

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
March 23-27, 2020

Grade 5 Social Studies



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: United States Geography

SUBJECT/GRADE: Social Studies/5th

DATES: March 23 - 27, 2020



<p>What do students need to do?</p> <p><u>Link to BV instructional video for week of March 23-27, 2020</u></p>	<p>Monday (3/23):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Read "Introduction to Geography" - Geography themes and answer the 3 questions following the information. <p>Tuesday (3/24):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Read the Newsela article - The 5 themes of Geography help explain how we learn about Earth. Answer the questions that follow the article. <p>Wednesday (3/25):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete the map skills worksheet using the map, legend, and compass on the page to answer the questions. <p>Thursday (3/26):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Start your Create a State project - see handout for instructions <p>Friday (3/27):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Finish up your Create a State project - see handout for instructions
<p>What do students need to bring back to school?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geography themes - Answers to the 3 questions under the reading. ● Newsela questions ● Map Skills worksheet ● Create state project ● Social Studies magazines
<p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>	<p>5.G.1.2 - Investigate maps of different types and scales.</p> <p>5.G.2.1 - Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods and ideas.</p> <p>5.G.2.2 - Explain how human settlements and movements relate to the locations and use of various natural resources.</p> <p>5.G.2.3 - Analyze the effects of environmental and technological changes on human settlements and migration.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geography Themes handout and questions ● Map Skills worksheet ● Create A State project ● Piece of white printer paper, or construction paper ● Crayons, colored pencils or markers
<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<p>Students can go onto the Ducksters.com website and play the Geography games.</p>

Who can we contact if we have questions?

Brandon Valley Intermediate School

Principal- Mr. Skibsted- Nick.Skibsted@k12.sd.us

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Notes: Have a great week!

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

Introduction to Geography

Geography is the study of Earth, its features, and the ways people live and work on Earth. There are 5 themes, or main topics, to help people organize ideas as they study geography.

The 5 Themes of Geography

1. Place
2. Movement
3. Human/Environment Interaction
4. Regions
5. Location

PLACE --

Place describes the kinds of features that make a location different from any other on Earth. Physical features are part of the natural environment. Some physical features are developed or made by people. These features can include airports, buildings, highways, businesses, parks, and playgrounds.

MOVEMENT --

Movement explains how people, goods, information, and ideas move from place to place. The movement of people from other countries to settle in the United States is one example of movement. Another example is trade. Goods move across the country or around the world through trade. The spread of information and ideas through the Internet is another kind of movement.

HUMAN / ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION --

Human / Environment interaction describes how people affect the environment and how the environment affects people. This theme also explains how people depend on the environment. For example, people depend on the land for good soil to grow crops. Also, describes how people change the environment to meet their needs and wants. Some changes may be harmful to the environment.

REGIONS --

Regions name areas that share one or more features. Physical features, such as landforms, natural resources, or climate can describe regions. Human features, such as land use, politics, religion, or language can also describe regions. Regions can be large or small.

LOCATION --

Location describes where something is found. You can name a location by using its address. Another way you can tell the location of something is by describing what it is near or what is around it. Location helps us learn where a certain lake is found, or how far a person from Maine must travel to get to Idaho.

After reading the information from above, please answer the 3 questions below. Refer back to the information above for help.



1. As you look at this illustration of a park (above), look for physical and human features. Use the **physical and human features** you find in the illustration to describe the park.

2. Name 2 ways that people, goods, information, and ideas **move** from place to place.

3. Look outside your window at your house. How would you describe the **location** of your home?

The five themes of geography help explain how we learn about Earth

By ThoughtCo.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 11.12.19

Word Count **746**

Level **840L**



Image 1. The bridge over the Zambezi River at Victoria Falls separates the countries of Zimbabwe and Zambia. Photo by Diego Delso, delso.photo, License CC-BY-SA via Wikimedia Commons.

To better understand our place in the world, we use the five themes of geography. These are location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region. Each is a different way of discussing or describing an area.

Location

Most geographic studies begin with learning the location of places. Location can be relative or absolute.

Relative Location: Relative location refers to locating a place relative to other landmarks. For example, you could give the relative location of St. Louis, Missouri as being in eastern Missouri. It is along the Mississippi River southwest of Springfield, Illinois.

As one drives along most highways, there are mileage signs. These show the distance to the next town or city. This information expresses your current location relative to the upcoming place. For

example, say a highway sign states that St. Louis is 96 miles away from Springfield. In this instance, you would know your relative location from St. Louis.

Relative location is also a term that is used to show a place's location within a larger context. For example, one could say that Missouri is bordered by Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. That is the relative location of Missouri based on its location within the United States.

Absolute Location: Meanwhile, absolute location references a place's exact spot on the Earth's surface. This is based on specific geographic coordinates. These are also known as latitude and longitude. It is a system of imaginary lines. They are used to find the location of any place on the surface of the Earth. Based on the previous example of St. Louis, the absolute location of St. Louis is 38°43' North (latitude) 90°14' West (longitude). Some computer programs, like Google Maps, use data from coordinates to give us directions to places.

One can also give an address as an absolute location. For example, the absolute location of St. Louis City Hall is 1200 Market St., St. Louis, Missouri 63103. By providing the full address you can pinpoint the location of St. Louis City Hall on a map.

Place

Place describes the physical and human characteristics of a location.

Physical characteristics: These include a description of such things as the mountains, rivers, beaches, climate, and animal and plant life of a place. A place might be described as hot, sandy or forested. These terms all paint a picture of the physical characteristics of the location.

Human characteristics: These include the human-designed features of a place. These features include languages, religions, government systems and common foods. For example, a location could be described as a French-speaking democracy.

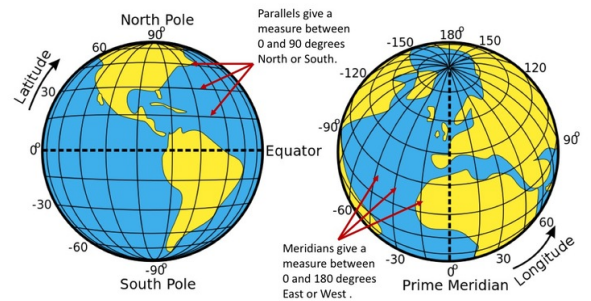
Human-Environment Interaction

Humans shape the landscape through their interaction with the land. This has both good and bad effects on the environment.

For example, people living in cold climates have often mined coal or drilled for natural gas in order to heat their homes. Another example is that during the 1700s and 1800s, the city of Boston had huge landfill projects. In other words, they filled in water with land to make more places for people to live. This helped humans, but may have hurt the ocean life.

Movement

Humans move, a lot! In addition, ideas, goods, resources and communication all travel distances. This theme studies movement across the planet. The emigration of people from Syria to other countries during war is an example of such movement. So would be the growth of cell phone reception around Earth.



Regions

We use regions to divide the world into helpful units, so we can study their geography. Regions have some sort of characteristic that unifies the area. Regions can be formal, functional or vernacular.

Formal regions are those that are created with official boundaries. Cities, states, counties and countries are examples. For the most part, they are clearly marked and publicly known.

Functional regions are defined by their connections. For example, the area where a newspaper is delivered in a city is a functional region.

Vernacular regions have no official boundaries. Vernacular regions are often named because of shared history, culture or identity in an area. People name them to understand a place. Think "The South," "The Midwest" or "Silicon Valley."

However, some region names came from biases. For example, the "Middle East," "Near East" and "Far East" were created by European geographers hundreds of years ago. They only make sense geographically for someone standing in the middle of Europe.



Quiz

1 Read the section "Place."

Select the sentence from the section that shows what the place theme of geography represents.

- (A) Place describes the physical and human characteristics of a location.
- (B) A place might be described as hot, sandy or forested.
- (C) These terms all paint a picture of the physical characteristics of the location.
- (D) For example, a location could be described as a French-speaking democracy.

2 Read the following paragraph from the section "Location."

Absolute Location: Meanwhile, absolute location references a place's exact spot on the Earth's surface. This is based on specific geographic coordinates. These are also known as latitude and longitude. It is a system of imaginary lines. They are used to find the location of any place on the surface of the Earth. Based on the previous example of St. Louis, the absolute location of St. Louis is 38°43' North (latitude) 90°14' West (longitude). Some computer programs, like Google Maps, use data from coordinates to give us directions to places.

Which sentence from the paragraph supports the conclusion that we use absolute locations in our daily lives?

- (A) Meanwhile, absolute location references a place's exact spot on the Earth's surface.
- (B) They are used to find the location of any place on the surface of the Earth.
- (C) Based on the previous example of St. Louis, the absolute location of St. Louis is 38°43' North (latitude) 90°14' West (longitude).
- (D) Some computer programs, like Google Maps, use data from coordinates to give us directions to places.

3 How is the structure of the section "Location" similar to the structure of the section "Place"?

- (A) Both sections explain a cause and its effect.
- (B) Both sections are in chronological order.
- (C) Both sections present a problem and its solution.
- (D) Both sections are organized using compare and contrast.

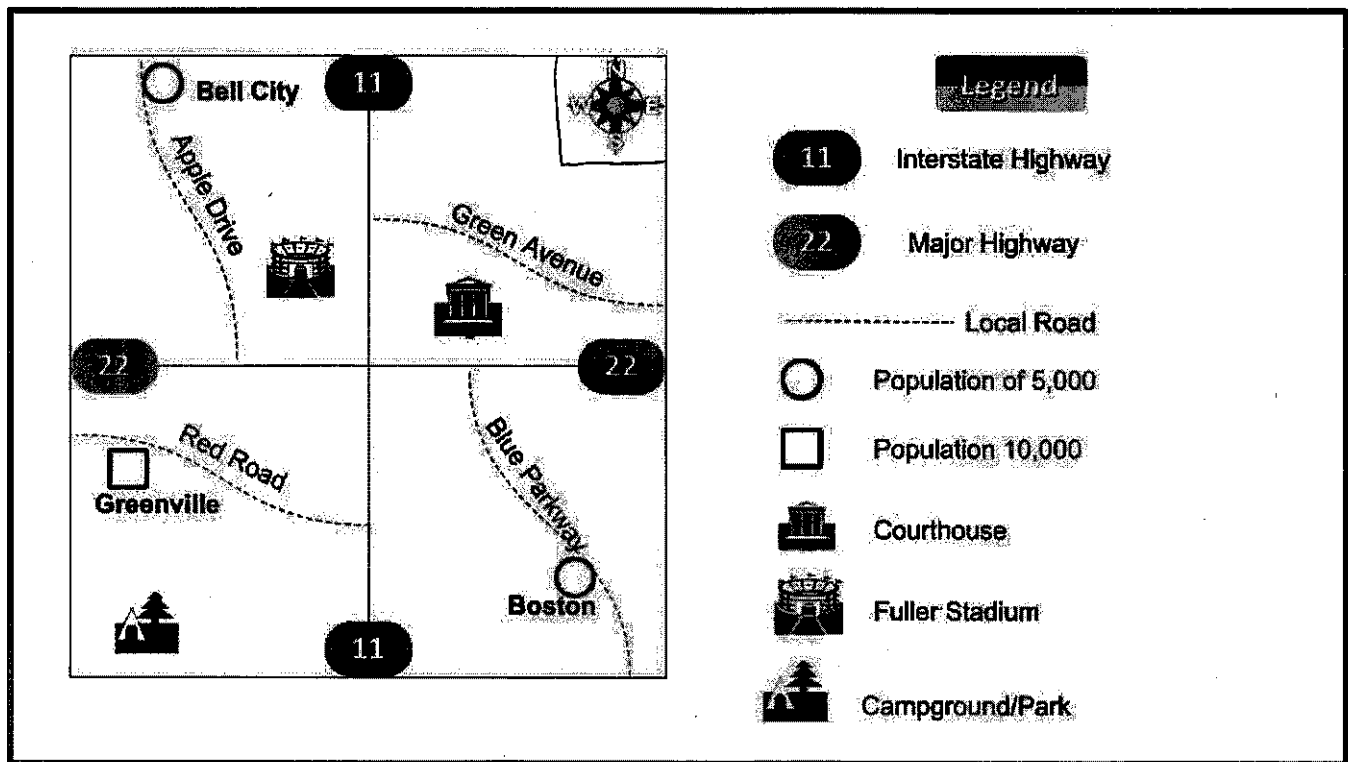
4 The section "Regions" is mostly organized using compare and contrast.

WHY do you think the author chose to organize the information this way?

- (A) to explain the different types of regions into which the world can be divided
- (B) to describe how particular regions around the world got their names
- (C) to present the different types of regions in order of importance
- (D) to highlight some of the world's most important regions

Student Name _____ Date _____

Use the map and legend to answer the following questions.



1. Which direction does Interstate 11 run?

2. Which direction does Highway 22 run? _____
3. What local road would be taken to get to Boston from Highway 22?

4. Which direction is Bell City from Fuller Stadium? _____
5. Which local road connects to Interstate 11 in the south?

6. The Courthouse is in what direction from the Campground/Park?

7. What do Bell City and Boston have in common?

8. Boston is in which direction from the Courthouse?

Create Your Own State project!



Use what you have learned about maps so far this school year and what you have read on the 5 Themes of Geography this week to create your own state! Create a poster of a new state using the map requirements that are listed below. Your state should be created on a piece of paper no smaller than a 8" x 11" piece of printer paper. You are welcome to use larger paper, if you would like! Construction paper, poster paper are all just fine too! ***Have fun and Be Creative!!***

Map Requirements:

1. Come up with a **title** for your new state. Be Creative! This will be your title for your poster.
2. **Draw out a unique shape for your state.** Make sure that it is large enough to be able to add details and features inside of your state.
3. **Border states** -- What current states in the United States will border your new state that you have created. Label them on your map around your newly created state!
4. Include a **Compass** on your map. Label the four cardinal directions on it.
5. Create a **map key** on your poster with different symbols for the following 4 items:
 - a. Create a name for the capital city in your state and label it on your state.
 - b. Create names for 4 smaller cities in your state and label them on your state.
 - c. Label some physical features in your state. Examples may include: bodies of water, rivers, landforms, forests, beaches, etc... Think about what you want your state to be like. What area of the United States will it be in?
 - d. Create a name for a National Park in your state. Label it on your state.
6. **Either on the back of your state project or on a separate piece of paper write or type up a paragraph telling about your state.** Write or type out this paragraph as if you were trying to convince people to come live there! Be sure to discuss the different physical and human features that your state has to help convince people to move there. Refer back to the 5 Geography Themes handout from Monday to help with more ideas!
7. **Color** your "Create your own State" poster once you have everything labeled!