



**5<sup>th</sup> Grade**  
**Social Studies**



## UNITED STATES HISTORY – Year 3: Industrialization to the Digital Age

In fifth grade, students are in the final year of a three year study of United States history in which all four strands (history, geography, civics/government, and economics) are integrated. Students begin the year learning about the growth of 19th century industry and innovation in the United States, and culminate the study with the events and impact of September 11, 2001. The geography strand emphasizes the influence of geography on U.S. history during these same time periods. In the civics/government strand, students learn about the rights of citizens contained within the Constitution, and how changes have been made over time to the Constitution to protect the rights of citizens. In the economic strand, students explore the ways consumers and producers have interacted in the American economy.

### CONNECTING THEMES AND ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

The following connecting themes and enduring understandings will feature prominently in the course and help students increase their understanding and retention of knowledge.

1. **BELIEFS AND IDEALS:** The student will understand that people’s ideas and feelings influence their decisions.
2. **CONFLICT AND CHANGE:** The student will understand that conflict causes change.
3. **INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, INSTITUTIONS:** The student will understand that what people, groups, and institutions say and do can help or harm others whether they mean to or not.
4. **LOCATION:** The student will understand that where people live matters.
5. **MOVEMENT/MIGRATION:** The student will understand that moving to new places changes the people, land and culture of the new place, as well as the place that was left.
6. **PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION:** The student will understand that the ways people, make, get, and use goods and services may be different from how people in other places make, get, and use goods and services.
7. **SCARCITY:** The student will understand that because people cannot have everything they want, they have to make choices.
8. **TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION:** The student will understand that new technology has many types of different consequences, depending on how people use that technology.



## INFORMATION PROCESSING SKILLS

The student will be able to locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to social studies topics and apply this information to solve problems and make decisions.

1. Compare similarities and differences
2. Organize items chronologically
3. Identify issues and/or problems and alternative solutions
4. Distinguish between fact and opinion
5. Identify main idea, detail, sequence of events, and cause and effect in a social studies context
6. Identify and use primary and secondary sources
7. Interpret timelines
8. Identify social studies reference resources to use for a specific purpose
9. Construct charts and tables
10. Analyze artifacts
11. Draw conclusions and make generalizations
12. Analyze graphs and diagrams
13. Translate dates into centuries, eras, or ages
14. Formulate appropriate research questions
15. Determine adequacy and/or relevancy of information
16. Check for consistency of information
17. Interpret political cartoons

## MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

The student will use maps and globes to retrieve social studies information.

1. Use a compass rose to identify cardinal directions
2. Use intermediate directions
3. Use a letter/number grid system to determine location
4. Compare and contrast the categories of natural, cultural, and political features found on maps
5. Use graphic scales to determine distances on a map
6. Use map key/legend to acquire information from historical, physical, political, resource, product and economic maps
7. Use a map to explain impact of geography on historical and current events
8. Draw conclusions and make generalizations based on information from maps



## MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS (continued)

9. Use latitude and longitude to determine location
10. Compare maps of the same place at different points in time and from different perspectives to determine change, identify trend, and generalize about human activities
11. Compare maps with data sets (charts, tables, graphs) and/or readings to draw conclusions and make generalizations

## HISTORICAL UNDERSTANDINGS

### **SS5H1 Describe how life changed in America at the turn of the century.**

- a. Describe the role of the cattle trails in the late 19th century; include the Black Cowboys of Texas, the Great Western Cattle Trail, and the Chisholm Trail.
- b. Describe the impact on American life of the Wright brothers (flight), George Washington Carver (science), Alexander Graham Bell (communication), and Thomas Edison (electricity).
- c. Explain how William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt expanded America's role in the world; include the Spanish-American War and the building of the Panama Canal.
- d. Describe the reasons people immigrated to the United States, from where they emigrated, and where they settled.

### **SS5H2 Describe U.S. involvement in World War I and post-World War I America.**

- a. Explain how German attacks on U.S. shipping during the war in Europe (1914-1917) ultimately led the U.S. to join the fight against Germany; include the sinking of the Lusitania and concerns over safety of U.S. ships, U.S. contributions to the war, and the impact of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
- b. Describe the cultural developments and individual contributions in the 1920s of the Jazz Age (Louis Armstrong), the Harlem Renaissance (Langston Hughes), baseball (Babe Ruth), the automobile (Henry Ford), and transatlantic flight (Charles Lindbergh).

### **SS5H3 Explain how the Great Depression and New Deal affected the lives of millions of Americans.**

- a. Discuss the Stock Market Crash of 1929, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, the Dust Bowl, and soup kitchens.
- b. Analyze the main features of the New Deal; include the significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- c. Discuss important cultural elements of the 1930s; include Duke Ellington, Margaret Mitchell, and Jesse Owens.



## HISTORICAL UNDERSTANDINGS (continued)

### **SS5H4 Explain America's involvement in World War II.**

- a. Describe German aggression in Europe and Japanese aggression in Asia.
- b. Describe major events in the war in both Europe and the Pacific; include Pearl Harbor, Iwo Jima, D-Day, VE and VJ Days, and the Holocaust.
- c. Discuss President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- d. Identify Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, Hirohito, Truman, Mussolini, and Hitler.
- e. Describe the effects of rationing and the changing role of women and African Americans or Blacks; include "Rosie the Riveter" and the Tuskegee Airmen.
- f. Explain the role of Eleanor Roosevelt and the U.S. in the formation of the United Nations.

### **SS5H5 Discuss the origins and consequences of the Cold War.**

- a. Explain the origin and meaning of the term "Iron Curtain."
- b. Explain how the United States sought to stop the spread of communism through the Berlin airlift, the Korean War, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- c. Identify Joseph McCarthy and Nikita Khrushchev.
- d. Discuss the importance of the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War.

### **SS5H6 Describe the importance of key people, events, and developments between 1950-1975.**

- a. Analyze the effects of Jim Crow laws and practices.
- b. Explain the key events and people of the Civil Rights movement: *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), Montgomery Bus Boycott, the March on Washington, Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, and civil rights activities of Thurgood Marshall, Lyndon B. Johnson, Cesar Chavez, Rosa Parks, and Martin Luther King, Jr.
- c. Describe the impact on American society of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr.
- d. Discuss the significance of the technologies of television and space exploration.

### **SS5H7 Trace important developments in America from 1975 to 2001.**

- a. Describe the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the role of Ronald Reagan.
- b. Describe the events of September 11, 2001, and analyze their impact on American life.
- c. Explain the impact of the personal computer and the Internet on American life.



## GEOGRAPHIC UNDERSTANDINGS

### **SS5G1 Locate important places in the United States.**

- a. Locate important man-made places; include the Chisholm Trail; Pittsburgh, PA; Kitty Hawk, NC; Pearl Harbor, HI; Montgomery, AL.; and Chicago, IL.

### **SS5G2 Explain the reasons for the spatial patterns of economic activities.**

- a. Locate primary agricultural and industrial locations between the end of the Civil War and 1900 and explain how factors such as population, transportation, and resources have influenced these areas (e.g., Pittsburgh's rapid growth in the late nineteenth century).
- b. Locate primary agricultural and industrial locations since the turn of the 20th century and explain how factors such as population, transportation, and resources have influenced these areas (e.g., Chicago's rapid growth at the turn of the century).

## GOVERNMENT/CIVICS UNDERSTANDINGS

### **SS5CG1 Explain how a citizen's rights are protected under the U.S. Constitution.**

- a. Explain the responsibilities of a citizen.
- b. Explain the concept of due process of law and describe how the U.S. Constitution protects a citizen's rights by due process.

### **SS5CG2 Explain the process by which amendments to the U.S. Constitution are made.**

- a. Explain the amendment process outlined in the Constitution.
- b. Describe the purpose for the amendment process.

### **SS5CG3 Explain how amendments to the U. S. Constitution have maintained a representative democracy/republic.**

- a. Explain how voting rights are protected by the 15th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, and 26th amendments.

## ECONOMIC UNDERSTANDINGS

### **SS5E1 Use the basic economic concepts of trade, opportunity cost, specialization, productivity, and price incentives to illustrate historical events.**

- a. Describe opportunity costs and their relationship to decision-making across time (e.g., decisions by individuals in response to rationing during WWII).
- b. Explain how price incentives affect people's behavior and choices (e.g., decisions to participate in cattle trails because of increased beef prices).
- c. Describe how specialization can improve standards of living and productivity (e.g., how Henry Ford's use of the assembly line reduced the price of automobiles).
- d. Describe how trade and voluntary exchange promotes economic activity (e.g., how the Panama Canal increases trade among countries).



## **ECONOMIC UNDERSTANDINGS (continued)**

### **SS5E2 Describe the functions of four major sectors in the U. S. economy.**

- a. Describe the household function in providing resources and consuming goods and services.
- b. Describe the private business function in producing goods and services.
- c. Describe the bank function in providing checking accounts, savings accounts, and loans.
- d. Describe the government function in taxation and providing certain public goods and public services.

### **SS5E3 Describe how consumers and producers interact in the U. S. economy.**

- a. Describe how competition, markets, and prices influence consumer behavior.
- b. Describe how people earn income by selling their labor to businesses.
- c. Describe how entrepreneurs take risks to develop new goods and services to start a business.

### **SS5E4 Identify the elements of a personal budget (income, expenditures, and saving) and explain why personal spending and saving decisions are important.**