

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

SOCIAL STUDIES

Grade 4



2006

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

GRADE 4 GUIDELINES

Mission Statement

The mission of the Elementary Social Studies Curriculum

of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia

is the development of Catholic citizens

who will uphold democratic principles

and serve the Church, the nation, and the world

within the framework of Gospel values.

Social Studies

The leading national organization in the field, the National Council for the Social Studies, adopted this definition of social studies in 1992.

Social studies is the integrated study of the social sciences and humanities to promote civic competence. Within the school program, social studies provides coordinated, systematic study drawing upon such disciplines as anthropology, archaeology, economics, geography, history, law, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology, as well as appropriate content from the humanities, mathematics, and natural sciences. The primary purpose of social studies is to help young people develop the ability to make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good as citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world.

(“Minutes of the 36th Delegate Assembly,” 1993)

Scope and Sequence

In 1989 the National Council for the Social Studies Task Force on Scope and Sequence identified the scope and sequence common in many school districts throughout the United States. The scope and sequence reflect an “expanding environments” approach to social studies.

The Elementary Social Studies Curriculum Committee used the NCSS Scope and Sequence as the basis for its own pattern. The following *Scope and Sequence* forms the Elementary Social Studies Curriculum.

Kindergarten	Awareness of Self in a Social Setting (Early Childhood Guidelines)
Grade 1	The Individual in Primary and Social Groups - Understanding School and Family Life
Grade 2	Meeting Basic Needs in Nearby Social Groups - The Neighborhood
Grade 3	Sharing Earth and Space with Others - The Community
Grade 4	Interdisciplinary Study of the Local Region - Pennsylvania
Grade 5	The Western Hemisphere - The United States and Its Close Neighbors
Grade 6	The Eastern Hemisphere - Representative World Regions
Grade 7	Building a Strong and Free Nation: BC-1853 The United States (Early American Civilizations through Manifest Destiny)
Grade 8	Building a Strong and Free Nation: 1850-1960 The United States (Road to the Civil War to the New Frontier)

Ten Thematic Strands in Social Studies

The Ten Thematic Strands in Social Studies are designed to be woven throughout the curriculum at all grade levels. The Elementary Social Studies Curriculum seeks to develop these ten strands throughout the scope of the program.

I. Culture

Anthropology explores likenesses and differences between and among peoples in geography and history as well as through multicultural studies.

II. Time, Continuity, and Change

History opens students to knowledge, skills, and values in exploring their own past and our collective past.

III. People, Places, and Environments

Geography allows students to investigate the world through the five themes of Location, Place, Interactions, Movement, and Regions.

IV. Individual Development and Identity

Psychology and anthropology help students discover about themselves individually and as a society.

V. Individuals, Groups, and Institutions

Sociology, anthropology, history and political science guide students to learn about their relationship with society's institutions.

VI. Power, Authority, and Governance

Political science, history, law, and other areas inform students about the development, structures, and functions of rule and law.

VII. Production, Distribution, and Consumption

Economic concepts and issues assist students in understanding their roles as producers and consumers in the world.

VIII. Science, Technology, and Society

Connecting science and technology in the world with history and the social sciences is important in the life of every student.

IX. Global Connections

Interdependence is a key attribute in the world of every student, and this theme supports this understanding.

X. Civic Ideals and Practices

The role of civic competence is critical to the social studies and society as developed through this theme.

Table of Contents

	Page
Scope and Sequence	3
Ten Thematic Strands in Social Studies	4
Unit 1 – Geography of Pennsylvania	6
Unit 2 – Native Americans in Pennsylvania	10
Unit 3 – Colonial Pennsylvania	13
Unit 4 – Pennsylvania in a Developing Nation	17
Unit 5 – Economy in Pennsylvania	24
Unit 6 – Government in Pennsylvania	26
Unit 7 – Philadelphia: Birthplace of the Nation	29

Unit 1

Geography of Pennsylvania

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. locate Pennsylvania on a United States map and a world map.
2. identify and locate physical characteristics of Pennsylvania.
3. locate major cities of Pennsylvania on a map.
4. describe the human-environment interaction in Pennsylvania.
5. name the various kinds of movement in Pennsylvania.

Geography

A. Location

1. global
 - a. hemispheres
 - (1) Northern Hemisphere
 - (2) Western Hemisphere
 - b. continent – North America
 - c. country – United States of America
2. state
 - a. boundaries
 - (1) border states: Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia
 - (2) bodies of water: Lake Erie and Delaware River
 - (3) north - New York
northwest – Lake Erie
east – Delaware River, New Jersey
southeast – Delaware
south – Maryland
southwest – West Virginia
west – Ohio
 - b. grid system
 - c. 67 counties

B. Physical Characteristics

1. land regions
 - a. Atlantic Coastal Plain
 - b. The Piedmont
 - c. Ridge and Valley
 - d. Allegheny Plateau
 - e. Erie Coastal Plain

2. bodies of water
 - a. Allegheny River
 - b. Delaware River
 - c. Monongahela River
 - d. Ohio River
 - e. Schuylkill River
 - f. Susquehanna River
 - g. Lake Erie
 - h. Canals

C . Major Cities

1. Erie
2. Harrisburg – capital city
3. Lancaster
4. Philadelphia – largest city in population
5. Pittsburgh – second largest city in population

D. Human-Environment Interaction

1. climate
2. weather
3. natural resources
 - a. forests
 - b. soil
 - c. water
 - d. minerals

E. Movement

1. migration of Native Americans
2. immigration of Europeans
3. arrival of the Africans
4. westward movement
5. transportation
 - a. land
 - (1) horseback
 - (2) roads
 - (a) corduroy
 - (b) toll
 - Lancaster Turnpike (macadam)
 - Cumberland Road
 - Pennsylvania Turnpike
 - (3) Conestoga wagon
 - (4) railroads
 - (5) automobile

b. water

- (1) river
- (2) canal
- (3) canoe
- (4) barge
- (5) steamboat

c. air

Identifications Places and Terms

canal – a waterway dug across land for transportation or irrigation

climate – the weather pattern of a place over time

Conestoga Wagon – wagon first used by the Pennsylvania Germans to carry goods

continent - a large extensive land mass: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America

grid system – locates a place by two coordinates such as E-2, A-5, B-7

hemisphere – any of the halves of the earth: Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western

lake – a large body of water surrounded by land

natural resources – air, water, soil, minerals, plants, and animals of a place

piedmont – area of land at the foot of the mountains

plain – a large area of flat or nearly flat land

plateau – a high, flat area of land that rises steeply above the surrounding land

river – a large stream of water that flows into another body of water

steamboat – a boat with a steam engine that is moved by a paddle wheel

turnpike – a road on which travelers paid a toll to turn the gate or pike

valley – low patches of land between hills

weather – the temperature and precipitation in a place at a given time

Unit 2

Native Americans in Pennsylvania

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. identify Native American nations of Pennsylvania.
2. explain the culture of Native Americans in Pennsylvania.
3. recognize the contributions of Native Americans in Pennsylvania.

Native Americans in Pennsylvania

A. Eastern Woodland Nations in Pennsylvania

1. Iroquois League of Nations
 - a. separated by language
 - b. divisions: Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca
2. Algonquin League of Nations
 - a. separated by language
 - b. divisions: Delaware (Lenni Lenape), Shawnee, Nanticoke

B. Native American Culture

1. food providers
 - a. hunter
 - b. gatherer
2. clothing – animal skins
3. shelter
 - a. Iroquois – longhouse
 - b. Algonquin – wigwam, sweathouse
4. economy
 - a. bartering
 - b. trading
 - c. wampum
5. government
 - a. clan
 - b. council
 - (1) women selected council
 - (2) council selected chief
6. transportation
 - a. canoe
 - b. trails – many present day roads and streets follow North American trails
7. religion
 - a. “Great Spirit”
 - b. sacred relationship to the environment

C. Contributions of Native Americans

1. language, art, music, dance, drama
2. appreciation of natural resources
3. crops: corn, squash, beans (three sisters)
4. roads
5. fur trapping

D. Notable Native Americans in Pennsylvania

1. Chief Cornplanter
2. Pontiac
3. John Shikellamy

Identifications People

Queen Aliquippa (c. 1680-1754) – a young Native American from the Seneca tribe who assisted George Washington at the Battle of Fort Necessity

Chief Cornplanter (c. 1735-1836) – a Native American from the Seneca tribe who believed peaceful bargaining was the only way to save his people

Great Spirit – Native Americans' name for Goad

Native Americans – first peoples to settle the Americas

Pontiac (1720-1769) – Native American chief of the Ottawa tribe who attacked the English at Bushy Run (Pontiac's War)

John Shikellamy (shi KELL a mee) – an English-speaking Iroquois chief of all the Native American tribes in Pennsylvania

Places and Terms

barter – to trade goods or services

clan – group of related families that claim to share a common ancestry

council – group of persons who met to discuss problems, give advice, or make decisions

culture – beliefs and customs shared by a group of people

longhouse – home built by the Iroquois to house many families

sweathouse – Algonquin building where heated rocks were placed in water that gave off steam for medicinal purposes

wampum – beads made from shell used for trade and to record events in the Iroquois nation

wigwam – home built by an Alonquin family, usually rounded, made of poles covered with animal skin or woven grass

Unit 3

Colonial Pennsylvania

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. identify important people and ethnic groups that settled early Pennsylvania
2. discuss Pennsylvania's role in the French and Indian War

Colonial Pennsylvania

A. Arrival of the Western Europeans

1. Dutch (Netherlands)

a. people

- (1) Cornelis Hendrickson
- (2) Peter Stuyvesant

b. contributions

- (1) skates and sleighs
- (2) Dutch colonial houses and Dutch doors
- (3) "Santa Claus" (St. Nicholas)
- (4) "cookie" (koekje) and "waffle" (wafel)

2. Swedes and Finns (Sweden)

a. people

- (1) Peter Minuit
- (2) Johan Printz
- (3) Johan Rising

b. contributions

- (1) log cabins
- (2) cattle
- (3) Gloria Dei Church
- (4) Celebration of St. Lucia

3. English

a. William Penn

- (1) Quaker persecuted in England
- (2) received land grant from King Charles II in 1681
- (3) founded Pennsylvania for religious freedom
- (4) Pennsylvania named for his father
- (5) Pennsylvania, "Penn's Woods"
- (6) "Holy Experiment"
- (7) Philadelphia, "City of Brotherly Love"
- (8) fair and friendly to Native Americans
- (9) built Pennsbury Manor as residence in 1699

b. Anglicans built Christ Church in 1685

4. Welsh Quakers
 - a. purchased land from William Penn
 - b. settled Welsh Tract, today's "Main Line", west of the Schuylkill River

5. Germans
 - a. sought religious freedom
 - b. settled Germantown in 1683
 - c. Mennonites settled Lancaster in 1710
 - d. Amish ("Pennsylvania Dutch") arrived in 1737
 - e. Moravians settled Bethlehem in 1741

6. Africans
 - a. brought to America forcibly by Western Europeans
 - b. enslaved by settlers

7. Irish and German Catholics
 - a. attracted to Pennsylvania because of religious freedom
 - b. founded St. Joseph's Church in 1733

8. Scotch-Irish
 - a. settled on the frontier in the 1760's
 - b. came into conflict with the Native Americans
 - c. brought Presbyterianism to Pennsylvania

- B. French and Indian War (1754-1763)
 1. conflict between England and France over control of Ohio River Valley
 2. important sites in Pennsylvania
 - a. Fort Necessity
 - b. Fort Duquesne (later Fort Pitt; became Pittsburgh)
 - c. resulted in English victory

Identifications People

Amish – Originally Mennonites; were taught by Jacob Amman that Christians ought not to conform to the world; set themselves apart from others by their plain dress and by shunning modern conveniences such as automobiles, telephones, and modern farm equipment. Although called “Pennsylvania Dutch”, they are really from Germany. *Deutsch* being the German word for “German.”

Anglicans – members of the Church of England founded by King Henry VIII

Cornelis Hendrickson – a Dutch explorer who sailed first into Delaware Bay in 1616

Mennonites – followers of Menno Simons who immigrated to the United States from Germany when their pacifism (refusal to give military service and to participate in war) became unpopular

Peter Minuit (1580-1638) – a Dutchman who sailed for Sweden and was placed in charge of the colony of New Sweden (later Delaware) in the 1630's

Moravian Brethren – founded by Count Zinzendorf in Moravia, a German-speaking part of Czechoslovakia; their missionary zeal brought them to found Bethlehem in 1741 as a base for missionary activity among the Native Americans

William Penn (1644-1718) – the Quaker founder of the colony of Pennsylvania; Penn wanted a haven for Quakers, a new religion founded by George Fox, whose followers were persecuted in England and Ireland. He received a land grant from King Charles II in 1681, in payment for a debt the King owed to Penn's father, Sir Admiral William Penn. King Charles II asked that the colony be named for Sir Admiral Penn. “Penn's Woods” became Pennsylvania. Penn then sold tracts of land in his colony to others seeking religious freedom.

Johan Printz (1592-1663) – the founder and governor of the first permanent European (Swedish) settlement in Pennsylvania in 1643, Tinicum Island. The Native Americans referred to him as “Big Tub” because of his large size.

Quakers – formally, the Society of Friends; a religious community founded by George Fox. Among the beliefs of Quakers were pacifism, religious tolerance, the equality of all, the “inner light,” no clergy, and no religious rituals.

Johan Rising – replaced Johan Printz as governor of New Sweden in 1654

Peter Stuyvesant (1610-1672) – the Dutch governor of New Netherlands who made New Sweden a Dutch colony in 1655

Places and Terms

Christ Church – the Anglican church founded in 1685; Today it is an Episcopal Church.

Fort Duquesne – the French fort built in 1754 where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet. It was later renamed Fort Pitt by the British. It became the city of Pittsburgh.

Fort Necessity – In 1754, it was established by the British out of “necessity” to be near Fort Duquesne.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church – founded in 1642; It is the oldest church in Pennsylvania and the oldest church in continuous service in the United States. It was originally established by the State Church of Sweden. Gloria Dei Church is located on Christian Street at Columbus Boulevard.

Holy Experiment – William Penn called his colony his “Holy Experiment,” a place where all settlers could worship in peace. Most of the settlers came from England, Germany, and Ireland, and included Amish, Anglicans, Catholics, Jews, Mennonites, Presbyterians, and Quakers, all who enjoyed religious freedom.

Old St. Joseph’s Church – founded by the Jesuits in 1733; It was the first Catholic church in Pennsylvania and is located at 321 Willings Alley.

Philadelphia – the capital of Penn’s colony and his “greene County Towne,” was founded in 1682; It was a planned grid between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers.

Unit 4

Pennsylvania in a Developing Nation

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. identify the role Pennsylvania played during each of the listed historic periods.
2. identify prominent Pennsylvanians during these historic periods.
3. identify Pennsylvania landmarks.

Pennsylvania in a Developing Nation

- A. The American Revolutionary War
 1. First Continental Congress
 - a. September 1774
 - b. Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia
 2. Second Continental Congress
 - a. May 1775
 - b. State House (Independence Hall), Philadelphia
 - c. Declaration of Independence, 1776
 3. battle sites
 - a. Brandywine Creek, 1777
 - b. Germantown, 1777
 - c. winter at Valley Forge, 1777-1778
- B. The Constitutional Convention
 1. May to September 1787
 2. Independence Hall, Philadelphia
 3. Constitution Day – September 17
 4. Philadelphia, capital of the United States, 1790-1800
- C. The War of 1812 – Battle of Lake Erie, September 1813
- D. The Civil War Period
 1. James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States, 1857-1861
 2. underground railroad stops
 3. white abolitionists helped runaway slaves
 4. Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863
 5. Gettysburg Address, November 17, 1863

E. The Industrial Age

1. improvements in transportation (canals, roads, railroads)
2. coal industry
3. first oil well, Titusville, 1859
4. steel industry in Pittsburgh
5. lumber industry in Williamsport
6. labor unions

F. Famous Pennsylvanians

1. government and social change
 - a. James Buchanan
 - b. Rachel Carson
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. Lucretia Mott
 - e. Thaddeus Stevens
 - f. Anthony Wayne
2. business and industry
 - a. Andrew Carnegie
 - b. Edwin Drake
 - c. Henry J. Heinz
 - d. Milton Hershey
 - e. George Washington
 - f. F. W. Woolworth
3. Catholic Church
 - a. St. Katharine Drexel
 - b. St. John Neumann
4. art and music
 - a. Mary Cassatt
 - b. Thomas Eakins
 - c. Stephen Collins Foster
 - d. Edward Hicks
 - e. Henry O. Tanner
 - f. Wyeth Family
5. others
 - a. Daniel Boone
 - b. Fred Rogers
 - c. James Stewart

G. Pennsylvania Landmarks

1. Daniel Boone Homestead
2. Brandywine Battlefield
3. Drake Well Museum
4. Flagship *Niagara*
5. Gettysburg National Park
6. Pennsbury Manor
7. Shrine of St. Katharine Drexel
8. Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa
9. Valley Forge National Park
10. Washington Crossing Historic Park
11. Wheatland

Identifications People

Daniel Boone (1734-1820) – born near Reading, PA, was a trapper and trail guide on the frontier.

James Buchanan 1791-1868) – a Democrat, the fifteenth President of the United States and the only president who was born (Cove Gap) and died (Lancaster) in Pennsylvania; He served as President from 1857 to 1861 during the beginning of the secession crisis which led to the Civil War.

Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) – a Scottish-born American who was a leading steel manufacturer and one of the wealthiest individuals of his time; He established many cultural, educational, and scientific institutions.

Rachel Carson (1907-1964) – a biologist and environmental writer best known for her books about the dangers of pesticides; Her best known work is *The Silent Spring*.

Mary Cassatt (1844-1926) – an impressionist artist known for her paintings of women and children

Edwin Drake (1819-1880) - a retired railroad conductor when he proved that it was possible to pump oil from the ground; He drilled the first oil well near Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859.

St. Katharine Drexel (1858-1955) – foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People; She dedicated her life and fortune to the well-being of African Americans and Native Americans throughout the United States. She was canonized in October 2000.

Thomas Eakins (1844-1916) – native Philadelphian, artist and painter; Eakins Oval in front of the Philadelphia Art Museum

Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864) – born in Pittsburgh, PA, a songwriter. He wrote “Camptown Races,” “My Old Kentucky Home”, and “Oh Susanna.”

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) – born in Boston, MA, but lived most of his life in Philadelphia; He was a printer, writer, inventor, scientist, and an American statesman who was a delegate to the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Henry J. Heinz (1844-1919) – born in Sharpsburg, PA, established a food-processing plant in Pittsburgh in 1869, utilizing tin cans and glass jars

Milton Hershey (1857-1945) – an American manufacturer and philanthropist who founded one of the world’s largest confectionery companies, the Hershey Chocolate Company

Edward Hicks (1780-1849) – a Quaker minister and painter best known for a series of paintings he called “The Peaceable Kingdom.”

Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) – a Quaker, preacher, abolitionist, and women’s rights activist; In 1848, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, organized the first women’s rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY.

St. John Neumann (1811-1860) – a Redemptorist priest who became the fourth bishop of Philadelphia; He was the first person to organize a diocesan Catholic school system. He was canonized in June 1977.

Henry O. Tanner (1859-1937) – a student of Thomas Eakins noted for his paintings of biblical stories and African Americans

Fred Rogers (1828-2003) – born in Latrobe, PA; was the creator of the popular children’s program, *Mr. Rogers’ Neighborhood*.

James Stewart (1908-1999) – born in Indiana, PA; was a star of stage and screen.

Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868) – served as a Pennsylvania representative in the United States Congress from 1849 to 1853 and from 1859 to 1868. He was one of the most influential Radical Republicans in congress during Reconstruction and a strong opponent of slavery.

Anthony Wayne (1745-1796) – a Revolutionary War hero nicknamed “Mad Anthony.”

George Westinghouse (1846-1914) – an inventor and manufacturer; his major inventions include a pipeline system that safely conducts natural gas into homes, a type of gas meter, a method to transmit electric power, and the air brake for trains. He was president of 30 corporations, including the Westinghouse Electric Company.

F. W. Woolworth (1852-1919) – principal founder, in 1912, of the F. W. Woolworth Company, a chain of five-and-dime stores.

Wyeth Family – N. C. Andrew and Jamie Wyeth were 19th and 20th Century artists from the Chadds Ford area.

Places and Terms

American Revolution (1775-1781) – the war the United States fought with Great Britain to gain its independence

Battle of Gettysburg (July 1 – 3, 1863) – the turning point of the Civil War and a strategic victory for the North

Daniel Boone Homestead - located in Reading near the frontiersman's birthplace
Brandywine Battlefield – in West Chester; a site of a British victory in the American Revolution in 1777

Civil War (1861-1865) – fought between the United States of America (the North) and the Confederate States of America (the South) to force the seceded states to return to the Union

Constitutional Convention (1787) – a meeting held in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation; instead, the delegates wrote the *Constitution of the United States*

Declaration of Independence (1776) – document written by Thomas Jefferson and signed by the delegates declaring their independence from the rule of Great Britain

Drake Well Museum – in Titusville, the site of the world's first successful oil well (1859)

First Continental Congress (1774) – the meeting in Philadelphia of delegates from the colonies to discuss what action should be taken against the new policies of Great Britain after the French and Indian War

Flagship *Niagara* – a reconstruction of Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry's War of 1812 ship; It serves as the flagship of Pennsylvania.

Gettysburg Address (November 19, 1863) – speech delivered by President Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of a cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg

Gettysburg National Park – in Gettysburg, is the site of a decisive battle during the Civil War in 1863

Independence Hall – originally called the Pennsylvania State House; It is located at Sixth and Chestnut Streets in Philadelphia. It is the site where both the *Declaration of Independence* and the *Constitution of the United States* were written and adopted.

Pennsbury Manor – in Tullytown, the site of the country home of William Penn

Second Continental Congress (1775) – met in Philadelphia and named George Washington as head of the Continental Army, issued the *Declaration of Independence*, and governed the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

Shrine of St. Katharine Drexel – in Bensalem, is the burial site of St. Katharine Drexel and the Motherhouse of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament.

Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa – in Doylestown, is a Polish shrine to the Blessed Mother.

underground railroad – a series of stops for fugitive slaves escaping north to freedom. Slaves were assisted with food, clothing, shelter, etc. by abolitionists.

Valley Forge National Park – in Valley Forge, is the site of the winter encampment (1777-1778) of George Washington's troops during the American Revolution.

War of 1812 (1812-1814) – often called the Second War for Independence. It was fought with Great Britain over Britain's refusal to accept the independence of the United States.

Washington Crossing Historic Park – in Bucks County, is the site of George Washington's crossing of the Delaware River to attack the Hessians at Trenton (1776). (Hessians were German soldiers hired by the British to fight in the American Revolution.)

Wheatland – in Lancaster, is the site of President James Buchanan's home.

Unit 5

Economy in Pennsylvania

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. categorize Pennsylvania's resources into natural or agricultural.
2. identify various economies of Pennsylvania.

Economy in Pennsylvania

A. Resources

1. natural
 - a. coal
 - (1) anthracite (hard) – found in northeastern valley and ridge regions; smoky when burned
 - (2) bituminous (soft) – found in the southwestern Appalachian Plateau
 - b. stone: clay, granite, limestone, shale, slate
 - c. oil
 - d. natural gas
 - e. forests
 - f. water
2. agricultural
 - a. dairy
 - b. farming
 - (1) hay – chief crop
 - (2) mushrooms
 - (a) Pennsylvania ranks first in the world in mushroom production.
 - (b) Kennett Square, Chester County, is the mushroom capital of the United States.
 - (3) apples, corn, potatoes, wheat

B. Industries

1. farming – most important industry
2. tourism – second most important industry
3. other
 - (a) cement
 - (b) chemicals and pharmaceuticals
 - (c) electronics
 - (d) energy
 - (e) food and beverages
 - (f) glass products
 - (g) machinery
 - (h) paper products
 - (i) printing and publishing
 - (j) steel
 - (k) textiles

Unit 6

Government in Pennsylvania

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. identify Pennsylvania as a commonwealth.
2. explain how Pennsylvania is part of the national government.
3. list and describe the three branches of state government.
4. name and describe structures of local government in Pennsylvania.
4. identify state symbols of Pennsylvania

Government in Pennsylvania

- A. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
 1. official title of state – Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
 2. commonwealth – “for the good of all”
- B. State Government, located in Harrisburg, PA
 1. executive branch
 - a. governor
 - b. lieutenant governor-voted into office with governor
 2. legislative branch
General Assembly
 - (1) Senate – 50 members
 - (2) House of Representatives – 203 members (2000 census)
 3. judicial branch
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
- C. Local Government
 1. elected by the people
 2. three branches of government
 3. local services – police, fire, education, water, sewage, trash collection, snow removal
 4. forms of government
 - a. county
 - b. city
 - c. township and borough government
 5. how a bill becomes a law
 - a. introduction of a bill
 - b. committee work/public hearings
 - c. approval of House/Senate
 - d. approval of Governor
 - e. bill becomes a law

D. Federal (National) Government, located in Washington, DC

1. two senators elected for a six-year term
2. nineteen representatives elected for a two-year term (2000 census)
(1990 census)
3. participation by citizens in election of president every four years

E. State Symbols

1. flag – adopted in 1907
2. seal – adopted in 1893; used on all official documents
3. motto – “Virtue, Liberty and Independence”
4. coat of arms – adopted in 1778
5. song – “Pennsylvania”
6. nickname – Keystone State
7. flower – Mountain Laurel
8. bird – Ruffed Grouse
9. tree – Hemlock
10. insect – Firefly
11. animal – Whitetail Deer
12. dog – Great Dane
13. fish – Brook Trout
14. state toy – Slinky

Identifications Places and Terms

borough – a self-governing community

“checks and balances” – a system by which no one branch becomes too strong

city – a self-governing community with a large population, governed by a mayor

county – one of the sections into which a state is divided; Pennsylvania has 67 counties.

Executive Branch – enforces the law

governor – the highest elected official in the state; head of the Executive Branch; S/He is elected for a term of four years.

Judicial Branch – explains the law

Legislative Branch – makes the law

lieutenant governor – elected with the governor to operate state government for a term of four years

state representative – elected to the state legislature (General Assembly) for a term of two years in the House of Representatives; Pennsylvania has 203 state representatives.

state senator – elected to the state legislature (General Assembly) for a term of four years in the Senate; Pennsylvania has fifty state senators.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania – consists of seven judges elected for a term of ten years (one Chief Justice and six judges)

township – a community of self-governing citizens who live in areas outside of cities

United States representative – elected to the United States House of Representatives for a term of two years to represent a state; There are 435 United States representatives in Washington, DC.

United States senator – elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years to represent a state; There are 100 United States senators in Washington, DC.

Unit 7

Philadelphia: Birthplace of the Nation

Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, the student should be able to

1. locate Philadelphia on a map of Pennsylvania and compare its population with other cities.
2. relate the early history of Philadelphia.
3. explain the structure of city government.
4. describe the economic features of Philadelphia.
5. note the significance of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.
6. identify famous Philadelphians.
7. identify famous Philadelphia landmarks.

Philadelphia – Birthplace of the Nation

A. Location and Size

1. southeastern Pennsylvania
2. located between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers
3. fifth largest city in the United States (2000 census)
4. largest city in Pennsylvania
5. both a city and a county

B. Early History

1. William Penn
 - a. founded Philadelphia in 1682
 - b. called “City of Brotherly Love”
 - c. planned as a center for religious freedom
2. events
 - a. First Continental Congress (1774)
 - b. Second Continental Congress (1775)
 - c. Declaration of Independence (1776)
 - d. United States Constitution (1787)
 - e. capital of the United States (1790-1800)
 - f. center of anti-slavery movement (mid 1800s)
 - g. center of immigration (19th and 20th centuries)

C. Government

1. Executive Branch
 - a. mayor
 - b. deputy mayor
2. Legislative Branch
City Council
3. Judicial Branch (court system)

D. Economy

1. can be described as a “hub” of commercial activity
2. evolved into a more diversified economy; geared towards information and service-based industries
3. becoming a center of the arts, entertainment, education, and dining

E. Education

second in nation, after Boston, MA, in the number of colleges and universities in the region

F. Transportation Hub

1. Philadelphia International Airport
2. Amtrak 30th Street Station
3. Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA)

G. Archdiocese of Philadelphia

1. administered by an archbishop appointed by the Pope
2. comprised of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties
3. one of the largest dioceses and school districts in the United States
4. second largest parochial school system in the United States
5. ninth largest school district in the United States
6. largest parochial school district in Pennsylvania
7. second largest school district in Pennsylvania

H. Famous Philadelphians

1. early settlers
 - a. William Penn
 - b. Hannah Penn
 - c. Thomas Penn
2. government
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. Robert Morris
 - c. William Still
3. business, industry, medicine
 - a. Mathias Baldwin
 - b. William Forten
 - c. Stephen Girard
 - d. David Rittenhouse
 - e. Benjamin Rush
 - f. John Wanamaker
4. art
 - a. Thomas Eakins
 - b. Maxfield Parrish
 - c. Charles Willson Peale
 - e. Horace Pippin
 - f. Benjamin West

5. entertainment
 - a. Marion Anderson
 - b. Bill Cosby
 - c. Grace Kelly
 - d. Mario Lanza
 - e. *American Bandstand*

I. Famous Landmarks

1. Academy of Music
2. Academy of Natural Science
3. Boat House Row
4. Carpenters' Hall
5. Cathedral Basilica of Ss. Peter and Paul
6. Christ Church
7. City Hall
8. Elfreth's Alley
9. Fairmount Park
10. Franklin Court
11. Franklin Institute Science Museum and Planetarium
12. Independence National Historical Park
13. Old St. Joseph's Church
14. Penn's Landing
15. Philadelphia Zoo
16. Philadelphia Museum of Art
17. Rittenhouse Square
18. Rodin Museum
19. Shrine of St. John Neumann
20. Society Hill
21. United States Mint

J. Philadelphia Sports Teams

1. Eagles – NFL Football
2. 76ers – NBA Basketball
3. Phillies – NL Baseball
4. Flyers – NHL Hockey
5. Phantoms - AHL Hockey
6. Kixx – NPSL Soccer
7. Wings – MILL Indoor Lacrosse

Identifications People

Marion Anderson (1897-1993) – born in Philadelphia, PA, was the first African American to perform with the Metropolitan Opera

Mathias Baldwin (1795-1866) – an abolitionist who lived in North Philadelphia, manufactured the steam locomotive

Charles Cadwalder Family (18th century) – a prominent Philadelphia family of businessmen, civic leaders, and supporters of the arts.

Bill Cosby (1937 -) – an actor and comedian born in Philadelphia, PA; he was the first African American to star in a television series, *I Spy*, and to win an Emmy Award.

Thomas Eakins (1844-1918) – born in Philadelphia, PA; was a realist painter of the 19th century

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) – born in Boston, Massachusetts but lived most of his life in Philadelphia; a painter, writer, inventor, scientist, and a statesman; a delegate to the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention

William Forten (1766-1842) – a free African American who worked on an American warship during the American Revolution; an abolitionist; a successful sailmaker

Stephen Girard 1750-1831) – a merchant whose fortune was used for philanthropic purposes

Princess Grace Kelly (1929-1982) – born in Philadelphia, PA; an actress who became the Princess of Monaco

Mario Lanza (1921-1959) – born in Philadelphia, PA; a famous tenor

Robert Morris (1734-1806) – a financier for the American Revolution; a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Constitutional Convention

Maxfield Parrish (1870-1966) – a painter and illustrator born in Philadelphia, PA

Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827) – most prominent portraitist of the Federal Period

Hannah Penn (1671-1726) – wife of William Penn; governed the Pennsylvania colony after her husband's death in 1718

Thomas Penn (1702-1775) – son of William and Hannah Penn; helped lead the Pennsylvania colony

William Penn (1644–1718) – Quaker founder of the colony of Pennsylvania; wanted a haven for the Quakers, a new religion founded by George Fox whose followers were persecuted in England and Ireland; Penn received a land grant from King Charles II in 1681 in payment for a debt the King owed to Penn's father, Sir Admiral William Penn. King Charles II asked that the colony be named for Sir Admiral Penn, therefore, "Penn's Woods" became Pennsylvania. Penn then sold tracts of land in his colony to others seeking religious freedom.

Horace Pippin (1888-1946) – born in West Chester, PA; noted for his primitive painting style

David Rittenhouse (1732-1792) – foremost scientist and mathematician of his day; an instrument maker, inventor, and astronomer; first director of the United States Mint

Benjamin Rush (1745-1813) – an American statesman and physician; served as a member of the Continental Congress; signed the Declaration of Independence; His important contributions in the field of medicine, especially the humane treatment of the mentally ill, earned him the title, Father of American Psychiatry.

William Still (1821-1902) – a freeborn African American; an abolitionist, writer, and businessman

John Wanamaker (1838-1922) – founded the first department store in the United States in Philadelphia, PA

Benjamin West (1738-1820) – born in Springfield (now Swarthmore, PA); an American painter of historical scenes and portraits

Places and Terms

Academy of Music – located at Broad and Locust Streets; modeled after Milan’s La Scala Opera House; has served as home to the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Opera Company of Philadelphia

Academy of Natural Science – the first museum of natural history in the United States

American Bandstand – a Philadelphia-based teenage dance show which later was broadcast nationally; hosted by Dick Clark; gave rise to teenage idols such as Frankie Avalon, Chubby Checker, Fabian, and Bobby Rydell

Boat House Row – consists of houses of rowing clubs along the Schuylkill River

Carpenters’ Hall – in Old Philadelphia; the site of the First Continental Congress

Cathedral Basilica of Ss. Peter and Paul – built between 1846 and 1864 in the Italian Renaissance style; the seat of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia

Christ Church – the Anglican church founded in 1865; an Episcopal church

City Council – the lawmaking body of the city of Philadelphia; members are elected for a term of four years

City Hall – the largest city hall in the United States; the tallest masonry building in the world; atop City Hall is a statue of William Penn

Elfreth’s Alley – the oldest continuously occupied residential street in the United States; dates back to 1702; located between Front and 2nd Streets and Arch and Race Streets

Fairmount Park – one of the largest city parks in the world; contains both historic and cultural sites; the site of the 1876 Centennial Exposition

Franklin Court – located in Old Philadelphia; the archeological site of Benjamin Franklin’s home

Franklin Institute Science Museum and Planetarium – founded in 1824 to honor Benjamin Franklin; contains many hands-on exhibits and an Omniverse theater

Independence National Historical Park – located in Old Philadelphia; the site of the properties associated with the American Revolution: Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and the Liberty Bell Pavilion

mayor – the most important leader of a city; head of the Executive Branch; s/he is elected for a term of four years

Old St. Joseph’s Church – founded by the Jesuits in 1733; the first Catholic church in Pennsylvania

Penn's Landing – located along the Delaware Riverfront; 37-acre park with its historic, entertainment, and nautical festivities at the eastern edge of Society Hill

Philadelphia Museum of Art – modeled on the Parthenon of ancient Greece; 200 galleries include more than 300,000 works of art

Philadelphia Zoo – established in 1874; first zoo in the United States

Rittenhouse Square – located between 18th and 19th Streets and Walnut and Locust Streets; an elegant city park; site of frequent art festivals; one of the five squares included in the original design of Philadelphia by William Penn

Rodin Museum – holds the largest collection of Auguste Rodin's sculpture and art work outside of France; *The Thinker* is one of the most famous sculptures.

Shrine of St. John Neumann – the burial site of St. John Neumann in St. Peter Church at Fifth and Girard in Philadelphia

Society Hill – Old City area that contains federal-style brick houses and quaint streets first settled by wealthy Anglicans and then by the Society of Traders, a group of business investors who moved into the area on William Penn's advice

United States Mint – in Old Philadelphia; the first mint of the United States; opened in 1792; the largest mint in the world

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