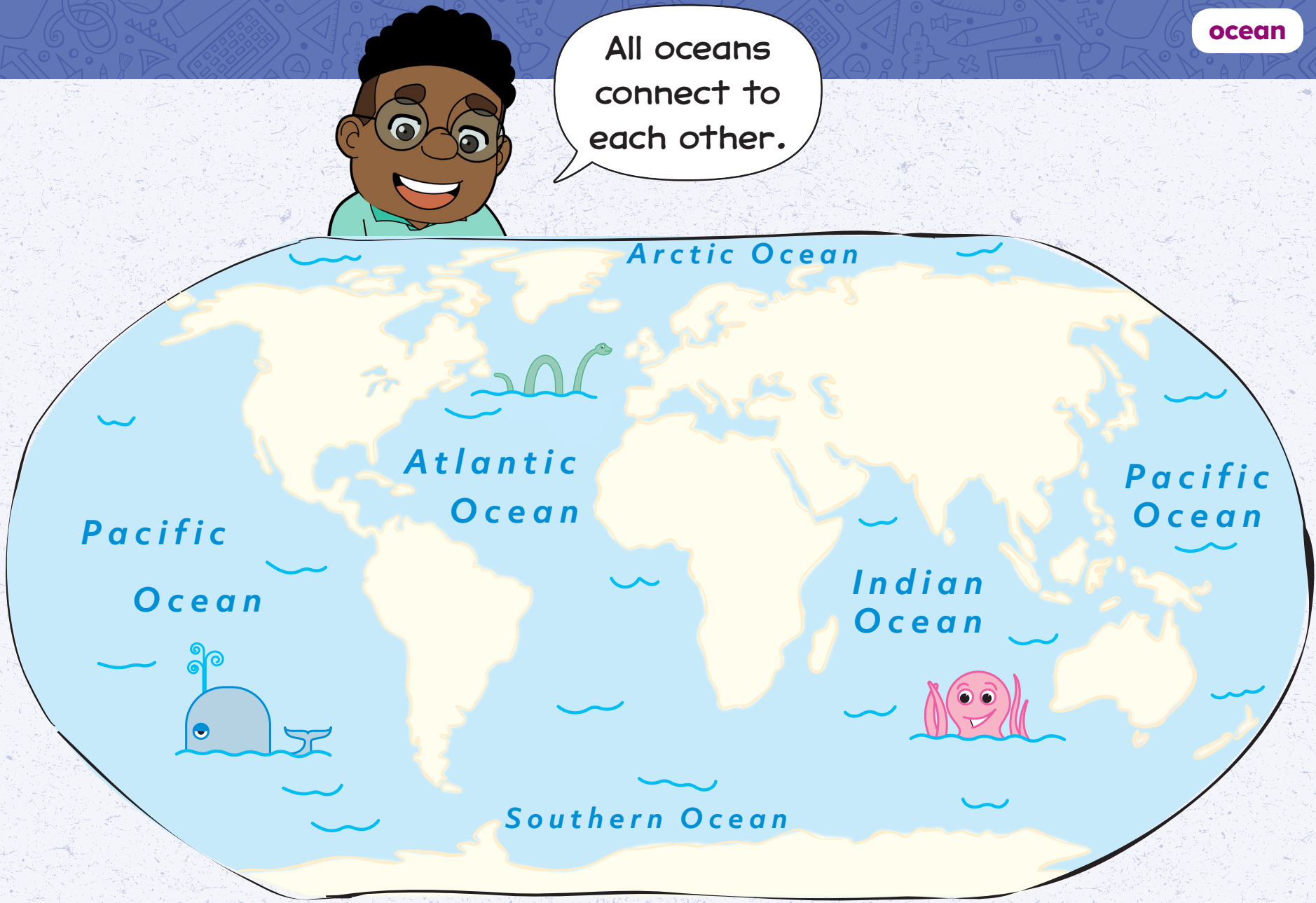
Oceans are large areas of salt water.

The earth has a lot more water than land.

Water on earth is divided into five oceans.



ocean


All oceans connect to each other.
Arctic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Southern Ocean

Where are you in the world?



A **globe** is a model of earth.

We can use a globe to find North America.

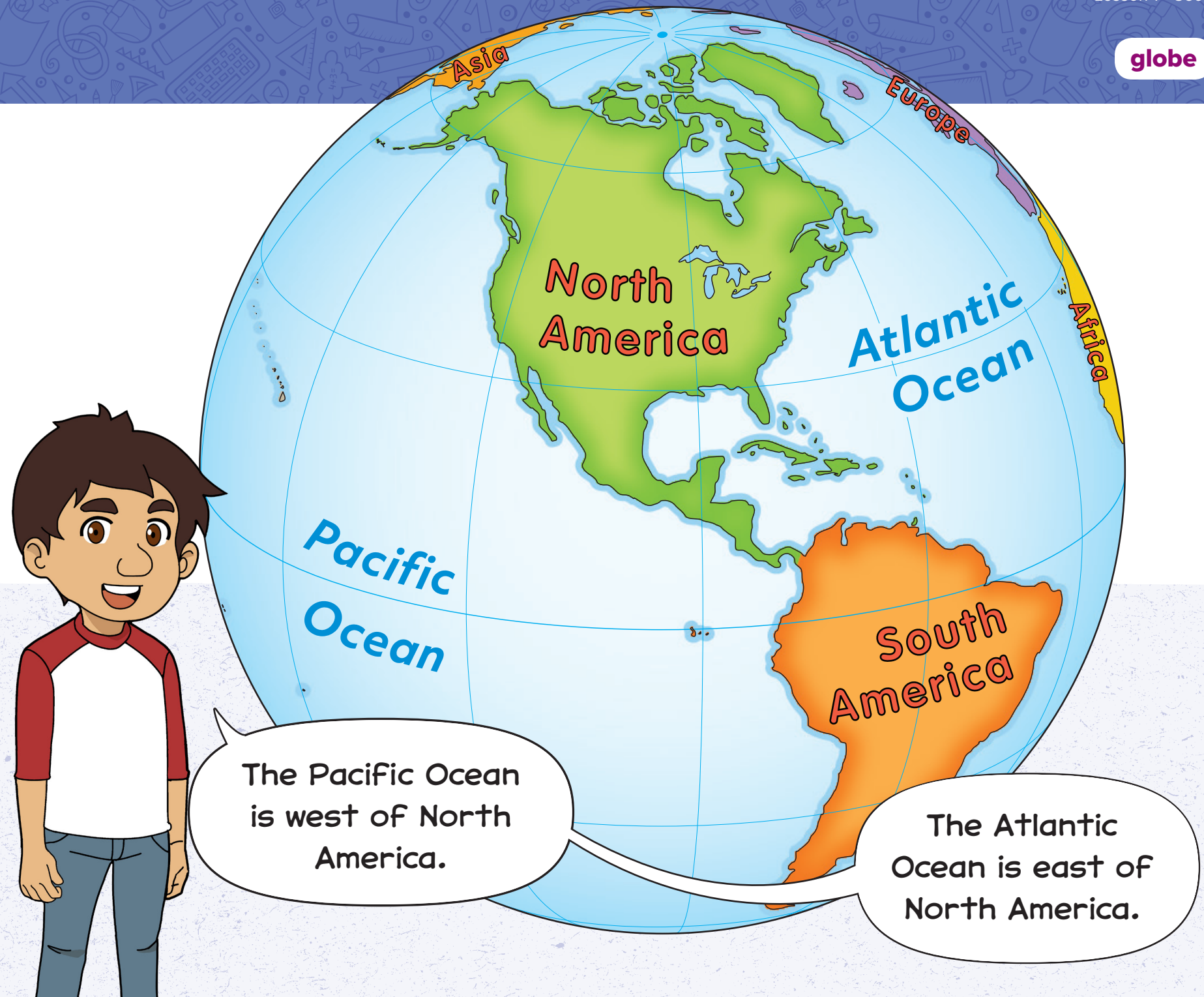
Then, we can see if our continent is near other continents and oceans.





This is a globe. Why is it the shape of a ball?

globe


Asia
Europe
North America
Atlantic Ocean
Africa
Pacific Ocean
South America
The Pacific Ocean is west of North America.
The Atlantic Ocean is east of North America.

What are countries?

Continents are divided into countries.

A **country** is a land with one government.

Each country has borders that separate it from other countries.





These mountains form the border between **Spain** and **France**.

country



Each country has places that make it special.



You can walk along the Great Wall of **China**.



The pyramids of **Egypt** are some of the oldest buildings in the world.

What do other countries look like?



Some countries have deserts.

This is a desert in **Morocco.**



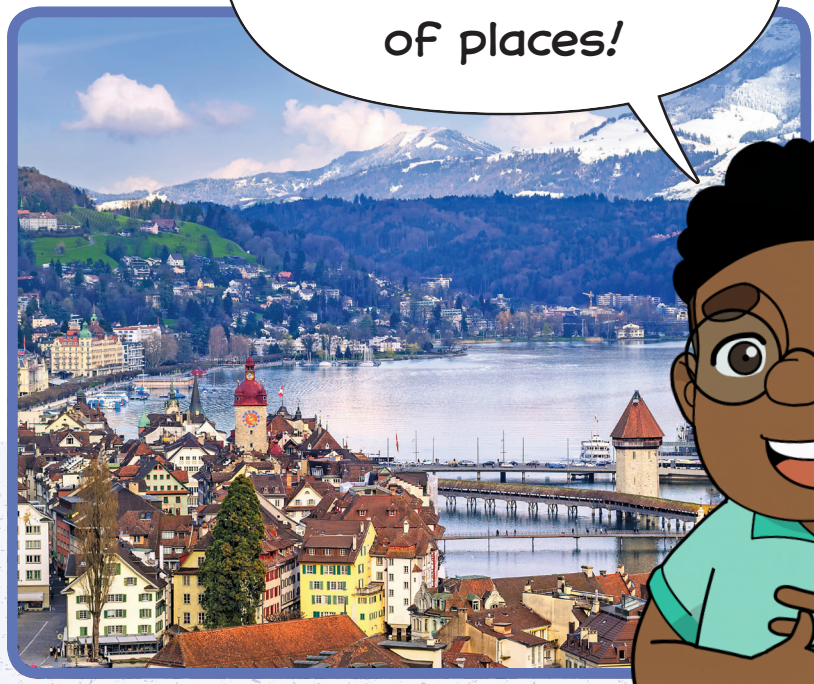
Some countries have frozen lands.

This is frozen land in **Canada**.



Some countries have waterfalls.

This is a waterfall in **Argentina** and **Brazil**.



Some countries have lakes.

This is a lake in **Switzerland**.



Reading a Graph



A graph is a way to show information.

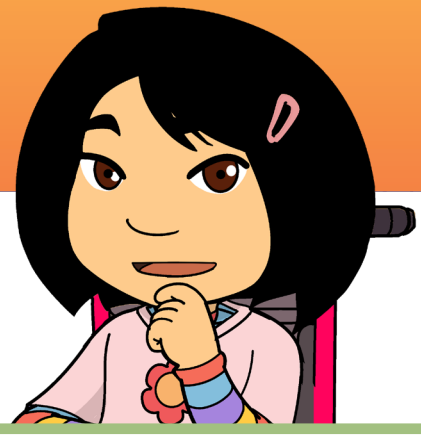
Some graphs use pictures.

Some graphs have a key.

The key tells you what the picture means.

This graph shows how many students want to visit each country.

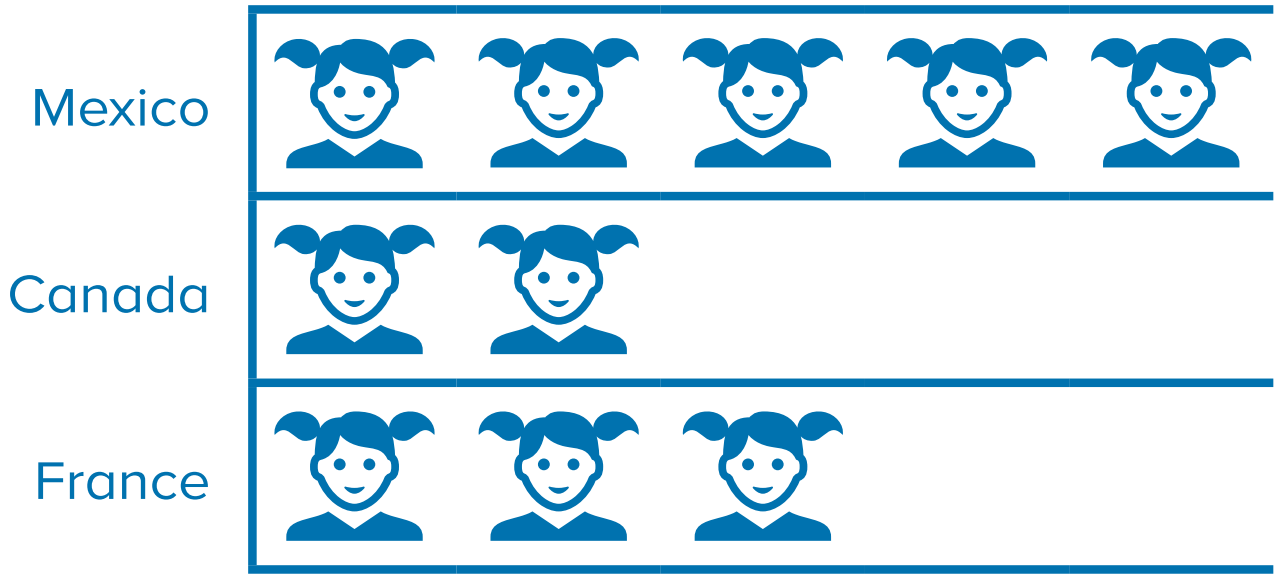
The title of the graph tells you what the graph is about.



Where do most students want to visit?

Title

What country do students want to visit?



Key

 = one student


Carlos, where are you from?
I am from Honduras.
Cool! My parents are from Egypt.

Chapter 10

How Do Families Live in Other Countries?

Lesson 1

Living and Working

How do people live and work in Honduras?



Honduras is a country in North America.

Honduras borders the Caribbean Sea.



Many people live in the mountains.

This is where they grow coffee plants.

population



People speak Spanish in Honduras.





Most of the population is poor.

Population is the people who live in a place.

Some children quit school to work.

Because of this, some people cannot read or write.

How do people live and work in Egypt?



Egypt is a country in Africa and Asia.

The land is mostly desert.



In Egypt, most drinking water comes from the Nile River.



A lot of people live in Egypt.

The population is growing fast.

tourist

People speak Arabic in Egypt.



Egypt depends on tourists to make money.

Tourists are people who go to a place for vacation.

Describing Same and Different

When we talk about how things are the same and different, we **compare**.

We can compare countries.



Look at the land in Egypt and Honduras. How is it different?



Egypt



Honduras

compare



Egypt



Honduras

Look at the streets in Egypt and Honduras. How are they the same?



Lesson 2

Food and Fun

How do people celebrate in China?





A holiday is a special event that happens every year.

Almost all cultures have special holidays.

One of the best-known holidays is Chinese New Year.

Families get together to celebrate.



Red envelopes with money are a common gift.

Parents give kids envelopes for the New Year.



Dancers dress in dragon costumes.

People say this brings good luck.

How do people celebrate in England?



A tradition is an activity that a culture shares for many years.

England has a tradition of decorating Christmas trees.



England also has a tradition of celebrating the queen's birthday.

She rides in a special car to the party.



Hundreds of soldiers, horses, and musicians take part in a parade.

A parade is a public march.



The Royal Air Force flies over the queen's palace at the end of the parade.

How are celebrations the same?





United States



Mexico

Some countries celebrate with parades.



United States



United States



France



United Arab Emirates

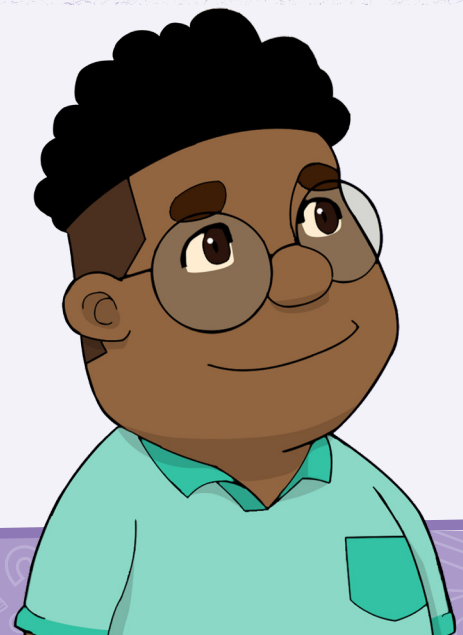
Some celebrations are big, with colorful fireworks.

Some celebrations are meals with special food and candles.


THE END
What a fun year!
We learned so much.
And we made new friends.



Atlas



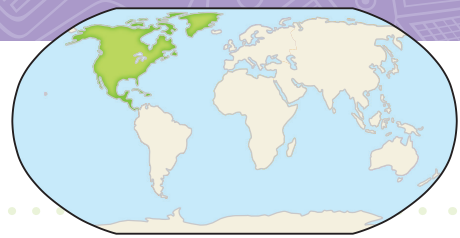
United States



World


Arctic Ocean
Arctic Ocean
North America
Europe
Asia
Atlantic
Pacific
Africa
Pacific
Ocean
Equator
Equator
South America
Ocean
Indian
Ocean
Ocean
N
W
E
S
Australia
Southern Ocean
Antarctica
World
North America Continent
Pacific Ocean Ocean
Country border
Scale in miles at the Equator
0 1000 2000 3000 4000
1 inch stands for 2750 miles

North America







Hills in the United States



An island in Honduras

South America







A rain forest in Colombia



Mountains in Peru

Africa



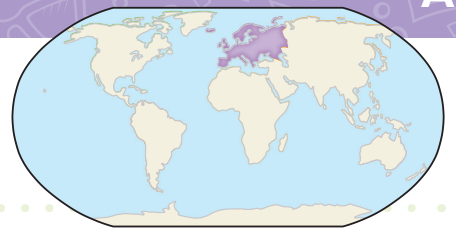




A desert in Egypt



A waterfall in Zimbabwe



Europe



Europe

Asia	Continent
Ukraine	Country
Arctic Ocean	Ocean, sea
	Country border

Scale in miles
0 250 500 750
1 inch stands for 650 miles



A valley in the United Kingdom



A lake in Slovenia

Asia





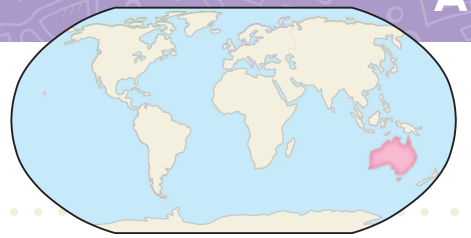


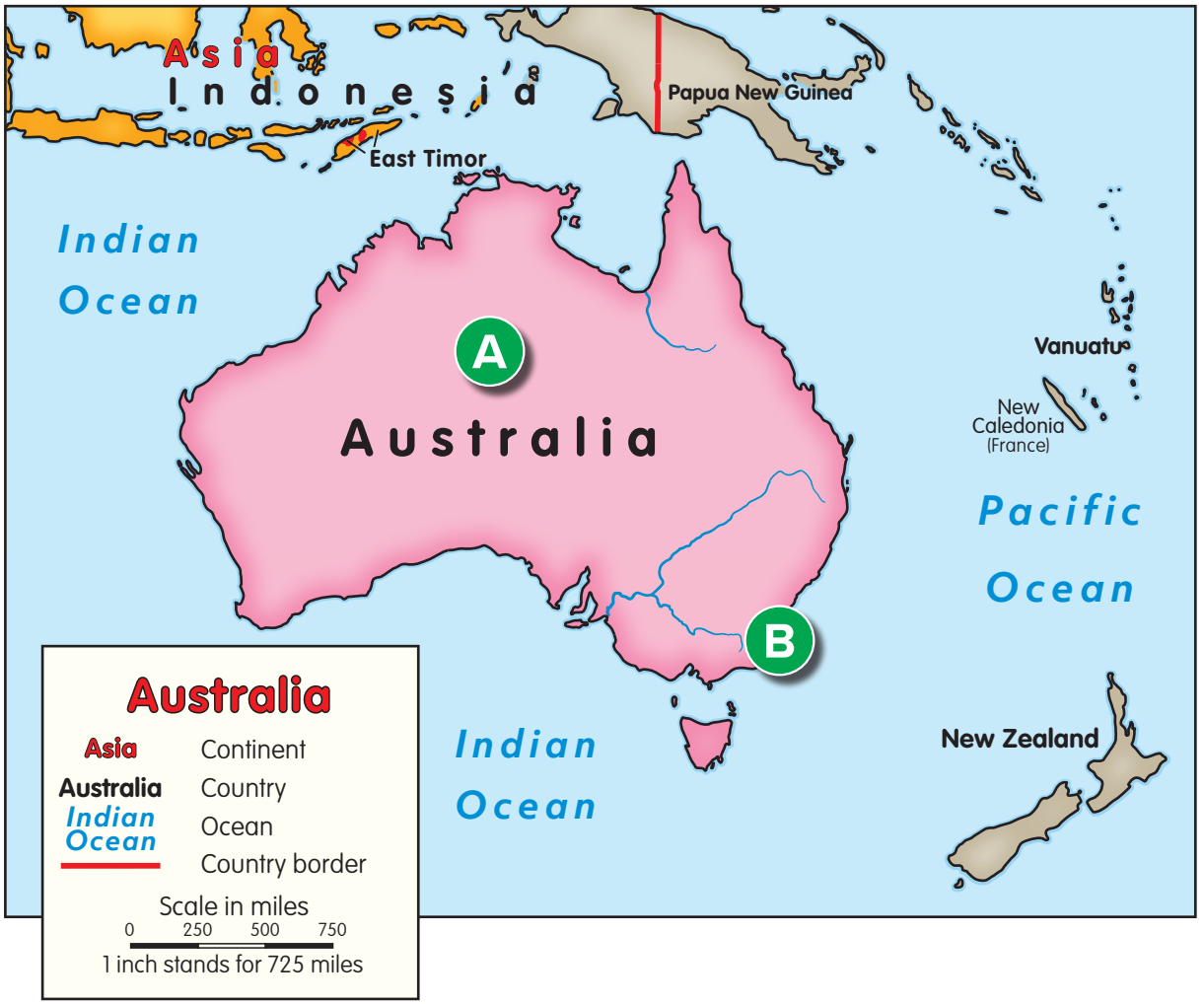
A canyon in China



A river in Cambodia

Australia





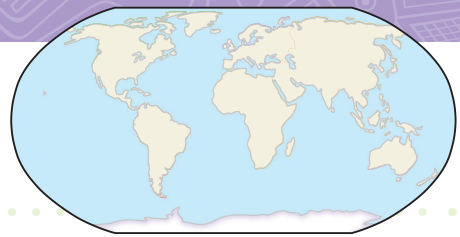


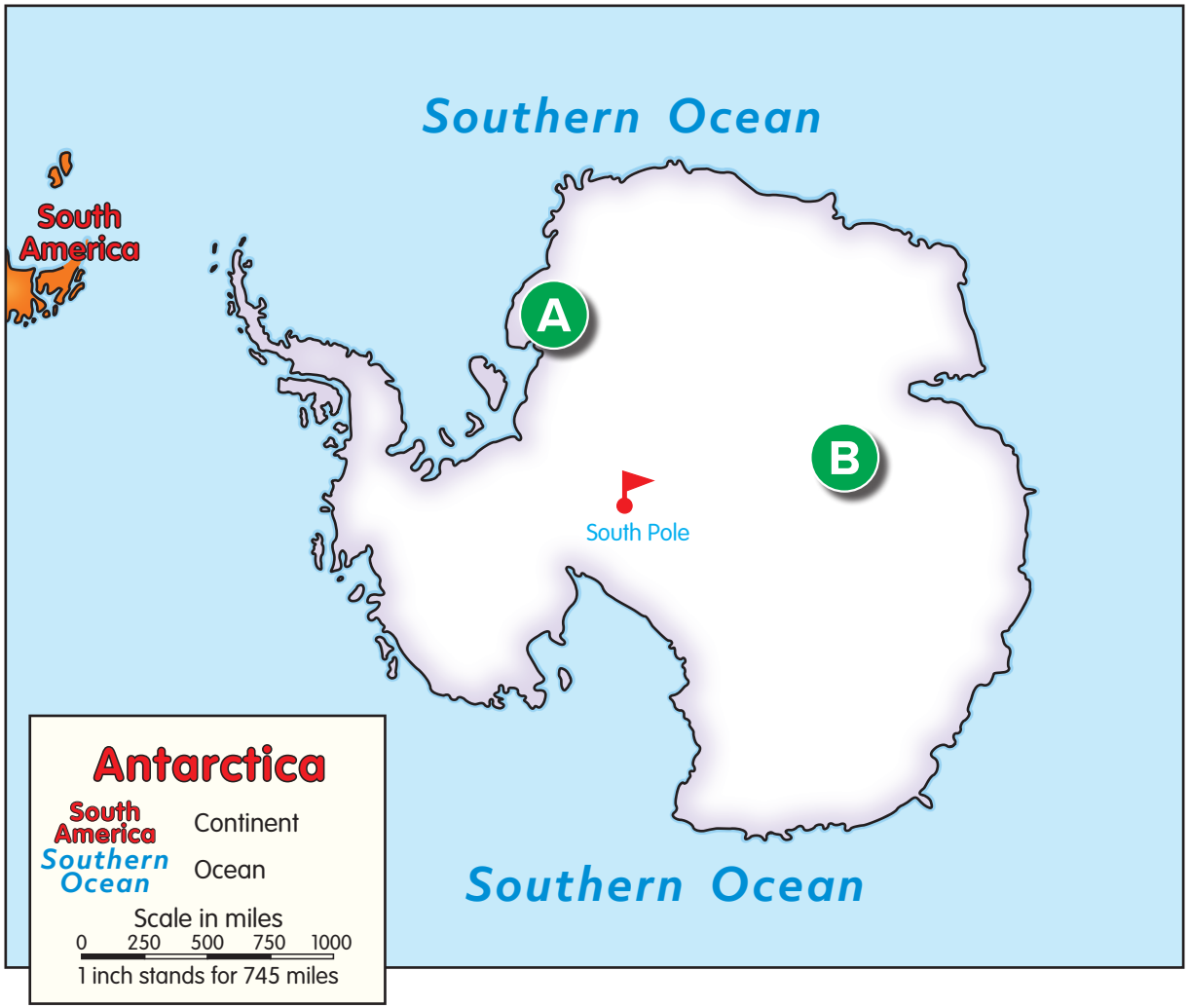
A desert in Australia



A beach in Australia

Antarctica







Coastline in Antarctica



Frozen land in Antarctica

Patriots' Handbook



Federal Holidays

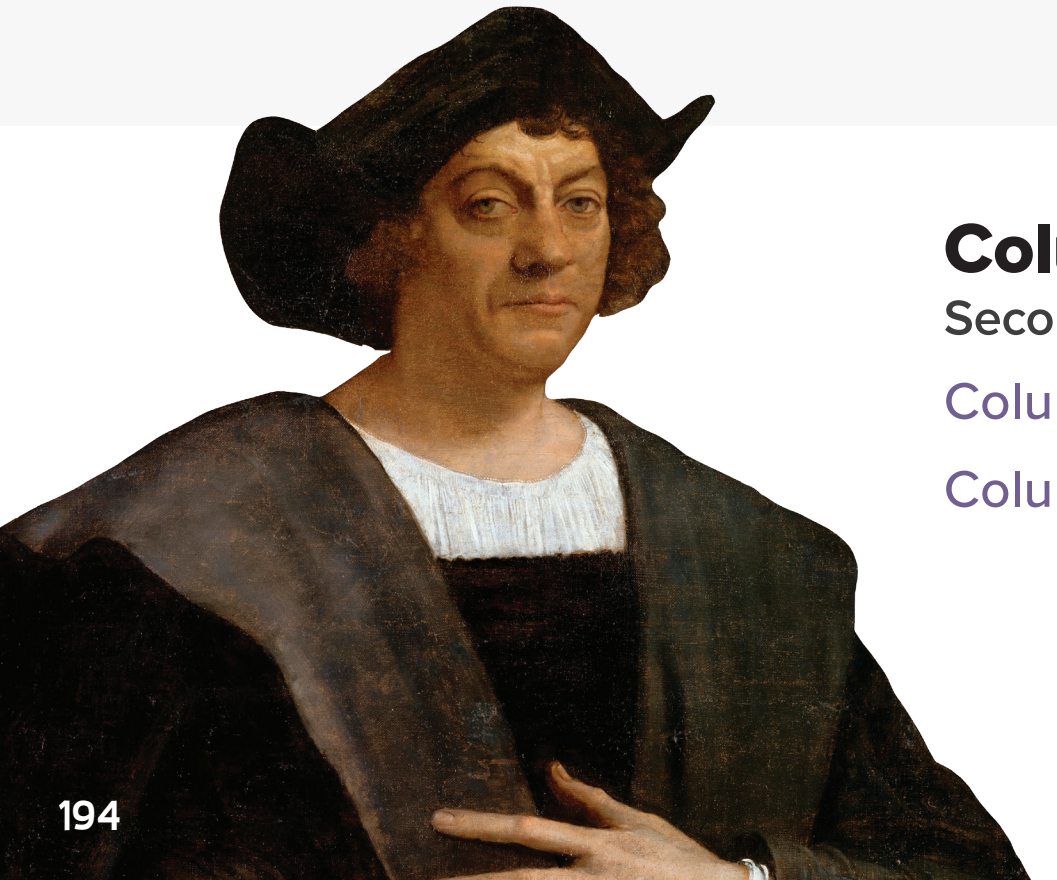
Federal holidays are special days for celebration and remembering.

Labor Day

First Monday in September

Labor Day celebrates American workers.





Columbus Day

Second Monday in October

Columbus Day marks Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas.

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

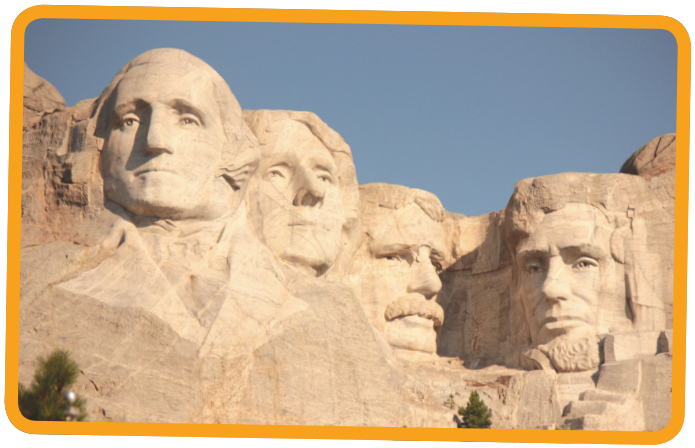
Third Monday in January

Martin Luther King Jr. Day remembers Dr. King and the fight for equal rights.

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 England.



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?



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!



The song is about the beauty of America's land.

"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!



This song shows pride in the freedoms that Americans have.

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

This is the American flag.

Each star represents a state.

There are 50 stars on our flag.

White House

The White House is where the president lives and works. It is a symbol of the president and American leadership.





U.S. Capitol

The U.S. Capitol is the home of our Congress. It is a symbol of American democracy and the power of the people.

Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France. It is a symbol of freedom.





Bald Eagle

Bald eagles live only in North America, so they are great symbols of our country. They symbolize being brave and free.

Great Seal

This seal means that we are united as people of the United States.





Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell is a very old bell in Philadelphia. It is a symbol of freedom and the birth of the United States.

Washington Monument

The Washington Monument honors our first president, George Washington.





Lincoln Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial celebrates one of America's greatest presidents, Abraham Lincoln.

Glossary



address (uh-**dres** or **ad**-res)
An address says the number, street, and city where buildings are. It tells where you live or work.

afternoon (af-tur-**noon**)
The afternoon is the time between lunch and dinner.

border (**bor**-dur)
The border is the line where two countries touch each other.

calendar (**kal**-uhn-dur)
A calendar shows the days, weeks, and months of a year.

celebrate (**sel**-uh-brate)
To celebrate is to do something special, like have a party or parade.

citizen (**sit**-i-zuhn)
A citizen is a person who is part of a group or area.





compare (kuhm-**pair**)
When we compare things, we see how they are the same and different.

Congress (**kahng**-gris)
Congress is a group of leaders who write laws.

continent (**kahn**-tuh-nuhnt)
A continent is a large land area. Earth has seven continents.

cooperate (koh-**ah**-puh-rate)
Cooperate means to work together to get something done.

country (**kuhn**-tree)
A country is a land with one government.

culture (**kuhl**-chur)
Culture describes the way of life of a group of people.





detail (**dee**-tayl)
A detail is a smaller part of a whole thing.

different (**dif**-ur-uhnt or **dif**-ruhnt)
Things that are not the same are different.

directions (duh-**rek**-shuhns)
Giving directions means saying how to get to a place.

disagree (dis-uh-**gree**)
When people disagree, it means they do not agree. They do not share the same opinion.

east (eest)
East is one of the four main compass directions. It is often to the right on maps.





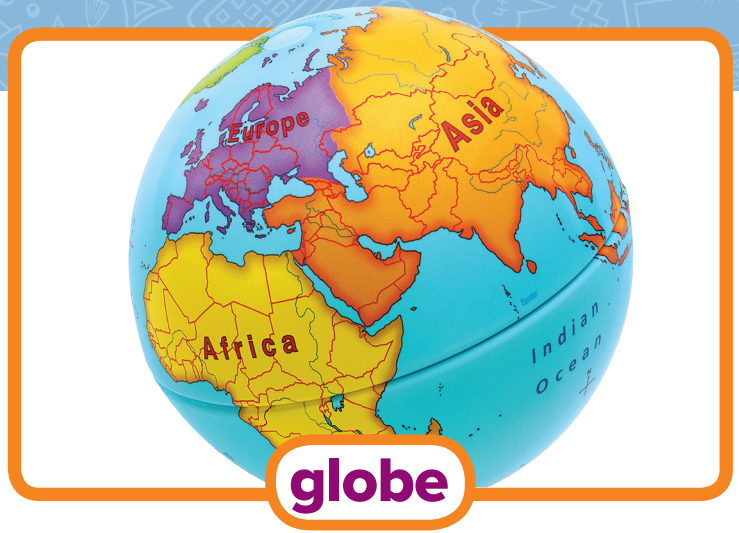
environment (en-**vye**-ruhn-muhnt)
The environment is everything around us. It can be natural like land, water, and air. It can be our home and family. There are many types of environment.

evening (**eev**-ning)
Evening is when the sun sets. Evening comes before night.

fact (fakt)
A fact is something that is true for everyone.

freedom (**free**-duhm)
Freedom is the right to express our opinions.

future (**fyoo**-chur)
The future is time that has not happened yet. Things to come will happen in the future.



globe


immigrant

globe (glohb)
A globe is a model of the earth. It is round like a ball.

goods (guds)
Goods are things you can touch.

governor (**guhv-**ur-nor)
A governor is a leader of a state.

grade (grayd)
A grade is a year in a school.

history (**his**-tur-ee)
History is the study of things that happened in the past.

immigrant (**im**-i-gruhnt)
An immigrant is a person who moves to a new country.





island (**eye**-luhnd)
An island is land with water all around it.

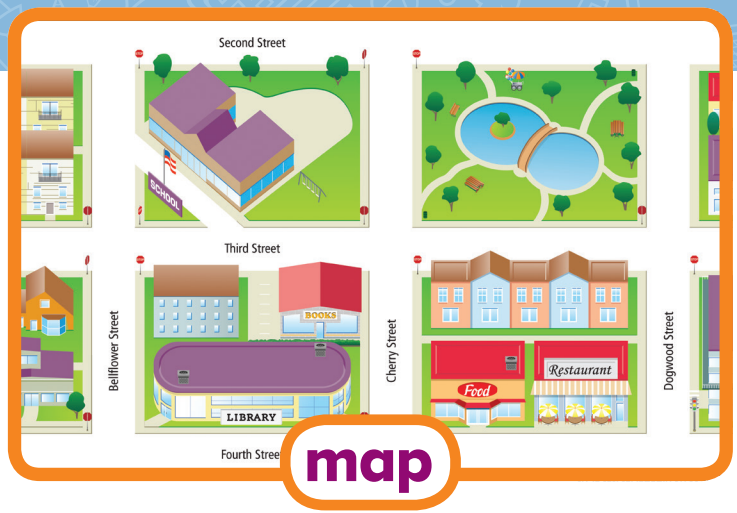
lake (lake)
A lake is water with land all around it.

landform (**land**-form)
Landforms are land features made by nature.

landmark (**land**-mahrk)
A landmark is a building or place that can easily be seen.

language (**lang**-gwij)
Language is the words used by a group of people.

left (left)
Left is the opposite direction from right. Left is the side you start reading from on the page.



map


morning

map (map)
A map is a special kind of picture that shows how a place looks from above.

map key (map kee)
A map key tells you what the map symbols mean.

map symbol (map **sim**-buhl)
A map symbol is a small picture on a map that tells us where something is.

mayor (**may**-ur)
The mayor is the leader of a town.

month (muhnth)
A month is about 30 days. There are 12 months in a year.

morning (**mor**-ning)
Morning begins when the sun rises. Morning ends before noon.





mountain (**moun**-tuhn)
A mountain is land that is tall and steep.

natural disaster
(**nach**-ur-uhl diz-**zas**-tur)
A natural disaster is an event in nature that causes lots of harm. Some examples are floods, earthquakes, volcano eruptions, and hurricanes.

natural resource
(**nach**-ur-uhl **ree**-sors)
A natural resource is something found in nature.

needs (needz)
Needs are things people must have to live.

neighborhood (**nay**-bur-hud)
A neighborhood is an area where people live, play, and work. It is a small part of a town or city.





north (north)
North is one of the four main compass directions. It is often up on maps.

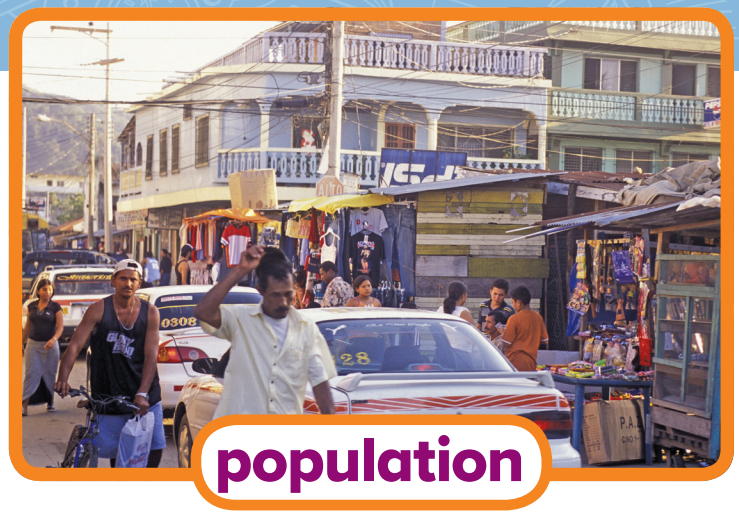
ocean (**oh**-shuhn)
An ocean is a large area of salt water.

opinion (uh-**pin**-yuhn)
An opinion is how you feel about something.

past (past)
The past is time before now. Things that happened before now are in the past.

patriotic (pay-tree-**ah**-tik)
Patriotic means to show love for your country.

plain (playn)
A plain is a big area of mostly flat land.



population



product

population (pahp-yuh-**lay**-shuhn)
Population is the people who live in a place.

present (**prez**-uhnt)
The present is time that is now. Things happening now are in the present.

president (**prez**-i-duhnt)
The president is the leader of the United States.

problem (**prah**-bluhm)
A problem is an issue that is not easy and needs to be fixed, or solved.

product (**prah**-duhkt)
A product is an object that is made.

region (**ree**-juhn)
A region is a place where some things are the same.





respect (ri-**spekt**)
Respect is thinking and acting in a good way toward others.

responsibility
(ri-spahn-suh-**bil**-i-tee)
A responsibility is a job.

right (rite)
Right is the opposite direction from left. Your right hand is the one that covers the heart for the Pledge of Allegiance.

river (**riv**-ur)
A river is water that flows through land.

same (saym)
Things that are the same are like everything else.

services (**sur**-vis-es)
Services are things people do for each other.





sibling (**sib**-ling)
A sibling is a brother or sister.

social studies
(**soh**-shuhl **stuhd**-eez)
Social studies is taught in school. You learn about people and places. The main topics are history, government and civics, geography, and economics.

solve (sahlv)
To solve a problem means to fix it.

south (sowth)
South is one of the four main compass directions. It is often down on maps.

state (stayt)
A state is an area of land that has the same government and laws. There are 50 states in the United States.





state symbol (stayt **sim**-buhl)
A state symbol shows something about a state. It is something the state is proud of.

tourist (**toor**-ist)
A tourist goes to other places for vacations.

tradition (truh-**dish**-uhn)
A tradition is an activity that shows ideas or beliefs. Cultures and families pass them along through the years.

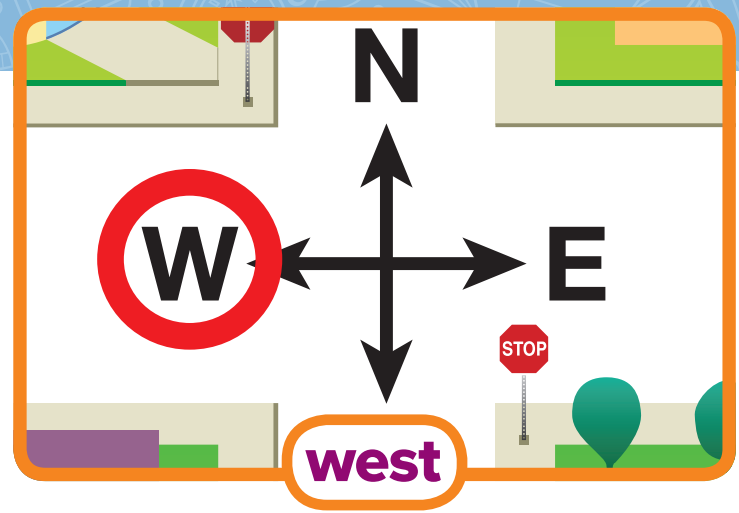
travel (**trav**-uhl)
To travel is to get from one place to another.

vacation (vay-**kay**-shuhn)
Vacation is a long break from school or work. It is often a time of fun.

vocabulary (voh-**kab**-yuh-ler-ee)
Vocabulary words are important words to learn.



vote



west

vote (voht)
When you vote for something, you choose it.

wants (wahnts)
Wants are things we would like to have but do not need.

weather (**weth**-ur)
Weather is what the outside air is like at a certain time. For example, it can be hot or cold, wet or dry, cloudy or sunny.

week (week)
A week is seven days.

west (west)
West is one of the four main compass directions. It is often to the left on maps.

year (yeer)
A year is 12 months.

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