

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
March 30 - April 3, 2020

Grade 5 Social Studies



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Geography

SUBJECT/GRADE: Social Studies/5th

DATES: March 30 - April 3

What do students need to do? <u>Link to BV instructional video for week of March 30 - April 3, 2020</u>	Monday (3/30) ● Read the overview document titled, “Human Geography Around Our World!” ● Read the Newsela article, Asia: Human geography. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. ● Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Tuesday (3/31) ● Read the Newsela article, Africa’s rich human geography. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. ● Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Wednesday (4/1) ● Read the Newsela article, South America: Human geography. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. ● Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Thursday (4/2) ● Read the Newsela article, North America: Human geography. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. ● Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Friday (4/3) ● Review the 4 Newsela articles that you have read this week. Using these 4 articles, complete the “Human Geography around own World” graphic organizer. (See attached Template) ● On this organizer, you will answer the question, “What is your takeaway about their culture?” You will answer this same question for each of the 4 continents that you read about this week.
What do students need to bring back to school?	● “Human Geography around own World” graphic organizer ● Any Social Studies magazines -- when we return to school.
What standards do the lessons cover?	5.H.2.1 -- Differentiate the cultures of various American Indian tribes. 5.H.1.3 -- Describe the impact other countries had on North America through exploration and conflict. 5.H.2.4 -- Evaluate the influence, impact, and interactions of various cultures, philosophies, and religions on the development of the U.S. 5.G.2.1 -- Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas. 5.G.2.2 -- Explain how human settlements and movements relate to the locations and use of various natural resources.

	5.G.2.3 -- Analyze the effects of environmental and technological changes on human settlements and migration. 5.G.5.1 -- Describe how the spatial patterns of cultural activities in a place change over time because of interactions with nearby and distant places. 5.E.3.1 -- Describe examples of various institutions that make up economic systems.
What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?	● Overview document of Human Geography Around Our World ● Asia: Human Geography article ● Africa's rich human geography article ● South America: Human geography article ● North America: Human geography article "Human geography around our World" graphic organizer or blank sheet of white paper
What can students do if they finish early?	● Watch CNN10 -- daily student news program -- https://www.cnn.com/cnn10 ● Students can go to Ducksters.com and play the Geography games.
Who can we contact if we have questions?	Brandon Valley Intermediate School Principal- Mr. Skibsted- Nick.Skibsted@k12.sd.us Assistant Principal- Mr. Pearson- Rick.Pearson@k12.sd.us Social Studies Teachers: Ms. Klumper- Abby.Klumper@k12.sd.us (silver team) Ms. Lubinus- Michelle.Lubinus@k12.sd.us (red team) Ms. Farnen- Lindsey.Farnen@k12.sd.us (white team) Ms. Strand- Jennifer.Strand@k12.sd.us (blue team)
Notes:	

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

Human Geography around our World!

This week you will be taking a tour around the world learning about different cultures in the 4 different continents of Asia, Africa, South America and North America! Enjoy your tour around the world this week!

*** Read these 2 paragraphs below on **CULTURE** on Monday before starting your first article:

Culture is a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, **meaning** the way they do things. Many different things make up a society's **culture**. These things include food, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion.

Teaching about other **cultures** helps people understand the world around them. It helps them be more open-minded and compassionate adults. It lessens prejudice. It lets them see how different **cultures** may approach things in different ways, but that we often share the same basic values and desires.

**Schedule for the week:

Monday -- Read the article, **Asia: Human geography**. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Otherwise, you will be able to go back to look at it online.

Tuesday -- Read the article, **Africa's rich human geography**. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Otherwise, you will be able to go back to look at it online.

Wednesday -- Read the article, **South America: Human geography**. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Otherwise, you will be able to go back to look at it online.

Thursday -- Read the article, **North America: Human geography**. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. Keep this article if you have printed it out as you will need it later in the week. Otherwise, you will be able to go back to look at it online.

Friday -- Review the 4 articles that you have read this week. Using these 4 articles, complete the “**Human Geography around own World**” **graphic organizer**. (See attached Template.)

On this organizer, you will answer the question, “**What is your takeaway about their culture?**” Read through the directions on the organizer. You will answer this same question for each of the 4 continents that you read about this week. Refer back to the top of this page to remind yourself again what **culture** is, as needed.

You can print out the organizer and answer the question on it. You can create your own organizer if you are not able to print it out.

Asia: Human geography

By National Geographic, adapted by Newsela staff on 11.08.17

Word Count **783**

Level **630L**



More than 18 million people live in Mumbai, India. It is one of the largest cities in Asia. Photo by: Anshuman Poyrekar/Hindustan Times via Getty Images

Asia is the largest continent in the world. About 6 out of every 10 people on Earth live there.

Asia was home to the first human civilizations. Today, it includes 47 countries. Each country has its own history and culture.

Historic Cultures

Asia was home to some of the first human civilizations. They sprang up in an area called the Fertile Crescent.

Thousands of years ago, people used to live as hunter-gatherers. They moved freely in search of food. In the Fertile Crescent, people started to settle in one place. They became the world's first farmers.

Soon, groups started working together. They came up with new tools, like the wheel. They learned how to move water from one place to another. They tamed animals like cows, sheep, and pigs.

Farming made many new things possible. Thanks to farms, people had more than enough food. This gave them free time for other things. It led to new things like writing, religion, and trade.

One religion that began in Asia is called Buddhism. Buddhism began more than 2,500 years ago. Today, many people in eastern Asia are Buddhists.

Historic Issues

The Middle East is a region that includes many countries. The region is sandwiched between Europe, Africa, and Asia. Almost all of the Middle Eastern countries are technically part of Asia, though. The one exception is Egypt. Egypt is located on the African continent.

Throughout history, there have been many conflicts over land in the Middle East. The land where the country of Israel is located today is important to three major religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. As a result, it is sometimes called "The Holy Land."

People have been fighting over this land for thousands of years. Israel became a Jewish country in 1948. Before that, the land was a British colony called Palestine. Many Palestinian people believe their land was taken unfairly. A number of wars have been fought over the land.

Colonization has affected other parts of Asia. Much of Southeast Asia was ruled as colonies. Governments in far-away countries held power in the area for more than 1,000 years.

Colonies made a lot of money for governments and companies. The local people, however, were mistreated.

The system was held in place with force. The French, for example, used their soldiers to keep their colonies under control. They killed hundreds of thousands of people.

Today, colonization is over. The countries of Southeast Asia are now independent. The effects of the colonial period can still be felt today, though.

Current Issues

When a place can produce more and more goods and services, its economy is growing. In several Asian countries, the economy has been growing very quickly. This has been most true in India and China. The growth there has had both good and bad effects.

Business is growing faster in China than anywhere else. Manufacturing is very important in China. Manufacturing is the production of goods like clothes and electronics in factories. China sells factory-made goods to other countries. It makes a lot of money this way.

As businesses have grown, people in China have made more money. This has made life better for workers there. The growth in China has also caused a number of problems, though. People in the countryside have been left behind. Also, factories causing pollution is a major problem.



India's economy has grown as well. Businesses have moved in a different direction than Chinese business, though. Most Indian businesses focus on information and technology, not manufacturing.

Wages in India have doubled in the past 10 years. This has let millions of families earn enough to live in better conditions.

There are wide gaps between rich and poor in India, though. Millions of people in India still live on less than \$1.25 a day.

Future Issues

Businesses in Asia look like they will keep growing. This will probably have bad effects on the environment.

Deforestation is one effect that is worrying people. In Southeast Asia, forests are being cut down too quickly. Between 1990 and 2010, roughly 81.5 million acres of forest were lost. That is an area larger than Vietnam. Governments and other organizations are trying to step in before it is too late.



Quiz

- 1 Read the section "Historic Issues."
- Select the sentence from the section that explains why there has been fighting in Israel.
- (A) The region is sandwiched between Europe, Africa, and Asia.
 - (B) People have been fighting over this land for thousands of years.
 - (C) Before that, the land was a British colony called Palestine.
 - (D) Many Palestinian people believe their land was taken unfairly.
- 2 Read the section "Current Issues."
- Which sentence from the section shows a problem growing business has caused for people in China?
- (A) China sells factory-made goods to other countries.
 - (B) As businesses have grown, people in China have made more money.
 - (C) People in the countryside have been left behind.
 - (D) Businesses have moved in a different direction than Chinese business, though.
- 3 Which section of the article gives information about what caused people in Asia to develop farming and trade?
- (A) "Historic Cultures"
 - (B) "Historic Issues"
 - (C) "Current Issues"
 - (D) "Future Issues"
- 4 What does the section "Future Issues" show the reader?
- (A) why farming helped businesses in Asia grow
 - (B) why businesses in Asia will keep growing
 - (C) how cutting down forests is affecting Asia
 - (D) how governments will solve problems in Asia

Africa's rich human geography

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 09.15.17

Word Count **845**

Level **590L**



Samburu County, Kenya. Photo by: Edward Harris/Africa Progress Panel/Flickr.

Africa is a huge continent. It is larger than Europe, North or South America. It is home to many different countries and hundreds of different groups of people.

Cultural Groups

One group of people are the Maasai. They were some of the first people to live in the east of Africa.

Today, the Maasai are starting to live in cities. But this is not part of their old tradition.

Even today, some Maasai are always on the move. They look for plains of fresh grass for their animals. To survive, they use the meat, blood and milk of the cows they bring with them.

The Maasai are famous for their bright red robes. Young Maasai men are known as moran, or "warriors."

The Tuareg are also people who move from place to place. They live in the north and west of Africa. They have learned to survive in the dry and hot Sahara desert.

The Tuareg wear head wraps, called cheches. This protects them from the Saharan sun. They wear light gowns called bubus, which keep away heat and sand.

Tuaregs wear blue-colored bubus when they are around women or strangers. This is why they are often called the "blue men of the Sahara."

Another people are the Bambuti. The Bambuti are actually made of four groups in the center of Africa. These are the Sua, Aka, Efe and Mbuti.

The Bambuti have lived in the same areas for 4,500 years. It is possible they came from the first people in Africa.

These are just some of the groups that live in this large continent.

The Birthplace Of Humans

Africa is where the story of all human beings started. Humans first appeared there and then spread to the rest of the world.

This was the first big migration

in Africa. It happened tens of thousands of years ago. A migration is when people move from one place to another.

Two other migrations also shaped Africa. The Bantu Migration was a huge migration of people across Africa. It began about 2,000 years ago, and lasted for 1,500 years.

The people who moved were known as the Bantu. They were advanced for the time. They knew how to grow crops and make metal tools and weapons.



The other big migration in Africa was caused by the slave trade. From 600 to 200 years ago, people from Europe captured many Africans. They took millions of Africans across the Atlantic Ocean.

In North and South America, the Europeans sold Africans as slaves. Slaves were forced to work for no pay. They had to do whatever their masters told them.

The Great West African Kingdoms

The slave trade was very bad for Africa. Millions of Africans died because of it. But before the slave trade, Africa had a long history of kings and empires.

West Africa had three great kingdoms. They started around 1,200 years ago.

The first one was the Kingdom of Ghana. This kingdom became rich through its gold trade.

Merchants from Ghana reached the rest of Africa and parts of Europe. Ghanaian kings controlled West Africa for about 400 years.

The Kingdom of Mali came next. It continued the gold trade. It also started trading more salt and copper.

Mali had important schools and libraries. People from all over the world went there to study Islam. This is one of the main religions in the world, along with Christianity, Buddhism and Hinduism.

After Mali, the Songhai took over. They made the kingdom even larger. They had more trade and spread Islam even more.



The Colonial Period And Africa Today

In time, Africa was taken over by the Europeans. About 200 years ago, European countries began to divide up Africa however they wanted.

Old African kingdoms were split apart. Different African peoples were forced to live together. These peoples had different languages and ways of life. Soon, many began fighting each other.

Africans started freeing themselves 50 years ago. They became independent countries. Still, there are many problems in Africa today.

For example, many parts of Africa are very poor. Many people do not have enough food or medicine.

One big problem is global warming. Gases from cars and factories are heating up the planet. This makes it hard for people in Africa to survive.



Many groups in Africa are forced to move from their homes. When they move, they are called refugees.

But there is hope. Countries around the world are trying to work together. Maybe they can solve these very hard problems.

Quiz

- 1 Read the section "Cultural Groups."
Select the paragraph from the section that explains the traditional Maasai way of life.

- 2 Read the paragraph from the section "The Great West African Kingdoms."

Mali had important schools and libraries. People from all over the world went there to study Islam. This is one of the main religions in the world, along with Christianity, Buddhism and Hinduism.

Which question is answered in this paragraph?

- (A) What kinds of things were traded by merchants in Mali?
- (B) What was the first great kingdom in West Africa?
- (C) Why did the kingdom of Ghana become rich?
- (D) Why did Mali become a center of learning in Africa?
- 3 Which section of the article gives information about the movement of people in Africa?
- (A) "Cultural Groups"
- (B) "The Birthplace Of Humans"
- (C) "The Great West African Kingdoms"
- (D) "The Colonial Period And Africa Today"
- 4 What information will you find in the section "The Colonial Period And Africa Today"?
- (A) a description of the different nations that conquered Africa
- (B) a description of the ways in which countries are working together to help Africa
- (C) an explanation of why the West African kingdoms were defeated by Europeans
- (D) an explanation of the history and impact of the period when Europeans took over Africa

South America: Human geography

By National Geographic Society, adapted by Newsela staff on 09.14.17

Word Count **1,091**

Level **610L**



Kids pick teams before playing a pickup soccer game at Botafogo beach in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 31, 2014. Photo: AP Photo/Felipe Dana

South America is the area south of Panama. It is the fourth largest continent.

The Americas are named after Amerigo Vespucci. He sailed with Christopher Columbus. He said the Americas were not part of the East Indies. He said they were a separate landmass.

Today, South America is divided into many countries and territories.

South America has many native, or indigenous groups. Their ancestors were there before the Europeans arrived.

The first humans in South America probably arrived from Asia. They crossed the Bering Land Bridge into North America. Then, they migrated south. Another possibility is that they came to South America in a boat. They might have come across the Pacific from Polynesia.

At least 22 million people in South America are part of an indigenous group.

Cultural Geography: Historic Cultures

The Inca Empire is the best known native culture of South America. The Inca Empire began in 1438 in the city of Cuzco, Peru.



To connect its empire, the Incas built a huge network of roads. It was made up of two



main north-south roads. One ran along the Pacific coast and another through the Andes mountains.

Spain and Portugal colonized South America. They brought slaves from Africa. South America became a mix of African, native and European cultures.

Different parts of the continent developed their own cultures. A gaucho culture developed in Argentina. Gauchos were cowboys. Like the North American cowboy, the gaucho was seen as independent, strong and honest.

Contemporary Cultures

Religion is very important South African countries. The Catholic Church is the strongest influence. People of many different religions live in South America.

The Carnival of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is a Christian festival. It is held every year. Carnival is also a huge party. It attracts millions of tourists.

Political Geography

The Treaty of Tordesillas was signed in 1494. It gave Spain and Portugal all lands outside of Europe. Spain started colonies in most of South America. Portugal colonized present-day Brazil.



Catholic missionaries came from Europe. They wanted to convert people. The missionaries developed writing systems for indigenous languages such as Quechua, Nahuatl and Guarani. Marriages between European colonizers and native populations created the mestizo class. Mestizos are people of mixed indigenous and European ancestry.



In 1959, communists took over in Cuba. Under Communism, the government owns all property. People have few freedoms. The United States worried that communism would spread through Latin America.

The U.S. helped overthrow communist leaders in five South American countries.

Dictatorships replaced the communist governments. In a dictatorship, a leader holds all the power. These dictators arrested thousands of people, and killed many of them. The United States helped these dictators.



Contemporary Issues

Other countries have had a huge effect on South America. Today, the continent is trying to reduce their influence.

Electricity and oil are important industries in South America. Some countries think the government should control them. Others think private companies should own them.

Many believe that government control makes life better for people. Poor people support it. Others say it has made services worse. They say it gives too much power to the government.



Some South American countries have privatized industries. In these countries, the government has sold factories to private companies. They now produce more goods. However, more people lost their jobs. Also, prices went up.

Future Issues

In South America today, more poor people live in cities than in rural areas. It is causing many problems.

Housing, crime and transportation problems are just a few of the challenges. Many cities in South America have huge slums. These are very crowded areas. People in slums tend to be very poor.

Living conditions can be unsafe. Homes may not be very sturdy. Services like electricity, water and sewage may not be reliable.

When cities get larger, it can hurt the environment. Every second, an acre of Amazon rain forest is burned down. Trees are cut down for their wood. Rain forests are turned into ranches, farms and towns. As a result, air and water become polluted.



The continent's poorest people live in the mountains. Most of them are native groups. Countries spend very little on their education, health care and homes.

Climate change will be another big issue.

The Earth is warming up. It is caused by burning fossil fuels. These are natural fuels, like oil and gas. One way to stop global warming is to burn fewer fossil fuels. Brazil has promised to cut back.

Countries in South America are working hard. Some of them are leading in renewable energy. They are finding new ways to make fuel, such as solar and wind power. These are less harmful to the environment.



Quiz

- 1 Read the introduction [paragraphs 1-6].
Select the paragraph that explains HOW humans first came to South America.

- 2 Read the paragraph in the section "Political Geography."

Catholic missionaries came from Europe. They wanted to convert people. The missionaries developed writing systems for indigenous languages such as Quechua, Nahuatl and Guarani. Marriages between European colonizers and native populations created the mestizo class. Mestizos are people of mixed indigenous and European ancestry.

What question is answered in this paragraph?

- (A) How are mestizos treated in South America?
- (B) How was the mestizo class of people created?
- (C) How successful were Catholic missionaries?
- (D) When did missionaries first arrive in South America?

- 3 Read the sentence from the section "Contemporary Issues."

Other countries have had a huge effect on South America. Today, the continent is trying to reduce their influence.

Which word could replace "influence" WITHOUT changing the meaning of the sentence?

- (A) responsibility
- (B) interest
- (C) power
- (D) trouble

- 4 Read the paragraph from the section "Future Issues."

Countries in South America are working hard. Some of them are leading in renewable energy. They are finding new ways to make fuel, such as solar and wind power. These are less harmful to the environment.

Fill in the blank.

A "renewable energy" is ____.

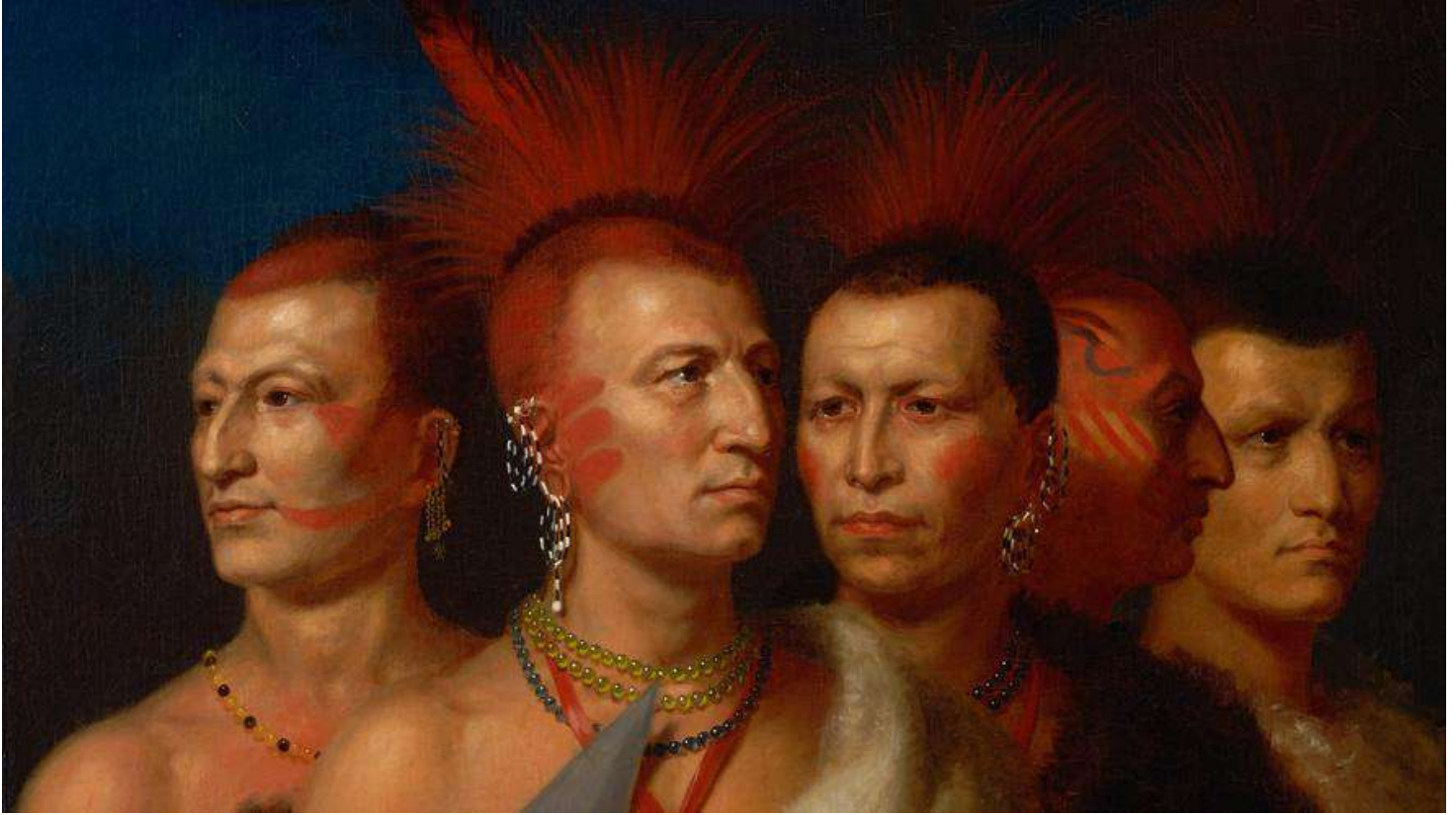
- (A) energy made from oil and gas
- (B) energy that hurts the environment
- (C) energy produced in South America
- (D) energy made from sun and wind

North America: Human geography

By National Geographic, adapted by Newsela staff on 11.08.17

Word Count **791**

Level **600L**



A painting of (from left) Young Omahaw, War Eagle, Little Missouri and two Pawnees. Native Americans were some of the first inhabitants of North America. After centuries of wars, colonization and immigration, the continent is now inhabited by a wide range of people and cultures. Image from the public domain

There are seven continents in the world. North America is the third-largest one. North America stretches far north to the Aleutian Islands, next to Alaska. In the south, it stretches to Panama.

North and South America are named after Amerigo Vespucci. He was an Italian explorer. Europeans thought that North America was part of Asia. But Vespucci was the first to think that it was a different continent.

North America has 23 countries. It includes Canada, the United States, Mexico and the countries in Central America. Greenland is also in North America. So are the Caribbean islands.

Historic Cultures

The first North Americans probably came from Siberia, in Asia. They crossed the Bering Strait in the north. This is an area of water that had frozen over. After that, they spread south all the way to Florida, California, Mexico and Central America.

The Olmec and the Maya people created civilizations in Mexico. They built the first cities on the continent. Their cities had canals and apartment buildings.

Many of these North American cultures were very advanced. Mayan calendars kept track of eclipses. Mayans were also the first to invent a symbol for zero.

In the southern part of North America, people grew corn, squash and beans.



Further

north, the continent is covered by great plains. People lived as nomads in these wide areas. Nomads do not have a fixed home. They move from place to place. Plains Indians were nomads who followed and hunted the American bison. Some of the most famous groups are the Lakota, Blackfoot and Nez Perce.

Contemporary Cultures

North America still has many natural goods, from minerals to coffee. These are used to make a great deal of money. Tourism is also important. About 20 million people visit the Caribbean islands every year.

The people who live in North America come from many parts of the world. Immigrants have moved to the United States and Canada for hundreds of years. They have become leaders in these countries. They came from places all over the world. Many immigrants are also refugees. They escape war, violence and earthquakes.

Historic Issues

Christopher Columbus was the first European to reach the continent. He arrived in 1492. Many Europeans came after him. They took over more and more lands. Many Native Americans who already lived there were pushed west. Millions of them died from disease, war and hardship.

North American countries have had both war and peace. The United States and Canada have the longest peaceful border. But most of North America's history is full of conflict. For example, the Mexican-American War was fought less than 200 years ago. The U.S. took a huge amount of land from Mexico.

North America has also seen many civil wars. A civil war is a fight between groups who live in the same country. Civil wars broke out in various countries more than 20 years ago. Thousands of people were killed.



Contemporary Issues

North American countries signed trade agreements with each other. These are deals on how to buy and sell goods. The deals keep merchants from paying extra money when buying or selling to other countries. Goods became cheaper.

But these agreements also caused major problems. U.S. and Canadian corn prices are lower than in Mexico. So most people bought corn from the U.S. and Canada. Mexican corn farmers could not get enough money. Many of them lost their farms.

U.S. companies also moved factories to Mexico. It was cheaper to hire workers there. These workers make less money. They have fewer health and safety rules.

Immigration is another hard problem. Most immigrants move because of poverty. People from poor countries often move to richer ones. Many come without permission. They move for the same reasons as other immigrants. They are looking for better lives.

Future Issues

North America faces problems that involve the rest of the world. On September 11, 2001, terror attacks killed almost 3,000 people in the United States. Safety became very important.

Another big problem is climate change. The earth is heating up. Scientists call this climate change. It is caused by burning fossil fuels like oil and coal. Weather is getting more violent. The seas are also rising and causing more flooding.



Quiz

- 1 Which section from the article gives information about war in North America?
- (A) "Historic Cultures"
 - (B) "Contemporary Cultures"
 - (C) "Historic Issues"
 - (D) "Contemporary Issues"
- 2 What information do you find in the section "Contemporary Issues"?
- (A) Information about immigration and the economy of North America.
 - (B) Information about immigration and terror attacks in North America.
 - (C) Information about climate change and the economy of North America.
 - (D) Information about North American history and immigration.
- 3 Read the section "Historic Cultures."
- How does the image help you understand Native Americans in North America?
- (A) It shows the importance of buffalo to nomads in North America.
 - (B) It suggests that nomads thrived because of a diverse food source.
 - (C) It explains why nomads chose to hunt the buffalo.
 - (D) It reinforces the importance of horses to the nomadic lifestyle.
- 4 Read the section "Contemporary Issues."
- What does the photograph in that section show about immigration?
- (A) It suggests that immigrants usually travel by train.
 - (B) It demonstrates one way people enter a country without permission.
 - (C) It explains why people immigrate to new countries.
 - (D) It shows people fleeing poverty for the promise of a better life.

Human Geography Around the World!



Directions : After you have completed your NEWSELA readings for this week, write what your “take away” was about each continent’s culture. There is a space below for each “take away” . A “take away” is the important things you learned about each culture.

Your Name: _____

Asia	Africa
North America	South America

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