

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

SOCIAL STUDIES

Grade 5



2005

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

Elementary Social Studies Curriculum Committee

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.

The narratives at the beginning of each section are meant to be a teacher resource tool. They are to be used as a reference tool for the teacher to build upon.

GRADE 5

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Unit I	The Earth – Geographic Overview	1
Unit II	The United States of America	9
Unit III	Canada	25
Unit IV	Greenland	31
Unit V	Mexico	35
Unit VI	Central America	40
Unit VII	The Islands of the Caribbean	46
Unit VIII	South America	49

INTRODUCTION
UNIT 1
THE EARTH – GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The term **geography** comes from a Greek word meaning “description of the earth.” It helps us to understand relationships between people and places and their interaction with other groups of people and places on the earth. In studying the earth, geographers are aware that things on it are constantly changing. Some of these changes come from natural causes such as the effects of water or ice causing an area to change over a period of time. Other changes are the result of human activities such as building roads or cities. Global interdependence keeps people in touch because they depend on one another for many things. By using geographic skills and thinking like geographers, we can obtain a better understanding of our earth and how we can function on its surface.

Earth’s surface is divided between land and water. The land area is wrinkled, broken, and worn into many different forms. The landforms together with soil and plants form the many different landscapes which cover the surface of the earth. Like landforms, waterways have an impact on climate, where people live, how people make a living, and where transportation routes are built. This gives us an understanding of the relationships between people and places.

Atmosphere, the layer of gases surrounding the earth, is the source of the earth’s climate patterns. Climate is a term used to refer to the different kinds of weather at a particular place over a period of time. The main factors affecting the climate of a region are latitude and altitude.

Human population is spread unevenly over the earth's surface. Some areas are densely populated while others are sparsely populated or uninhabited. About fifteen percent of the surface of the earth is too cold for farming while other areas are too dry, too wet, or too hot to support large numbers of people. Only Antarctica has no permanent human population.

The developed countries of the world are highly industrialized. Some of these countries are the richest in the world, and their literacy rate is high. Many of the world's people live in developing or underdeveloped countries where agriculture is still the primary factor of the economy, and they have a lower standard of living. By observing, defining, comparing or contrasting, we help our students to understand the earth and its people.

I THE EARTH – GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVES

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

1. name and locate the seven continents on a map of the world.
2. name and locate the four oceans on a map of the world.
3. name and locate the countries in the Western Hemisphere.
4. name and locate landforms and bodies of water in the Western Hemisphere
5. locate the major parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude
6. locate and define the climate zones.
7. distinguish between a physical and political map.
8. interpret a map legend.
9. use a map scale to calculate distance.
10. define the terms presented for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Land and Water Features

1. Hemispheres
 - a. Western
 - (1) North America
 - (2) South America
 - b. Eastern
 - (1) Africa
 - (2) Antarctica
 - (3) Asia
 - (4) Australia
 - (5) Europe

2. Landforms

- a. cape
- b. continent
- c. delta
- d. desert
- e. island
- f. isthmus
- g. mountain
- h. peninsula
- i. plain
- j. plateau
- k. valley

3. Bodies of Water

- a. bay
- b. gulf
- c. lake
- d. ocean
 - (1) Arctic Ocean
 - (2) Atlantic Ocean
 - (3) Indian Ocean
 - (4) Pacific Ocean
- e. river
 - (1) mouth
 - (2) source
- f. sea
- g. strait

B. Location

1. Direction – Compass Rose

- a. cardinal directions: N, S, E, W
- b. intermediate directions: NE, SE, NW, SW

2. Latitude

- a. parallels
- b. climate zones
 - (1) low latitudes- tropical
 - (a) 0° - Equator
 - (b) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N – Tropic of Cancer
 - (c) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S – Tropic of Capricorn

- (2) middle latitudes - temperate
 - (a) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N – Arctic Circle
 - (b) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S – Antarctic Circle
- (3) high latitudes - polar
 - (a) 90° N - North Pole
 - (b) 90° S - South Pole

3. Longitude

- a. meridians
- b. degrees
 - (1) 0° - 180° E – Eastern Hemisphere
 - (2) 0° - 180° W – Western Hemisphere
- c. measurements
 - (1) 0° - Prime Meridian (Greenwich, England)
 - (2) 180° - International Date Line
- d. time zones – every hour is equal to 15° longitude

C. map study

- 1. kinds
 - a. physical
 - b. political
- 2. map legend
- 3. map scale

TERMS

ALTITUDE – the height of land above sea level

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) – an imaginary circle parallel to the equator, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the South Pole

ARCTIC CIRCLE ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) – an imaginary circle parallel to the equator, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the North Pole

BAY – part of an ocean, sea, or lake that extends into the land

CAPE – a point of land that extends into an ocean, sea, or lake

CARDINAL DIRECTIONS – the basic directions on a map called north, south, east, and west

CLIMATE ZONE – regions considered with reference to the kind of weather prevailing there

COMPASS ROSE – a symbol printed on a chart or map to show directions

DELTA (of a river) – a triangular deposit of sand and soil that collects at the mouth of some rivers

DESERT - a dry, barren region that is usually sandy and without trees

EQUATOR (0°) – an imaginary circle around the earth, equally distant at all points from both the North Pole and the South Pole, dividing the earth's surface into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

GEOGRAPHIC GRID – a pattern of lines that cross each other as latitude and longitude cross each other to find an exact location on a map

GULF – a part of an ocean or sea extending into the land; a gulf is usually larger than a bay

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

INTERMEDIATE DIRECTIONS – formed from basic directions: northeast, northwest, southeast, southwest

INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE – an imaginary line drawn north and south through the Pacific Ocean on a map, largely along the 180° meridian; by international agreement, each calendar day begins at midnight

ISLAND – a body of land smaller than a continent that is completely surrounded by water

ISTHMUS – a narrow strip of land bordered by water that connects two larger bodies of land

LAKE – a large body of water surrounded by land

LATITUDE – distance measured in degrees, north or south from the Equator

LONGTITUDE – distance measured in degrees, east or west from the Prime Meridian

MAP LEGEND – an explanatory list of symbols on a chart or map

MAP SCALE – the proportion that a map bears to the thing it represents, for example, a scale of one inch to one mile

MERIDIAN - a line of longitude running north or south on a globe or map

MOUNTAIN – a landform with high elevation and a pointed or rounded top, higher than a hill

MOUTH – the part of a river where the waters flow into another body of water

NORTH POLE (90° N) – the northern end of the earth's axis

OCEAN – the great body of salt water that covers almost two-thirds of the earth's surface

OCEAN CURRENT – a movement of the surface water in a regular path affecting climate

PARALLELS – imaginary lines north or south of the equator representing degrees of latitude

PENINSULA – land surrounded by water on all sides but one

PHYSICAL MAP – a map which shows features of the earth's surface

PLAIN – a broad and flat or gently rolling area usually low in elevation

PLATEAU – a flat area high above sea level

POLAR CLIMATE – the climate of the earth's polar regions, characterized by short summers and long winters

POLITICAL MAP – a map which shows the boundaries of countries, cities, highways, etc.

PRECIPITATION – moisture in the form of rain, snow, sleet, hail, etc.

PRIME MERIDIAN (0°) – the meridian from which longitude is measured both east and west, passing through Greenwich, England

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

SEA – a large body of salt water wholly or partly enclosed by land

SOURCE – the place where a river or stream begins

SOUTH POLE (90° S) – the southern end of the earth's axis

STRAIT – a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water

SYMBOLS (on a map) – written or printed marks, letters, figures, etc. used to represent objects or information

TEMPERATE CLIMATE – climate characterized by a lack of extremes in temperatures

TORRID ZONE – the very warm region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the equator divides the Torrid Zone

TRIBUTARY – a stream or a river that flows into another river

TROPICAL CLIMATE – the climate of the tropics, characterized by intense heat, much rain, and a lack of seasons

TROPIC OF CANCER (23 ½° N) – the parallel of latitude that is the northern boundary of the Torrid Zone

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN (23 ½° S) – the parallel of latitude that is the southern boundary of the Torrid Zone

VALLEY – the land between hills or mountains

INTRODUCTION
UNIT II
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America, composed of fifty states, is located on the continent of North America. Forty-eight of the states are contiguous; Alaska and Hawaii lie apart. Alaska borders northwestern Canada and the island state of Hawaii lies southwest of California.

The United States ranks fourth among the countries of the world in size and as of the 2000 census the population of the United States was approximately 293,600,000. Different latitudes and variations of altitude give the United States many diverse climates. Spread over a huge area of the Western Hemisphere, the United States has a great variety of landforms.

The inhabitants of the United States are descended from many different groups of people, and the country is a country of immigrants. It is believed the first inhabitants crossed the Bering Strait into Alaska during the Ice Age. Immigrants enter the country to live and work and have added their cultures to that of the nation.

UNIT II - THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OBJECTIVES

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

1. locate the United States on a world map and identify its boundaries.
2. identify the geographic regions of the United States on a map.
3. describe the climate of each region.
4. locate the fifty states and their capital cities on a map of the United States.
5. locate various land and water forms on a map of the United States.
6. define the terms presented for identification.

OUTLINE

1. Location

- a. central section of North America.
- b. boundaries
 - (1) north - Canada
 - (2) south - Mexico, Gulf of Mexico
 - (3) east - Atlantic Ocean
 - (4) west - Pacific Ocean

2. Size

- a. fifty states and the District of Columbia
- b. ranks fourth in physical size

3. Capital city - Washington, DC

A. New England Region

1. Location

a. latitudinal degrees

b. longitudinal degrees

c. State	Capital
Maine	Augusta
New Hampshire	Concord
Vermont	Montpelier
Massachusetts	Boston
Rhode Island	Providence
Connecticut	Hartford

d. other major cities

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

a. Atlantic Coastal Plain

b. Appalachian Mountain Range

c. Cape Cod

d. islands

e. Atlantic Ocean

f. Massachusetts Bay

g. Rivers

1). Penobscot River

2). Connecticut River

3). Long Island Sound

4). Lake Champlain

3. Climate
4. Natural resources
5. Cultural Geography
 - a. Economy (products/services/resources and occupations)
 - b. Government
 - c. Lifestyle
 - d. People

B. Middle Atlantic Region

1. Location

- a. latitudinal degrees
- b. longitudinal degrees
- c.

State	Capital City
New York	Albany
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg
New Jersey	Trenton
Maryland	Annapolis
Delaware	Dover
- d. other major cities

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

- a. Atlantic Coastal Plain
- b. Appalachian Mountain Range
 - 1). Blue Ridge Mountains
 - 2). Adirondack Mountains
- c. Great Valley
- d. Piedmont Plateau
- e. Allegheny Plateau
- f. Atlantic Ocean
- g. Chesapeake Bay
- h. Rivers
 - 1). Hudson River
 - 2). Delaware River
 - 3). Susquehanna River

- 4). Potomac River
- 5). Allegheny River
- 6). Monongahela River
- 7). Ohio River

i. Lakes

- 1). Lake Ontario
- 2). Lake Erie
- 3). Lake Champlain
- 4). Finger Lakes

3. Climate

4. Natural Resources

5. Cultural Geography

- a. Economy (products/services/resources and occupations)
- b. Government
- c. Lifestyle
- d. People

C. Southeast Region

1. Location

- a. latitudinal degrees
- b. longitudinal degrees
- c. State Capital cities
 - West Virginia Charleston
 - Virginia Richmond
 - Kentucky Frankfort
 - Arkansas Little Rock
 - Tennessee Nashville
 - North Carolina Raleigh
 - Louisiana Baton Rouge
 - Mississippi Jackson
 - Alabama Montgomery
 - Georgia Atlanta
 - South Carolina Columbia
 - Florida Tallahassee
- d. other major cities

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

- a. Appalachian Mountain Range
- b. Piedmont Plateau
- c. Atlantic Coastal Plain
- d. Gulf Coastal Plain
- e. Mississippi Delta
- f. Atlantic Ocean
- g. Gulf of Mexico

h. Chesapeake Bay

i. Tampa Bay

j. Rivers

1). Mississippi River

2). Arkansas River

k. Lakes

1). Lake Pontchartrain

2). Lake Okeechobee

3. Climate

4. Natural resources

5. Cultural Geography

a. Economy (products/services/resources and occupations)

b. Government

c. Lifestyle

d. People

D. Midwest Region

1. Location

a. latitudinal degrees

b. longitudinal degrees

c. State	Capital City
North Dakota	Bismarck
South Dakota	Pierre
Nebraska	Lincoln
Kansas	Topeka
Minnesota	St. Paul
Iowa	Des Moines
Missouri	Jefferson City
Wisconsin	Madison
Illinois	Springfield
Michigan	Lansing
Indiana	Indianapolis
Ohio	Columbus

d. other major cities

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

a. Great Plains

b. Central Lowlands

c. Ozark Mountain Range

d. Black Hills

e. Badlands

f. Rivers

- 1). Missouri River
- 2). Mississippi River
- 3). Ohio River

g. Lakes

- 1). Lake Superior
- 2). Lake Michigan
- 3). Lake Huron
- 4). Lake Erie

3. Climate

4. Natural resources

5. Cultural Geography

- a. Economy (products/services/resources and occupations)
- b. Government
- c. Lifestyle
- d. People

E. Southwest Region

1. Location

- a. latitudinal degrees
- b. longitudinal degrees
- c. State Capital City
 - Arizona Phoenix
 - New Mexico Santa Fe
 - Texas Austin
- d. other major cities

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

- a. Gulf Coastal Plain
- b. Rocky Mountain Range
 - 1). Intermontane
 - a) Columbia Plateau
 - b) Colorado Plateau
 - c) Great Basin
- c. Grand Canyon
- d. Painted Desert
- e. Gulf of Mexico
- f. Galveston Bay
- g. Rivers
 - 1). Rio Grande River
 - 2). Colorado River
- h. Lake Mead

3. Climate
4. Natural Resources
5. Cultural Geography
 - a. Economy (products/services/resources and occupations)
 - b. Government
 - c. Lifestyle
 - d. People

F. Rocky Mountain Region

1. Location

- a. latitudinal degrees
- b. longitudinal degrees
- c.

State	Capital City
Montana	Helena
Idaho	Boise
Wyoming	Cheyenne
Nevada	Carson City
Utah	Salt Lake City
Colorado	Denver
- d. Other major cities

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

- a. Rocky Mountain Range
- b. Great Plains
- c. Intermontane
 - 1). Columbia Plateau
 - 2). Colorado Plateau
- d. Sonoran Desert
- e. Rivers
 - 1). Missouri River
 - 2). Colorado River
 - 3). Snake River
- f. Lakes
 - 1). Great Salt Lake

2). Lake Tahoe

3). Lake Mead

3. Climate

4. Natural resources

5. Cultural Geography

a. Economy (products/services/resources and occupations)

b. Government

c. Lifestyle

d. People

G. Pacific Region

1. Location

a. latitudinal degrees

b. longitudinal degrees

c.	State	Capital City
	Washington	Olympia
	Oregon	Salem
	California	Sacramento
	Alaska	Juneau
	Hawaii	Honolulu

d. other major cities

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

a. Coast Mountain Range

b. Cascade Mountain Range

c. Sierra Nevada Mountains

d. Brooke Range

e. Alaska Range

f. Central Valley

g. Death Valley

h. Mohave desert

i. Islands of Hawaii

j. Pacific Ocean

k. Bering Sea

l. Gulf

m. San Francisco Bay

n. Rivers

- 1). Columbia River
- 2). Snake River
- 3). Sacramento River
- 4). Colorado River
- 5). Yukon River

o. Lake Tahoe

p. Bering Strait

q. Puget Sound

3. Climate

4. Natural Resources

5. Cultural Geography

- a. Economy (products/services/resources and occupations)
- b. Government
- c. Lifestyle
- d. People

INTRODUCTION
UNIT III
CANADA

Canada is the second largest country in the world in area. It occupies 3, 851,788 square miles of North America. Due to its location in the high latitudes of the Western Hemisphere, the climate of Canada is cool or cold. The exceptions to the cold climate are found in the southern and eastern part of the country in the areas around the Great Lakes and along the Saint Lawrence River and in the provinces bordering the Atlantic Ocean. A sub-Arctic climate is found above 50° north latitude. Climate in the western mountain regions is greatly affected by altitude. The regions of the far north have a polar climate, and some of the Arctic Islands are covered with icecaps all year round. Most Canadians live in the southern part of the country; the northern area of Canada with its polar climate is a wilderness of forests and tundra.

Canada is a country with two official languages. English and French are used in government. Quebec is populated mostly by French Canadians.

UNIT III - CANADA

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the unit, the student will be able to

1. name and locate the major physical features on a map of Canada.
2. identify landforms, water, and climate characteristics on a map of Canada.
3. name the capitals and important cities in each province or territory.
4. describe the occupational patterns and products of Canada.
5. observe the interrelationships of Canada and her neighbors.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location

a. northern section of North America

b. boundaries

(1) north - the Arctic Ocean

(2) south - continental United States

(3) east - the Atlantic Ocean

(4) west - the Pacific Ocean and Alaska

c. Canadian Shield

2. Landforms

a. St. Lawrence Lowlands

b. Appalachian Mountains

- c. Arctic Islands
- d. Interior Plains
- e. Rocky Mountains
- f. Coast Range

3. Bodies of Water

a. Oceans

- (1) Atlantic Ocean
- (2) Pacific Ocean
- (3) Arctic Ocean

b. Seas

- (1) Beaufort Sea
- (2) Labrador Sea

c. Rivers

- (1) Athabasca River
- (2) Columbia River
- (3) Nelson River
- (4) North and South Saskatchewan Rivers
- (5) St. Lawrence Seaway
- (6) Yukon River

d. Bays

- (1) Baffin Bay
- (2) Bay of Fundy

(3) Hudson Bay

(4) James Bay

e. Lakes

(1) Great Bear and Slave Lakes

(2) Great Lakes

(3) Lake Winnipeg

f. Straits

(1) Davis Strait

(2) Hudson Strait

g. Niagara Falls

h. Welland Canal

4. Climate

5. Regions of Canada

a. Maritime Provinces	Capital City
(1) New Brunswick	Fredericton
(2) Nova Scotia	Halifax
(3) Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
(4) Newfoundland	St. John's
b. Ontario and Quebec	Capital City
(1) Ontario	Toronto
(2) Quebec	Quebec City

c. Prairie Provinces	Capital City
(1) Manitoba	Winnipeg
(2) Saskatchewan	Regina
(3) Alberta	Edmonton
d. British Columbia	Victoria
e. Territories	Capital City
(1) Yukon	Whitehorse
(2) Northwest	Yellowknife
(3) Nunavat	Iqualit

6. Cities

- a. Capital city – Ottawa
- b. Other cities

7. Natural Resources

B. Cultural Geography

1. Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
2. Government
3. Lifestyle
4. People

TERMS

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS – group of countries and territories that were/are ruled by Great Britain and today are equal partners with Great Britain

CANADIAN SHIELD – an upland region that extends in a horseshoe shape across much of Canada

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY – a kind of government in which the monarch's powers are limited by a constitution

INUIT – Eskimos of Canada's far north

NUNAVAT – once part of the Northwest Territories, now a separate territory and an Inuit homeland

PARLIAMENT – the law-making body of Canada

PRIME MINISTER – head of government in a parliamentary system

PROVINCE – a part of Canada somewhat like a state in the United States

SEPARATISTS – persons who would like Quebec to become an independent nation, separate from Canada

TERRITORY – an area of land in Canada which is not self-governing

TIMBERLINE – line in northern regions beyond which trees cannot grow

WELLAND CANAL – connects all the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean; part of the St. Lawrence Seaway

INTRODUCTION
UNIT IV
GREENLAND

Greenland, the largest island in the world, is governed by Denmark. Most of Greenland lies within the Arctic Circle, ten miles east of northern Canada. Godthab is the capital city. The majority of the population lives along the west coast of the island.

Eighty-five percent of the country's surface is covered by ice. Greenland's cold climate is gradually growing warmer, and the sun shines constantly for four months each summer. Hunting seals was an important occupation but the gradual change in climate has driven the seals out and has brought in cod, halibut, herring, and shrimp into the Greenland waters. Greenland's most profitable industry is the mining of cryolite, which is important in the manufacture of glass and aluminum. About 1,400 of the population are Danes; Greenlanders have Danish and/or Inuit ancestry.

Greenland also has the important United States military bases at Thule that are part of the defense system of the North Atlantic. The first Ballistic Missile Early Warning System radar post was installed here in 1963. Greenland's location is important to weather forecasting. The forecasters can predict storms on the North Atlantic.

IV GREENLAND

OBJECTIVES

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

1. locate Greenland on a map of the world and identify its boundaries.
2. name and locate the capital city of Greenland.
3. identify landforms and bodies of water on a map of Greenland.
4. describe the cultural characteristics of Greenland.
5. define the terms presented for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location

- a. northern section of the Western Hemisphere
- b. bordered by Arctic Ocean to the north and east; Labrador Sea to the south; Baffin Bay to the west

2. Landforms

- a. coastal mountains
- b. fiords
- c. inland plateau
- d. ice caps

3. Bodies of Water

- a. oceans
 - (1) Atlantic Ocean
 - (2) Arctic Ocean

b. seas

(1) Greenland Sea

(2) Labrador Sea

c. Baffin Bay

d. strait

(1) Davis Strait

(2) Denmark Strait

e. fiords

4. Climate

5. Capital City – Godthab

6. Natural Resources

B. Cultural Geography

1. Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)

2. Government

3. Lifestyle

4. People

TERMS

FIORD (FJORD) – a long, narrow arm of the sea bordered by steep cliffs; usually formed by glacial erosion

ICE CAPS – sheets of permanent ice

“LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN” – a geographic phenomenon found north of the Arctic Circle in which the sun shines 24 hours a day during the summer and not at all in the winter

INTRODUCTION
UNIT V
MEXICO

The countries of Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama form a sub-region of Latin America which is physically part of the continent of North America. This area lies between the United States and the continent of South America.

The largest country in this geographic sub-region is Mexico; it also has the greatest population of the region. Mexico has one of the fastest growing populations in the world.

Mexico lies south of the United States. The Gulf of Mexico is the eastern boundary and the Pacific Ocean is the western boundary. Guatemala and Belize are the countries which border Mexico on the south. At the Isthmus of Tehuantepec only 140 miles separates the Pacific Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico.

Two mountain ranges, the Western Sierra Madre and the Eastern Sierra Madre, extend north to south; between these two ranges is a central plateau where most of the people of Mexico live – south of the Tropic of Cancer.

Agriculture is the anchor of Mexico's economy. Vegetables, wheat, rice, fruit, cotton, coffee, livestock, and tobacco are grown and exported. Mexico is an emerging industrial nation producing cars, consumer goods, and steel. The country also has large deposits of petroleum and natural gas and the economy is rounded out by the banking, fishing, and tourism industries.

UNIT V - MEXICO

OBJECTIVES

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

1. locate Mexico on a world map and identify its boundaries.
2. name and locate major physical features of Mexico on a map.
3. identify landforms and bodies of water.
4. name and locate the capital city and other major cities of Mexico.
5. describe and appreciate the cultural characteristics of Mexico.
6. define the terms associated with this region.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location

a. located on the continent of North America, south of the United States

b. boundaries

(1) north – United States

(2) south – Guatemala and Belize

(3) east – the Gulf of Mexico

(4) west – Pacific Ocean

2. Landforms/Bodies of Water

a. Sierra Madre Mountain Range
Occidental – West
Oriental – East

b. Peninsulas

(1) Yucatan Peninsula splits the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea

(2) Baja California separated from the mainland of Mexico by the Gulf of California

c. Plains

(1) Pacific Coastal

(2) Gulf Coastal Plain

d. Central Plateau

e. Sonoran Desert

3. Bodies of Water

a. Pacific Ocean

b. Caribbean Sea

c. Rivers

d. Bays

e. Gulfs

4. Climate

a. Torrid Zone in the south

b. varies according to altitude

c. rainy season – May to October

5. Regions

- a. Baja California Peninsula
- b. Central Plateau
- c. Gulf Coast
- d. Pacific Coast

6. Cities

- a. Mexico City – capital city and most populated city in the Western Hemisphere
- b. Acapulco
- c. Guadalajara
- d. Juarez
- e. Monterrey
- . Tijuana

7. Natural Resources

B. Cultural Geography

- 1. Economy
- 2. Government
- 3. Lifestyle
- 4. People

TERMS

AZTECS – early Native American civilization of Mexico

CINCO DE MAYO (5th of May) – Mexican national holiday

HACIENDAS – large ranches

HILDALGO, FATHER MIGUEL – father of Mexican independence

MESTIZO – a descendant of both Spanish and Native American ancestors

OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE – patroness of the Americas

RING OF FIRE – circular band of active and extinct volcanoes located along the western coast of the Americas and the eastern coast of Asia. Mexico lies in this region of the world's most active earthquake zone.

SUBSISTANCE FARM – a farm on which crops are grown chiefly for home use and whose crops are needed for the farm family's survival

VAQUEROS - cowhands

INTRODUCTION
UNIT VI
CENTRAL AMERICA

Central America begins at the southern border of Mexico and continues to the border of Columbia on the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west and the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea are to the east.

Central America has a diversity of land and people. The major language of all countries, except Belize, is Spanish. The people of Belize, once known as British Honduras, speak English. The population differs from country to country and even from place to place within a single country. Most people live in the highlands; only in recent years have people begun to settle on the Caribbean side. Farming is the most important economic activity, and bananas, coffee, and cotton are the major export crops. Manufacturing is also important. Fishing for shrimp and lobster is an occupation of the Pacific coastal area.

UNIT VI - CENTRAL AMERICA OBJECTIVES

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

1. locate the region known as Central America on a map and identify its boundaries.
2. name and locate the major physical features of Central America on a map.
3. identify the landforms and climate characteristics of Central America.
4. locate and name the countries of Central America and their capital cities.
5. locate the Panama Canal and explain its importance.
6. define the terms presented for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. Location and Size

- a. located on the continent of North America; an isthmus that links
North America to South America
- b. boundaries
 - (1) north - Mexico
 - (2) south - South America
 - (3) east - Caribbean Sea
 - (4) west - Pacific Ocean

2. Landforms

a. Central Highlands (Sierra de Chiapas)

(1) curves like a backbone through inland Central America

(2) chain of volcanic mountains, some presently active

b. lowlands

(1) coastal plains located on either side of the

Central Highlands

(2) Pacific Lowlands on the west and Caribbean Lowlands

on the east

c. The Peten

d. Coral Barrier Reef

e. tropical rainforests

3. Bodies of Water

a. Pacific Ocean

b. Caribbean Sea

c. Rivers

(1) Aguan River

(2) Belize River

(3) Coco (Segovia) River

(4) San Juan River

(5) Ulva River

d. Gulfs

- (1) Gulf of Fonseca
- (2) Gulf of Honduras
- (3) Gulf of Mosquitos
- (4) Gulf of Panama

e. Lakes

- (1) Lake Atitlan
- (2) Lake Managua
- (3) Lake Nicaragua

f. Panama Canal

4. Climate

5. Countries and capitals of Central America

- | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------|
| a. | Belize | Belmopan |
| b. | Costa Rica | San Jose |
| c. | El Salvador | San Salvador |
| d. | Guatemala | Guatemala City |
| e. | Honduras | Tegucigalpa |
| f. | Nicaragua | Managua |
| g. | Panama | Panama City |

6. Natural Resources

B. Cultural Geography

1. Economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
2. Government
3. Lifestyle
4. People

TERMS

CAMPESINO – a peasant, a tenant farmer or farm worker

CORAL REEF – a marine ridge in tropical seas formed primarily from skeletal fragments of certain marine organisms

CORDILLERAS – a related set of separate mountain ranges

FAULT – a break in the earth's solid rock layer

MAYAS – ancient Native American settlers of Central America and the Yucatan Peninsula

THE PETEN – a limestone tableland in northern Guatemala with altitudes of no more than 650 feet, comprising about one-third of Guatemala, relatively unpopulated, covered by jungles and flat grasslands; contains some of the most impressive Mayan ruins

ROMERO, ARCHBISHOP OSCAR – Roman Catholic archbishop assassinated while saying Mass in San Salvador, El Salvador on March 24, 1980

INTRODUCTION
UNIT VII
THE ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN

The Caribbean Sea is bounded on the north by the Greater Antilles, on the south by the continent of South America on the east by the Lesser Antilles, and on the west by Central America. The Greater Antilles include the islands of Cuba, Hispaniola (which is divided between countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic), Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. The Lesser Antilles contain many small islands which stretch from the Virgin Islands in the north to Trinidad and Tobago near the coast of South America; the Netherlands Antilles are also a part of this group. The Bahamas which lie east of Florida are considered a part of the region.

There are thousands of islands in the Caribbean and many are uninhabited cays or coral reefs. Only those islands which are inhabited and useful are considered in this unit. The name Caribbean is derived from “Carib”, the name of the tribe of Indians which populated the area.

These islands of the Caribbean are a major tourist area and tourism provides more jobs for the people than any other economic activity. Their closeness to the Panama Canal places them on one of the important trade routes of the world.

UNIT VII - THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

OBJECTIVES

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

1. name and locate the three groups of islands in the West Indies.
2. identify the major islands of the Caribbean and their capitals.
3. define the terms presented for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. location
 - a. form an arc from the tip of Florida southeast to the north coast of Venezuela
 - b. divide the Atlantic Ocean from the Caribbean Sea
 - c. lie mainly in the northern tropics
2. landforms
 - a. three kinds of islands
 - (1) continental islands (Greater Antilles, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad)
 - (2) volcanic islands (Virgin Islands)
 - (3) limestone islands (Bahamas)

3. climate
4. regions
 - a. Greater Antilles: Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic)
 - b. Bahamas
 - c. Lesser Antilles: Virgin Islands, Leeward and Windward Islands
5. natural resources

B. Cultural Geography

1. economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
2. government
3. lifestyle
4. people

TERMS

ARCHIPELAGO – a cluster of islands

CARIB – Native Americans from South America who settled the Caribbean Islands

CONTINENTAL ISLANDS – part of the same kinds of rock formations that make up the mainland of continents

ISLAND – a tract of land completely surrounded by water and not large enough to be called a continent

HURRICANE – a violent tropical storm with high winds and heavy rain

LIMESTONE ISLANDS – islands formed from a kind of rock that often forms at the bottom of seas and oceans

VOLCANIC ISLAND – an island that is the top of a volcano that extends above the surface of the sea

INTRODUCTION
UNIT VIII
SOUTH AMERICA

The countries of Guyana, Surinam, and French Guiana which border the Caribbean Sea to the north and the country of Brazil are located in Northeastern South America. This area is located in the tropics and there are no extremes of elevation. Brazil is the largest country in South America. Brazil was settled by the Portuguese and that language is the official language of the country. The British settled Guyana and the official language is English; the Dutch settled Surinam and Dutch and English are spoken there.

The Andean Countries stretch from Venezuela in the north to Chile in the south. The other countries included in this region are Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

Southeastern South America contains Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. These countries were once ruled by Spain. Argentina and Uruguay are predominately Spanish in culture today, but the Indian culture is greater in Paraguay than in other Latin American countries.

UNIT VIII - SOUTH AMERICA

OBJECTIVES

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

1. identify and locate the countries of South America on a world map.
2. identify the capital city of each country in South America.
3. describe the landforms and types of climate in South America.
4. describe the cultural characteristics of South America.
5. define the terms presented for identification.

OUTLINE

A. Physical Geography

1. location
 - a. in the Western Hemisphere, south of Central America
 - b. bordered by Central America to the north; the Strait of Magellan to the south; the Atlantic Ocean to the east; the Pacific Ocean to the west
2. landforms
 - a. Andes Mountains
 - b. Atacama Desert
 - c. Coastal Plains
 - d. Highlands
 - e. Inland Valleys
 - f. Plateaus
 - g. Rainforests
 - h. Tropical Lowlands
3. climate
4. Regions
 - a. Northeastern

(1) Guyana	Capital City Georgetown
(2) Surinam	Paramaribo
(3) French Guiana	Cayenne
(4) Brazil	Brasilia

b. Andean

(1) Venezuela	Caracas
(2) Colombia	Bogota
(3) Ecuador	Quito
(4) Peru	Lima
(5) Bolivia	Sucre (judicial capital) LaPaz (legislative capital)
(6) Chile	Santiago

c. Southeastern

(1) Argentina	Buenos Aires
(2) Paraguay	Asuncion
(3) Uruguay	Montevideo

5. natural resources

B. Cultural Geography

1. economy (products/services/resources/occupations)
2. government
3. lifestyle
4. people

TERMS

CONQUISTADORS – sixteenth century Spanish conquerors of Latin America

GAUCHO – herdsman of the Pampas

GRAN CHACO – lowland area south of Bolivia, west of Paraguay and Argentina, used for cattle grazing

GUANO – palm tree whose leaves are used for thatching huts

HACIENDAS – houses, ranches, farms

HUMBOLDT CURRENT – cold Pacific current along the coasts of Chile and Peru

INCAS – early Native American civilization of Peru

LANDLOCKED COUNTRY – country that is surrounded by other countries with no seacoast

LLANOS – any grassy plain of South America

LOESS – fine silt that is very fertile

PAMPAS – fertile agricultural plains located in Argentina and Uruguay noted for wheat farming and cattle grazing

TANNIN – extract used to cure leather

TIERA DEL FUEGO – a group of islands south of the Strait of Magellan in southern South America

VAQUERO – a herdsman

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