
Grade 5

In Grade 5, students learn about the history of the United States from its early beginnings to the present with a focus on colonial times through the 20th century. Students recite and explain the meaning of the Pledge of Allegiance. Students examine the importance of effective leadership in a democratic society and identify important leaders in the national government. Students examine fundamental rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Students describe customs and celebrations of various racial, ethnic, and religious groups in the nation and identify the contributions of famous inventors and scientists. Students use critical-thinking skills, including sequencing, categorizing, and summarizing information and drawing inferences and conclusions.

To support the teaching of the essential knowledge and skills, the use of a variety of rich primary and secondary source material such as biographies; novels; speeches and letters; and poetry, songs, and artworks is encouraged. Selections may include Yankee Doodle. Motivating resources are also available from museums, historical sites, presidential libraries, and local and state preservation societies.

13th Amendment The 13th Amendment, one of three passed during the era of Reconstruction, freed all slaves without compensation to slaveowners. President Abraham Lincoln first proposed compensated emancipation as an amendment in December 1862. His Emancipation Proclamation declared slaves free in the Confederate states in rebellion but did not extend to border states. After Lincoln's assassination, President Andrew Johnson declared his own plan for Reconstruction which included the need for Confederate states to approve the 13th Amendment. The amendment, adopted in 1865, eight months after the war ended, legally forbade slavery in the United States.

14th Amendment The 14th Amendment is one of three to the U.S. Constitution passed during the era of Reconstruction to protect the rights and involvement of citizens in government. In 1866, Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill which extended citizenship to blacks. President Andrew Johnson opposed and vetoed the legislation but congress overruled his veto and then proposed the 14th Amendment. In 1866, ten of the eleven Confederate states refused to ratify, but the Military Reconstruction Act, passed by Congress on March 2, 1867, required all seceded states to ratify the amendment as a condition of their readmission into the union, and to extend the right to vote to the freedmen. In 1868, the required number of states ratified the 14th Amendment which declared that all persons born in the United States (except Indians) were citizens, that all citizens were entitled

to equal rights regardless of their race, and that their rights were protected by due process of the law. The 14th Amendment did not extend the right to vote to black men but it encouraged states to allow them to vote by limiting the Congressional representation of any state that did not extend the right. The amendment disappointed women's rights advocates because it defined the right to vote as a male right.

15th Amendment The 15th Amendment, one of three amendments to the U.S. Constitution passed during the era of Reconstruction, granted black men the right to vote. The amendment derived from a requirement in the Military Reconstruction Act, passed by Congress on March 2, 1867, that Confederate states, as a condition for readmission into the Union, extend the right to vote to former adult male slaves. Congress eventually sought more stringent means to safeguard the vote for black men by proposing a constitutional amendment in 1869. It was ratified in 1870. Women's rights activists opposed the amendment because it continued to deny the vote based on gender. Fifty more years passed before the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote.

Adapted to and Modified When people settle new areas they often change their ways of doing things in response to new geographic factors, or they modify the landscape to suit their needs. As the number of people moving to Texas increased, the settlements spread west. The immigrants built homes of material readily available, including logs or

sod, thus adapting their lifestyles to match their environment. On the plains where there were no trees, lumber for frame houses arrived in wagons or in railroad cars. Transporting materials took time and money so many people built sod houses instead.

Modifying the environment requires resources such as knowledge, technology, and money. Irrigation allows farmers in west Texas to make the dry climate more productive. Modifications may carry consequences. Overusing irrigation may deplete the underground water table.

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

Article V of the U.S. Constitution outlines the procedures for making changes or amending the document. The delegates to the convention knew that the constitution needed flexibility to survive. Amendments are proposed by two-thirds vote of both houses of the U.S. Congress or by a convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the states. Proposed amendments must be ratified by three-fourths of the states before they are adopted. Only 27 amendments have been added since the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1787. Two of the most recent include the 26th Amendment, adopted in 1971, which reduced the voting age to 18 years, and the 27th Amendment, adopted in 1992, which addresses congressional pay raises. Each amendment is significant but several are more central to the daily lives of citizens than others. These include the Bill of Rights (1791), the first ten amendments to the Constitution; the 13th Amendment (1865) which abolished slavery; the 14th Amendment (1868) which guaranteed civil rights to all persons born or naturalized in the United States and protection of their rights by due process of the law; the 15th Amendment (1870) which extended the right to vote to black citizens of the United States; and the 19th Amendment (1920) which gave women the right to vote.

American Revolution

The American Revolution was the war of independence fought between Britain and 13 of its colonies in North America. The revolution began in April 1775 when British troops faced the Minutemen at Concord and Lexington, Massachusetts. Many factors led to the Revolution and the colonists were divided, either supporting Britain or independence. Those loyal to Britain were called Loyalists and those opposed to British rule were called Patriots. The Declaration of Independence, approved by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, itemized the major causes of the revolt against British rule: 1) the right of the people to control government, 2) the acts of the British Parliament which forced the colonies to do things against their will, and 3) the frustration caused by repeatedly being ignored by the British.

The British sought to control the colonies by capturing significant ports. Boston fell in March, 1776, but attempts to capture New York proved unsuccessful, and British General William Howe failed to support General

Burgoyne's push south from Canada. The British forces under Burgoyne met defeat at the Battle of Saratoga on October 17, 1777, a battle which shifted momentum to the colonists and convinced the French to support the colonial cause. The Revolution became a world war after France, Spain, and then Holland declared war on Great Britain. France provided money, equipment, most of the naval power, and nearly one-half of the armed forces used by the colonists between 1778 and 1783. Fighting moved into the southern colonies and the interior along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Washington's defeat of Cornwallis at the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781, marked the final conflict of the war, but the Treaty of Paris was not signed until 1783. In it, Britain recognized the independence of the United States.

Appointed Leaders People who are named to positions of leadership by elected leaders are called appointed leaders. Once a student is elected as class president, he then appoints members to committees to serve the voters. The mayor may appoint a justice of the peace and the sheriff appoints deputies. The President of the United States also appoints members to the Cabinet, including Secretary of State, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and secretaries of the other executive departments.

Articles of Confederation The Articles of Confederation were adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1781 during the American Revolution. They provided guidance to government for seven years and gave Congress the authority to make laws and to draw up treaties with other nations. The Articles were limited in providing solutions to many challenges facing the new nation because the states held most of the power, and Congress lacked the power to tax, regulate trade, or control coinage. In 1787 the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles, but instead the delegates constructed a new constitution.

Bill of Rights The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1791. The First Amendment protects several fundamental rights of U.S. citizens: freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, to assemble, and to petition. The next seven amendments guarantee other freedoms including the right to a fair trial and the right to bear arms. Homes cannot be searched without reason, citizens should not be expected to house troops during peacetime, and those accused of crimes should be treated fairly before the law. The last two amendments further limit national power by granting to the states all powers not specifically assigned by the U.S. Constitution to the national government.

Causes and Effects of the Civil War Sectionalism is loyalty to local interests instead of national concerns. In the United States, the differences between northern, southern, and western areas increased throughout the

early 1800s. Different cultures and business practices existed in the three sections of the country and these concerns often conflicted. While farming was central to the livelihoods in all areas, northerners were more involved in manufacturing and commerce; capital was invested in factories and transportation. Southerners were more dependent on cash-crop agriculture, growing tobacco, sugar, or cotton; capital was invested in slaves and in overseas markets. Westerners depended on cheap land for expansion and good transportation networks to remain in touch with eastern business. Political conflict erupted in the 1820s over issues of internal improvements, the sale of public lands, tariffs, state's rights, and slavery. These sectional conflicts contributed to the start of the American Civil War (1861-1865). A civil war is a war fought between factions or sections within a country.

The war exacted considerable tolls on northerners and southerners alike but the South suffered great physical destruction and human loss as a result of the carnage of battle. The North as the military victor realized economic and political dominance of the nation in the years after the war. The South remained behind the North economically, culturally, and socially into the mid-1900s as a result of several factors. The poverty of the South continued for generations due to the agricultural system of sharecropping and tenancy, small expenditures for education, the suppression of blacks which prevented them from serving fully as wage earners and contributors to society, and limited industrial development. Attempts to reconstruct southern government failed and military occupation of the South by national troops ended in 1877 when Democrats returned to power. Freed slaves gained citizenship and political representation as the result of a series of amendments to the U.S. Constitution passed between 1865 and 1870, but these rights eroded in the 1890s as disfranchisement and segregation became legal and racial violence increased.

Civic Affairs Citizens involved in activities of their communities and nation are involved in civic affairs. This is their public, or civic life. Citizens also devote time to their personal life to achieve private goals.

Civil Rights Civil rights are legal and political rights enjoyed by the inhabitants of a country. The Constitution and Bill of Rights guarantee civil rights to citizens and resident aliens of the United States, but certain groups of people were denied some rights. Blacks and Native Americans have not always been considered citizens. Following emancipation, blacks were denied their civil rights to varying degrees in spite of the 13th and 14th Amendments. Even when the 15th Amendment guaranteed the right to vote for black men, women were still denied their civil right to vote, regardless of race. Racial discrimination was legalized in 1896 when the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision allowed separate but equal facilities. The case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, argued by Thurgood Marshall in 1954, challenged the "separate-

but-equal" philosophy which fostered inadequate educational systems for blacks. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was prohibited by the U.S. Constitution. Public support, spirited leadership, and political interest in desegregation resulted in the flowering of the civil rights movement which reached its peak in the early 1960s.

Climate Climate is the weather at a particular place over a period of years which indicates the averages and extremes of temperature, wind velocity, precipitation, and other weather elements. Factors which influence the climate of a place include distance from the equator (latitude), proximity to large bodies of water and the nature of the body of water (cold ocean currents versus warm ocean currents), location on a continent (continentality), and elevation.

Columbus Day A federal holiday observed the first Monday of October, Columbus Day commemorates the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas in 1492. Native American groups, seeking recognition of their civilizations prior to Columbus' arrival, first celebrated Native American Day on May 8, 1990.

Compass Rose A compass rose is a circle or similar design which includes graduated degrees or quarter points (intermediate directions), printed on a chart or map for reference. The compass rose shows true directions. Students should use a compass rose or the north arrow to designate directions when drawing their own maps.

Congress The U.S. Congress is a bicameral legislature including the House of Representatives and the Senate. Representation is proportional to each state's population in the House of Representatives while states have equal representation in the Senate. The decennial census determines the number of representatives the citizens of a state can elect to the House. The total number is limited to 435. Each state elects two representatives to the Senate.

Declaration of Independence The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. It declared the 13 colonies as independent states, free from rule by Great Britain. The committee appointed to write the Declaration of Independence included Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, and Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the majority of the declaration. In the preamble, Jefferson explained that it was necessary to list the reasons why the colonies sought their own government. In three sections Jefferson outlined the reasons: 1) people have the right to control their own government; 2) the British government and King used their power unjustly to control the colonies; and 3) the colonies had tried to avoid separating from Britain, but Britain refused to cooperate.

The most famous passage concerned the right to govern, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government. . . .”

Division of Labor Dividing work so that each worker does only part of a larger job is called division of labor. Factory workers are trained in only one area of the assembly line process. They depend on workers in other areas to do other jobs. This contributes to efficiency in mass production but does not result in a highly skilled job force. To change production is challenging where a division of labor is in place.

Elected Leaders People elected as public officials are elected leaders. Students who are elected to their student government are elected leaders. Others include the local mayor, the sheriff, representatives to the House of Representatives at the state and national levels, and the President of the United States.

Ethnic Groups Ethnic groups consist of people linked by shared characteristics such as race, religion, culture, or language.

Frames of Reference Those who write about events they experience approach the event from a range of vantage points (frames of reference). The settlers in Tennessee or Ohio thought about their lives differently than did the Indians who fought defending their homes. Descriptions of settlement and lifestyles in the west differ based on the way a person participated in the event. Just as the perception of a football player on the line of scrimmage differs from that of the referee and of the fan sitting in the bleachers, the frame of reference of Andrew Jackson differed from that of John J. Audubon and Sam Houston. By understanding the frame of reference of participants, students gain a greater understanding of what happened and how it relates to current events.

Historians also have a frame of reference, one based in the present. Their job is to sort through the evidence, prioritizing it, distinguishing important information from the less important, and interpreting it. Historians reflect their times, and as a result, the interpretations of one event change over time. Throughout the process, historians must be aware that they view the events from the present, but they must avoid “present-mindedness,” judging the past in relation to accepted behavior today.

Free Enterprise System The free enterprise sys-

tem in the United States is based on a market economy in which individuals depend on supply, demand, and prices to determine the answers to the four economic questions of “what to produce,” “how to produce,” “how much to produce,” and “for whom to produce.” A market economy is the same as a free enterprise economy or system. The system has four characteristics: economic freedom, voluntary exchange, private property, and the profit motive.

Great Depression In the United States, the Great Depression was a period of severe economic hardship which began in 1929 and continued until World War II. The stock market crash of October 1929 contributed to the start of the depression, but many other factors affected the economy at the time. Wealth was not distributed equally among the population. Too many people had too little money. It was difficult to keep enough money in circulation to stimulate economic growth. High tariffs limited foreign trade and investment and prevented European countries from repaying the debts they owed the United States following World War I. Banks were not secure and the money in them was not insured if banks failed. Americans bought too much on credit and demand lagged as the supply of goods increased due to mass production and sluggish consumerism. The depression extended beyond the boundaries of the United States, affecting European countries and others which relied on trade with the United States. This slowed the world economy.

President Herbert Hoover initially opposed governmental intervention, expecting free enterprise and American industry to solve the economic crisis. The Reconstruction Finance Commission, established by Congress in 1932, did provide needed funds to insurance companies, banks, and other agencies, and the public works projects Hoover supported became the foundation of the New Deal administered by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

New Deal programs aimed at “relief, recovery, and reform,” and many were passed during a special session of the U.S. Congress convened between March 9-June 16, 1933. President Roosevelt concentrated on stabilizing banking, delivering his first of 30 “fireside chats” on the topic of putting money into banks instead of hiding it under the mattress. He put the unemployed to work through relief programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration, and provided federal funds through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Agricultural Adjustment Act paid farmers to cut on production. He aided industry, labor, and the unemployed through the Federal Recovery Administration and the Public Works Administration. Social reforms addressed inadequate housing and the need to provide security to retirees. The Social Security Act, passed in 1935, sought to soften future depressions by providing an income to the elderly. Another recession in 1938 slowed New Deal recovery. World War II and increased production demands caused by the war effort ended the Great Depression.

Grid System A grid system is a network of horizontal and vertical lines used to locate points on a map or a chart by means of coordinates. The grid system often used on state highway maps consists of columns and rows labeled with letters and numbers. A place identified as G25 in the index is found at the intersection of “column” G and “row” 25 (or vice versa). Latitude and longitude also form divisions in a grid system.

Industrial Revolution New sources of power including the steam engine freed manufacturers to experiment with new ways to make products. Steam power was more reliable than water power and allowed expansion of machine production. A period of rapid industrial growth resulted, starting in Britain in the 1700s and then spreading around the world as more countries adopted mass production. This period of time is known as the Industrial Revolution. Handmade goods were quickly replaced by less expensive machine-made goods. The production of cloth by machines changed the textile industry. The nature of supply and demand changed because manufactured goods were produced faster and more cheaply; the nature of work changed as factory laborers replaced craftspeople and home production. The expansion of mechanized production in the United States began after the Civil War and peaked in the 1920s just before the Great Depression. This is considered a second Industrial Revolution. The demand for raw materials and labor to maintain production led to exploitation of the natural environment and of workers.

Labor Day Labor Day is a federal legal holiday in the United States and Canada. The day began in the United States in 1882 when Peter McGuire, founder of a carpenters’ union, proposed to the New York City Central Labor Union that they support an annual “labor day.” McGuire recommended the first Monday in September because it fell half-way between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving. The first parade and festival occurred on September 5, 1882. President Grover Cleveland signed the bill designating the legal holiday in 1894. Originally labor viewed it as an opportunity for political speeches and demonstrations but after organized labor became more prevalent, the focus shifted to an emphasis on the day as a last summer holiday.

Landforms Landforms are physical features on the Earth’s surface including plains, plateaus, mountains, hills, and valleys. Each is distinctive for its shape, form, and the process by which it was formed.

Landmarks A landmark is a readily identifiable structure or physical feature. It may be a symbol of an event or achievement in history. A statue honoring war veterans and the county court house are local or community landmarks. The Alamo and the San Jacinto Monument are landmarks of the Texas Revolution. The Arch in St. Louis is a landmark

which distinguishes that city as the gateway to the west and westward expansion. The White House and the Washington Monument in Washington D.C. are national landmarks.

Legend An explanatory list of the symbols appearing on a chart or map is a legend. Sometimes this is called a key because it is key to understanding what a map is saying.

Mass Production Making many of the same thing is termed mass production. Usually mass production depends on technology, standardized parts, an assembly line process, a labor force, factories to house machinery and workers, a transportation network to get the supply from the factory to the consumers, a marketing campaign to convince people to buy the supply, and a price that meets the demand of customers. Henry Ford made mass production possible through the use of the assembly line to build the Model T. In 1909 his car cost \$950 but by 1916 it cost only \$360.

Mass production of one product may encourage growth of other industries. In order to finish a car, the Ford Motor Company used steel, rubber, glass, and upholstery. Increasing numbers of cars on the road affected urban and suburban development, the need for gas stations and motels and the care and surfacing of roads. Mass production can cause an economy to grow. At the same time, mass production can lead to a decline in the number of things made by hand by artists and craftspeople. It may increase pollution and can reduce variation in society.

Mayflower Compact The agreement was drafted in 1620 by Pilgrim leaders and signed by the 41 men aboard the *Mayflower* prior to going ashore at Plymouth Bay in Massachusetts. It outlined a form of government based on a social compact — essentially an agreement to obey laws passed by the group. This agreement set a precedent for later documents in the development of self-government in America. Settlers quickly established town meetings as a forum to devise their own laws, a positive step toward self-rule.

Mechanization of Agriculture The mechanization of agriculture occurred as farmers replaced human and animal power on farms and ranches with machines. The gas-powered tractor replaced horses and mules on farms throughout the United States beginning in the 1920s. The tractors increased productivity but also increased the debt in which farmers operated. In addition to the horses, hired men were also replaced by machinery. As farmers spent more on equipment and maintenance agricultural prices dropped due to oversupply. Legislation proposed by Congress to support agricultural prices was twice vetoed by President Calvin Coolidge. In the 1920s, one farm in four was sold for debt or taxes. As a result, farmers moved to growing urban areas in search of work and the migration from rural to urban areas increased.

Memorial Day Memorial Day is a legal holiday in the United States to honor members of the military killed in war. Its origins date to the first Confederate Memorial Day on April 26, 1865, when ladies visited the military cemetery in Vicksburg, Mississippi. In 1868, the national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, John A. Logan, declared May 30 as a day to decorate the graves of both Union and Confederate veterans. New York was the first state to adopt “Decoration Day” (later called Memorial Day) as a legal holiday, doing so in 1873. Not all southern states recognized the holiday; many continued their own observations until after World War I. Today most states observe Memorial Day on the last Monday of May with parades and ceremonies at local cemeteries. Veterans present patriotic speeches and a lone bugler plays “Taps” in memory of those who gave their lives in support of the country. National services occur each year at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington, Virginia.

Migration Migration is the process of moving from one place to another place intending to stay permanently or at least for a long period of time. Pull factors draw migrants from their original location. These include social, economic, and environmental attractions. Push factors are the social, economic, and environmental forces which drive people from their original location and cause them to seek a new one.

Origins of U.S. Military Institutions At the start of the American Revolution, male citizens in the colonies volunteered in the state militia. The Minutemen were militia members. The volunteers marched and drilled occasionally but were not well-trained. The British government maintained a professional army trained to march in closed ranks and fire in unison at close range. While the British had resources to sustain war, the colonists were unprepared. General George Washington had to form an army with little money and few supplies or arms. The conditions convinced many to insist that the new country support a standing army instead of relying on volunteer militia units. Training schools including the U.S. Military Academy at West Point resulted. The Navy Department and the U.S. Marine Corp began after the Revolution, between 1798 and 1800, a time when the United States prepared to defend its pro-British alliances in response to French opposition. A new army was also authorized but never raised. The legacy of a professional military supplemented by the National Guard or the Reserves continues today.

Patriotic Symbols A patriotic symbol is something which stands for or suggests a love for and defense of country. Patriotic symbols are visible signs of the intangible feelings of national pride. For instance, Uncle Sam is a patriotic symbol. Uncle Sam is a tall, thin man dressed in red, white and blue with long white hair and a white beard. The symbol probably depicts Samuel “Uncle Sam” Wilson of Troy, New

York. He shipped food to the army in barrels marked “U.S.” Workers joked that this was for “Uncle Sam.” After the Civil War, Thomas Nast, a political cartoonist, drew the figure we recognize as Uncle Sam.

Patterns of Human Activity Human beings influence physical geography, and the patterns of their activities, in turn, reflect influences of the environment. Patterns of human activity include the processes of migration and settlement, the distribution of cultures and their interrelationships, the structure of economic interdependence, and the ways political and cultural groups divide and distribute space. Humans tend to settle in fertile areas with accessible transportation routes, and their settlements become part of the physical environment. They modify the environment based on how their societies value and use the Earth’s resources. They compete for control of physical and cultural spaces, and their patterns of cooperation and conflict influence the division of Earth’s surface. Patterns of human activity leave marks on the landscape.

Patterns of Land Use Patterns of land use reflect the division, control, and manipulation of the Earth’s surface by humans. Some patterns reflect the boundaries between nations, counties, and private property owners. Other patterns result from economic activity including trade, shipping, oil refining, or agriculture. Still others reflect urban growth and industrialization. Zoning ordinances adopted by local governments describe land use in areas as low-density residential or light industrial. In all areas, landforms influence land use to various degrees. Ski resorts develop in the mountains, farming in the valleys, and mining where there are ore deposits.

Patterns of Settlement Certain physical features encourage settlement and others discourage it. Humans seek land in fertile river valleys while they tend to avoid inhospitable areas such as deserts or mountains. As more people settle, they either cluster at a crossroads or harbor, or they disperse along roadways or rivers. The spatial distribution and arrangement of human habitations result in patterns of settlement. These patterns exist whether a student observes settlement on a local scale, a national scale, or an international scale. To understand patterns of settlement people might ask: Where have people settled? Why have they chosen those particular sites? Have settlement patterns changed over time?

Plantation System A plantation system is a system of agricultural production based on large-scale land ownership, and the exploitation of labor and the environment. Production is usually concentrated on a cash crop prized by a national or international market. For instance, the plantation system of agriculture developed in the southern United States as landowners concentrated their capital in slaves and pro-

duced tobacco, rice, sugar and cotton for the world market.

Pledge of Allegiance The Pledge of Allegiance is the American patriotic vow, originally published in the 1890s. Sixty years later, in 1954, the phrase “under God” was added. This inspired heated debate regarding the separation of church and state.

“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.”

Points of View Social scientists strive to understand what happened in the past or what motivates people today, but they are often limited by incomplete evidence and conflicting viewpoints. To analyze available evidence they identify the different interests, opinions, and attitudes reflected in the evidence (points of view). Thus they gain a greater understanding of the values, beliefs, political and national allegiances, economic and class status, and goals of the witnesses to the event. Witnesses consider different things important and these are reflected in their descriptions of and reflections on contemporary events. Reading and using evidence requires skill to recognize and understand the range of information contained. For example, those who moved west left behind established government and business and often created new forms in the lands they settled. Their ideas of land ownership differed from that of the Native Americans who lived on the land prior to the arrival of the settlers. Any explanation of the westward movement and its legacy remains incomplete if the points of view related to the movement are not considered.

Political Parties Political parties are named groups, however loosely organized, which seek to elect a representative to government. The bipartisan political structure in the United States evolved over time. Politicians in the 1790s were either Federalists or Anti-Federalists, evolving from the debates over the ratification of the Constitution. In 1800, with the election of Thomas Jefferson, Jeffersonian Republicans became the chief opposition to the Federalists. As the Federalists lost support, the Jacksonian Democrats and the Whigs emerged. The development of two-party politics also marked the rise of the first significant third party, the Anti-Masonic party. Anti-Masons held the first national nominating convention in 1831. In the 1850s the Republicans and Democrats emerged as major national parties but third-party opposition continued. The Populist Party gained strength in the 1890s representing the interests of farmers and laborers. Theodore Roosevelt earned the most votes as a third-party candidate in 1912 when he ran on the Bull Moose platform. In the presidential election of 1968, Governor George Wallace and his American Independent Party garnered nearly ten million popular votes on a platform less supportive of civil rights and favoring war in Vietnam. In 1992, H. Ross Perot built his third-party support

around opposition to the federal deficit, earning nearly 20 percent of the vote.

Preamble to the Constitution The first sentence of the U.S. Constitution is the Preamble: “We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.” It lists the reasons why the constitution was written:

- to form a better union,
- to make laws and establish fair courts,
- to maintain peace at home
- to protect the country from foreign attacks,
- to provide citizens with an opportunity for a good life, and
- to ensure that citizens and their descendants remain free.

Primary and Secondary Sources Primary sources consist of evidence produced by someone who participated in an event or lived during the time being studied. A letter written to a friend or a map to a friend’s house are both primary sources. Secondary sources include descriptions or interpretations prepared by people who were not involved in the events described. Researchers often use primary sources to understand past events but they produce secondary sources.

Raw Data to Graph Raw data is numeric information in an unorganized fashion. When put into a graph of any kind, the data becomes more understandable.

Raw Data to Map Raw data is numeric information. That information can be used to create a thematic map. For example, information about the year in which each state of the United States entered the nation arranged alphabetically is not very memorable or interesting. A map which uses colors to show this same information (states of the United States in 1790, 1820, 1850, 1880, 1910, and today) is. Similarly, information on a graph can often be transformed into a more memorable and learnable format as a map. For example, a graph showing the number of Civil War soldiers from each state is interesting and informative, but a map showing this same information in a spatial context makes a powerful point.

Representative Government In a representative government, power is held by the people and exercised through the efforts of their elected representatives.

Scale Scale is an indication of the relationship between the distances on a map, chart, or plan and the corresponding actual distances. For instance: “1 inch equals 1 mile” or “1:25” or a line marked at intervals to equal 1 mile, 5 miles, etc. Scale can also mean the size of an area being studied,

for example, a small-scale study looking at conditions in one place compared to a large-scale study looking at conditions in an entire nation. Relationships observed at one scale may not be true at another scale.

Scientific Discoveries Scientific discoveries result from systematic experiments which can be duplicated. Sometimes the discoveries are accidental or coincidental and sometimes the best use of a discovery is not immediately apparent, but the nature of the experiments ensure that the data exists to document the expected and unexpected. As technology and knowledge increase, the possibility of scientific discovery increases. Carl Sagan benefited from centuries of accumulated information when he completed degrees in astronomy and astrophysics in 1960. Improved technology, his cross-disciplinary knowledge of astronomy and biology, and funding for scientific research supported his search for life on other planets.

Specialization Specialization concentrates research, design, and production on a particular good or service. Mass production depends on specialized parts made by machines created to produce just one size or type of good. In an industrial setting workers often learn specialized skills suited to one task or a series of related tasks in the assembly process. Specialization also applies to non-industrial patterns of work. Students learn to be teachers, investment bankers, curators, journalists, or engineers. As people become more experienced, they often become more specialized. The oil industry in Texas requires the specialized services provided by geologists, petroleum engineers, and lawyers and specialized industries such as refining. It is often more practical to focus research, design, and production on one good or service, especially when natural resources, population distribution, or economic patterns encourage it. For instance, doctors specializing in heart or cancer treatments establish practices in urban area while those trained to work in oil fields labor where the oil resources exist.

Statue of Liberty The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom. The statue was a gift from the people of France in 1884. The sculptor, Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, considered it symbolic and entitled it “Liberty Enlightening the World.” American poet Emma Lazarus wrote the poem that appears on the base of the statue beginning with the lines: “Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.”

Liberty is a proud woman holding a torch high above her head. She carries a tablet with the date of the Declaration of Independence in Roman numerals and at her feet is a broken chain symbolizing the triumph over the confines of unjust rule. Liberty is made of 300 copper sheets fastened together around an iron framework. She stands 150 feet tall. Visitors can climb a spiral staircase from the base of the statue to her crown.

Supply and Demand Supply is the amount of goods available and demand is the desire to own something and the ability to pay for it. The two forces of supply and demand combine in the laws of supply and demand which state that more will be bought at lower prices and less at higher prices and more will be offered for sale at high prices than at lower prices. This works only if the market is free from price regulations imposed by government.

Symbols A symbol is an object used on a map to represent an item on Earth. For example, a small picture of a stylized tree may be the symbol used to represent a forest. A star on a map may be used to represent a capital city. All symbols should be explained in a map’s legend or key.

System of Checks and Balances The U.S. Constitution authorizes the branches of government to share powers with other branches and thereby check their activities and power. The President can veto legislation passed by congress, but Congress can override the veto. The Senate confirms major appointments made by the President, and the courts rule on issues of constitutional law.

Technological Innovations Technological innovations are new ways of doing things which are based in a technology. The telephone revolutionized the way people communicated because it allowed people to hear the voices of friends and family living miles away. Travel became easier due to improvements in transportation which began with systems of canals and railroads and expanded to include automobiles, interstate roadway systems, and airlines with international flights. Computers and software revolutionized the ways people process information and communicate. Computers connected to the Internet allow people to share information and conduct personal and professional business nearly instantaneously and relatively inexpensively. The demands of new technologies and their applications promote further innovation to meet changing needs.

The Star-Spangled Banner The U.S. Congress designated “The Star-Spangled Banner” as the national anthem in 1931. During the War of 1812, Frances Scott Key was held prisoner aboard a British ship near Baltimore, Maryland. During a battle he saw the flag of the United States flying over Fort McHenry and wrote these words in tribute: 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 and 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 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?

Three Branches of Government

Baron de Montesquieu first outlined the concept of separating the powers of government between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches in *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748). His ideas influenced the founding fathers who proposed the Virginia Plan in the opening discussion of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Delegates modified the Virginia Plan, merged it with the New Jersey Plan proposed later, and conferred names on the three branches. The three included the legislative branch known as “Congress” which included a “House of Representatives” and a “Senate,” the executive branch known as the “President,” and the judicial branch known as the “Supreme Court.” The convention agreed that Congress, which makes laws, would consist of an equal number of senators from each state and a variable number of representatives from each state based on population. The President would lead the executive branch, which enforces the laws. The judicial branch, consisting of all courts of the United States including the highest court, the Supreme Court, would interpret and apply the laws ensuring that they are just. The founding fathers felt this offered protection to citizens.

Transcontinental Railroad

Improvements in technology, innovative government support for business, and changes in the systems of land grants furthered the construction of a railroad across North America. Following the establishment of the Confederate States of America in 1862, the U.S. Congress hastened efforts to connect the gold-rich West to the Union. The Union Pacific Railroad started construction in Omaha, Nebraska, and headed west while the Central Pacific Railroad began in Sacramento, California and headed east. Both received government funding and considerable grants of land. Chinese laborers worked for the Central Pacific line, blasting tunnels and laying track through the Sierra Nevada mountains. The Union Pacific tracks joined those of the Central Pacific near Ogden, Utah, in 1869. The driving of the golden spike attracted international attention recognizing a notable engineering feat. The completed railroad offered a route from the nation’s interior to the west coast.

Four other transcontinental railway lines were completed in the late-19th century including the Northern Pacific Railroad; the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; the Southern Pacific Railroad; and the Great Northern Railroad, completed in 1893. All but the Great Northern received significant land grants from the federal government.

Types of Settlement

Settlements differ in size, spacing, arrangement, and function. Cities are the largest and densest type of settlement. Over one-half of all people in the world live in cities. Patterns of settlements range from dwellings randomly scattered with no apparent order across the landscape and small villages or hamlets clustered at crossroads or spread along rivers or roadways to huge metropoli-

tan areas like New York City or Houston. Larger villages may reflect the structure of a grid system of cross-streets. The ways humans organize the places where they live reflect their culture, their political and social structure, and their economic activities.

U.S. Constitution

A constitution is a document that outlines the powers of government. One of the foundations of the American system of government rests on the use of a written constitution defining the principles of government and establishing the limits of power. The U.S. Constitution was written to resolve problems created by the Articles of Confederation, adopted in 1781. The Articles established a national congress with a limited number of powers including the authority to make laws and enter into treaties with other nations. By 1787 a new system was needed as states were acting independently, and Congress lacked the power to tax, regulate trade, or control coinage, issues critical for the survival of a new nation of united states.

The Constitutional Convention began in Philadelphia, in the Pennsylvania State House, now called Independence Hall, on May 25, 1787. Fifty-five delegates from 12 of the 13 states participated. James Madison formulated many of the ideas included in the Constitution. He proposed that the U.S. government be organized in three branches: a legislative branch (Congress), an executive branch (the President) and a judicial branch (Supreme Court). The “Great Compromise” related to representation of states in the national government. The convention agreed that legislative power should rest in a two-house Congress (Article I), the House of Representatives including delegates from each state based on population, and the Senate including an equal number of elected delegates from each state. Article II outlined the executive department and the powers of the President within that branch. Article III defined the powers of the judicial department. This new form of government distributed the power between a national government and the states, a system called federalism.

Other compromises made during the drafting process included the establishment of an Electoral College, and part of the Great Compromise which counted slaves as three-fifths of a person when apportioning direct taxes or counting representation in the House of Representatives. Another compromise related to the slave trade. The convention agreed to end the trade in 1807.

Article VII, Ratification of the Constitution, outlined the process which required nine states to approve the U.S. Constitution. The process fostered one of the great debates of American history. The Federalists, who favored a strong national government, supported the Constitution while the Anti-Federalists favored states’ rights, greater representation, and individual freedom. Madison worked with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay to write *The Federalist* calling for ratification. Candidates elected to state conventions determined the outcome. The first nine states approved the constitution between December 1787 and June 1788. The

last four states ratified out of fear of exclusion, believing they could not exist separate from the union. Rhode Island was the last to ratify in May 1790.

People do not always agree on the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. Article V, The Process of Amendment, outlines the four ways to keep the Constitution current. The first Congress approved the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments, which outlined basic human rights and freedoms. This pleased Anti-Federalists who felt the original document did not extend adequate protection. The federal judicial branch rules on issues of constitutional law including civil liberties, suspect's rights, women's rights, minority rights, legislative policies, and constitutional change. Through the process of amendment and judicial review, the Constitution responds to the needs of each generation of Americans.

Urbanization Urbanization occurs when the percentage of people living or working in cities increases compared to the percentage living in the country. The process of urbanization begins with the movement of people to, and the clustering of people in, towns and cities.

Vegetation Regions Earth is covered with a variety of different associations of vegetation. The kind of vegetation that grows in a region varies with soil, temperature, and precipitation. Although there are numerous subcategories within these big categories, four types of vegetation regions can be identified in Texas and the United States: forest, savanna, grassland, and desert. The single most important factor affecting the distribution of these vegetation types is precipitation.

Virginia House of Burgesses Created in 1619, the House of Burgesses was an assembly of elected representatives from the Virginia settlement. It was the first representative assembly in the colonies and it served as a model for other colonies. The House of Burgesses met in Williamsburg, Virginia throughout the colonial period.

Westward Movement The first British and French settlements in North America were on the East Coast. The lands to the west lured explorers, farmers, businessmen and others interested in expanding the United States. Many issues made the westward movement of people and business difficult. Native Americans slowed settlement as they fought to preserve their homes and hunting grounds. States and nations disputed boundaries. Some politicians in the United States favored annexing Texas because it would limit the involvement of Britain in that area. Others feared conflicts with Mexico over control of the territory. The Mexican War (1846-1848) settled the dispute. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico recognized Texas as a state and gave up any claims to the territory. Also in the 1840s President Polk and others were interested in settling Oregon to guarantee control of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific

Oceans. Many believed this was the "manifest destiny" of the United States. Polk attempted to declare the parallel of 54°40' as the northern boundary of the United States but Britain refused. The nations compromised in 1846 by dividing Oregon Country and establishing the 49th parallel as the northern border of the United States and the southern border of Canada extending from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean.

White House The White House is the hub of the U.S. capital city, Washington, District of Columbia, and the official residence and work area of the President of the United States. Land for the area was donated by Maryland and Virginia. A French engineer, Pierre L'Enfant, worked with a planning commission to design the city which would serve as the headquarters of the national government. The city was attacked and the White House burned by the British during the War of 1812 in reprisal for multiple raids by U.S. troops in Canada. It was subsequently rebuilt.

Women's Rights Women's rights are economic, social, legal, and political rights for women equal to those granted men. Beginning in the 1840s many women sought equal representation through suffrage (the right to vote). The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protected this right. The amendment was first presented to Congress in 1878 and ratified in 1920. Women remained subject to discrimination, and in 1923 women's rights leaders submitted the Equal Rights Amendment to Congress. The ERA strove to prevent unfair treatment on the basis of gender. In the early 1970s, activists renewed efforts to pass the ERA in an attempt to strengthen protection for women as workers and as property holders. Three-fourths of the state legislatures never approved the amendment. When the time limit for consideration expired in 1982, 35 states had ratified the ERA, three short of the number required. Regardless, some states adopted more equal measures in their state constitutions to protect property rights, and women gained greater employment opportunities.