

5th Grade Social Studies Work:

March 23rd- 27th- Daily Social Studies Week #19 (Days 1-5)

March 30th- April 3rd- Daily Social Studies Week #20 (Days 1-5)

April 6th- 9th- Daily Social Studies Week #21 (Days 1-5)

Please, contact your SS teacher with any questions/concerns through email.

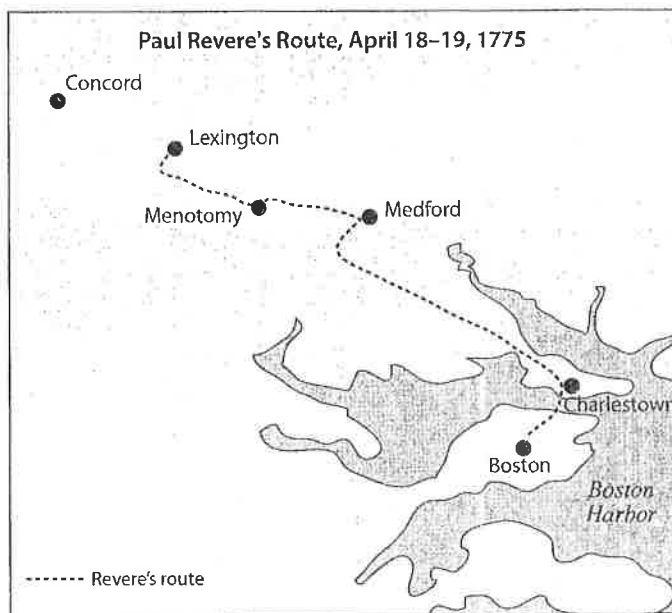
Assignments should be completed weekly and should be turned in upon our return to school.

Thank you so much for your patience and support!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and study the map. Answer the questions.

The Battles of Lexington and Concord started the American Revolution. The British wanted to capture Samuel Adams and John Hancock. Americans learned of their plans. Paul Revere rode out to Lexington late at night to warn the two men. Adams and Hancock escaped. The British army marched into Lexington. Neither side expected a battle, but a shot went off—"the shot heard around the world." The British wanted to destroy American guns and ammunition. They marched toward Concord. So did militiamen. The guns and ammunition were hidden. The British retreated to Boston.



1. What town did Paul Revere ride through on his way from Boston to Lexington?
 - a. Watertown
 - b. Menotomy
 - c. Lincoln
 - d. Cambridge
2. Where was the first shot fired? Mark it on the map.
 - a. Concord
 - b. Boston
 - c. Lexington
 - d. Charlestown
3. What did the British expect to find at Concord?
 - a. guns and ammunition
 - b. Walden Pond
 - c. horses and cattle
 - d. North Bridge

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, study the map, and answer the questions.

Battles of the American Revolution

The American Revolution was fought in the 13 colonies. It lasted from 1776 to 1783. The British hired German soldiers to help them fight. France and Spain joined the American side.

An important battle happened at Saratoga. The Americans won that battle. Fighting then shifted to the southern states. Yorktown was the last major battle. The French helped George Washington and the Americans win the battle and the war!

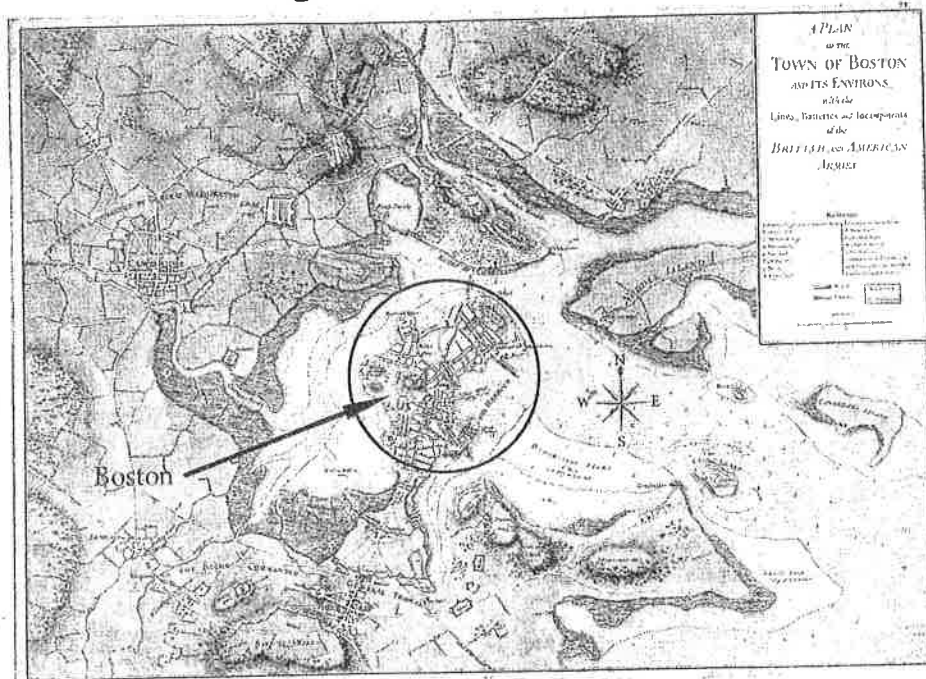


1. What country provided Britain with soldiers?
 - a. France
 - b. Spain
 - c. Germany
 - d. Canada
2. Where was the most southern battle fought?
 - a. Charleston
 - b. Lexington
 - c. Cowpens
 - d. Savannah
3. Look at the map. What were the four American victories outside the colonies?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Study the map, and answer the questions.

The Siege of Boston, 1775–1776



- Which phrase best describes the location of Boston?
 - almost surrounded by water
 - located inland
 - in a mountain region
 - an island completely surrounded by water
- The British had a powerful navy and lots of ships. Based on the map, why do you think it was not difficult for them to capture Boston?

- What is east of Boston? Circle all that apply.

- mountains
- water
- Noddle Island
- forests

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Study the map, and answer the questions.

The Battle of Yorktown

Yorktown was the war's last battle. American forces surrounded the British. George Washington led an army of soldiers and militiamen. French soldiers and their navy helped, too.

The British leader was Lord Charles Cornwallis. He had fewer troops. Some of them were German. The two sides fought. On October 19, 1781, the British waved the white flag. They surrendered.



1. Notice where Washington set up his headquarters. Why is that specific place good?
 - a. The high ground overlooks the British.
 - b. It is close to the French and American armies.
 - c. The place is a safe position for a leader.
 - d. all the above
2. Pretend that you are General Washington directing your armies. Using the map, describe how you plan to defeat the British.

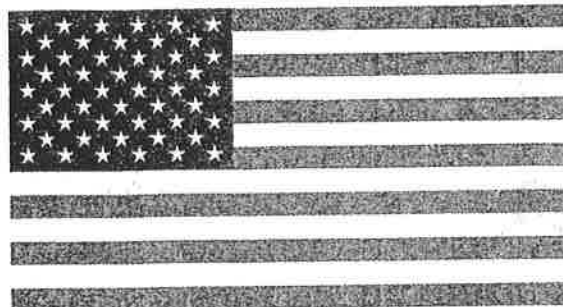
3. The British lost the battle and lost the war. When you lose a game, how do you react?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Compare the flags, and complete the Venn diagram.



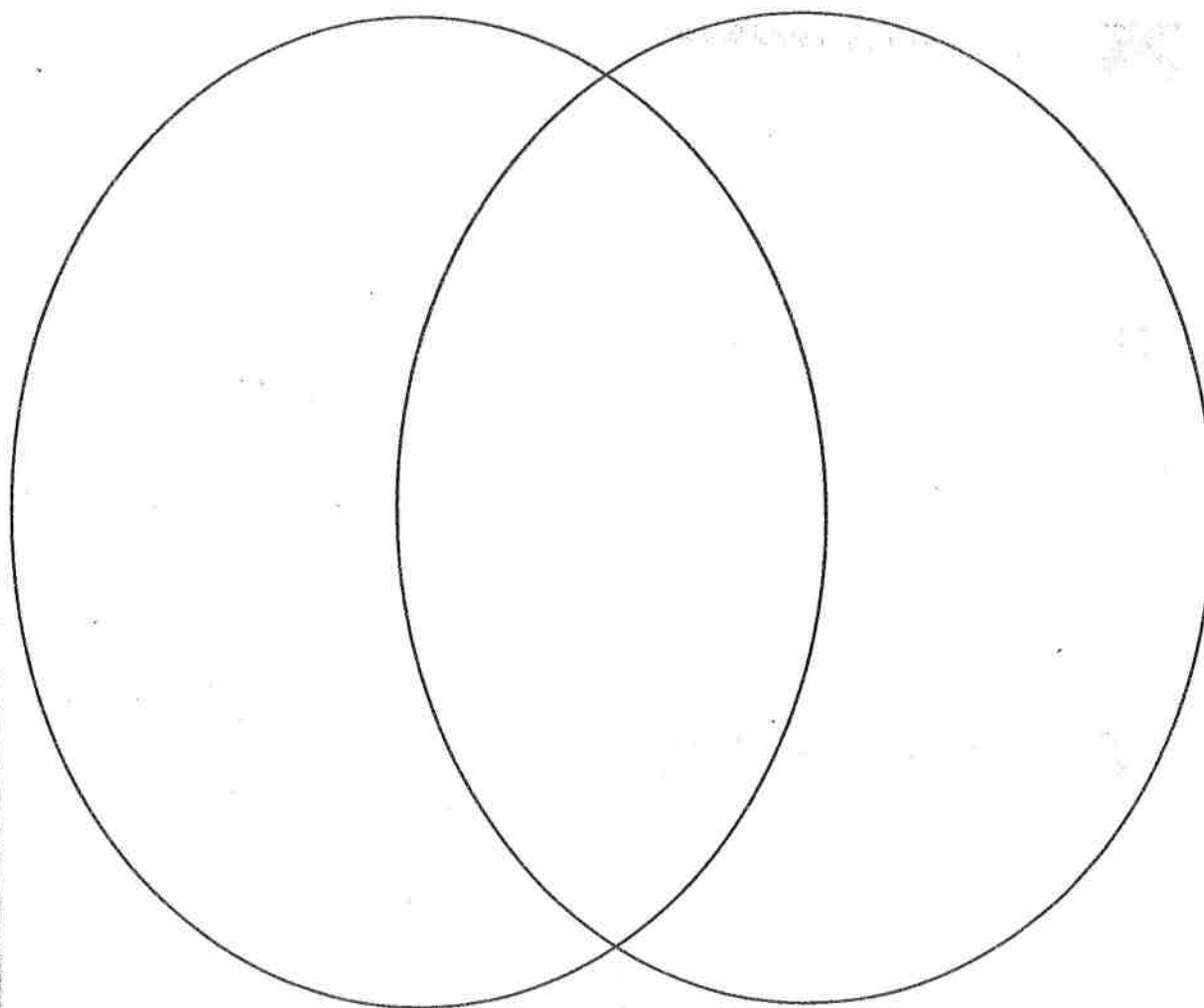
flag of the United States, 1777



flag of the United States since 1960

Then

Now



Name: _____

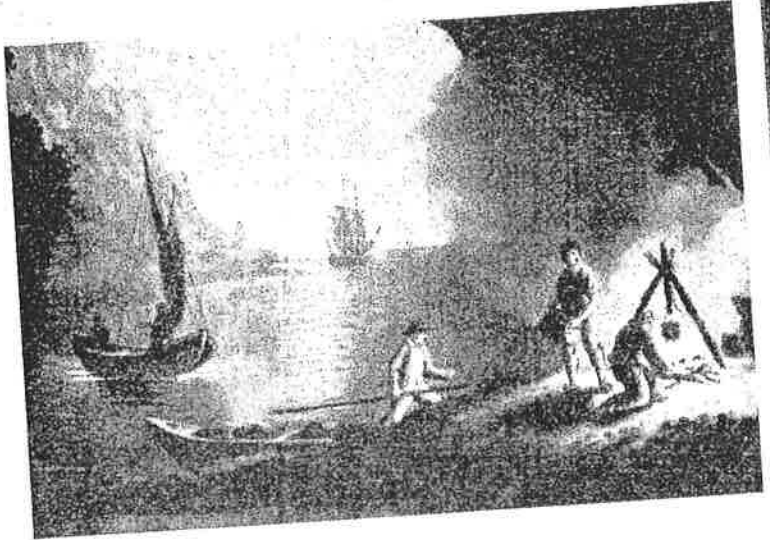
Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.



Economics

Britain controlled how goods were traded in the colonies. It did this through taxes and laws. Colonists felt unhappy. They could not choose their trading partners. The colonies couldn't trade among themselves.

Some colonists ignored the British laws. They traded goods secretly. They paid no taxes on goods. These traders were smugglers. A lot of smuggling took place during the American Revolution.

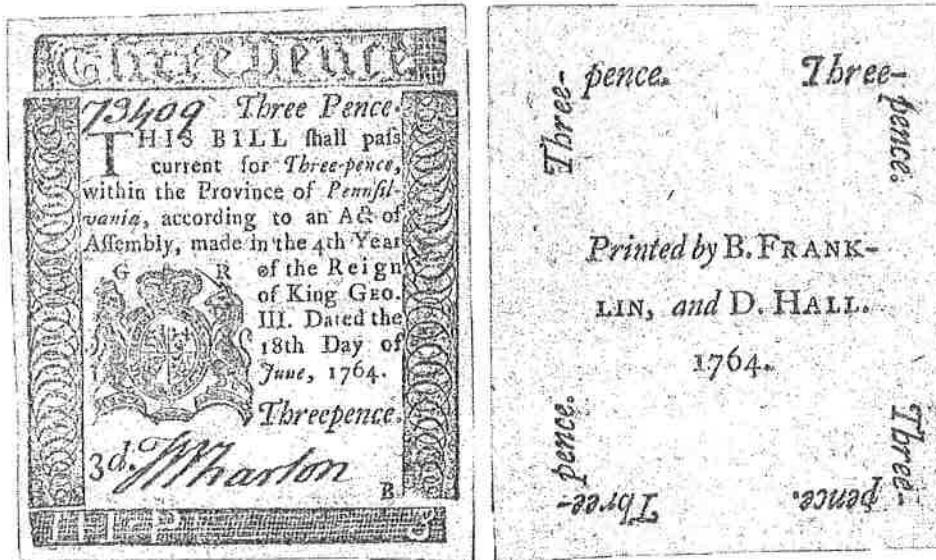


1. What activity was against the law?
 - a. shipping goods to Britain
 - b. trading goods in secret
 - c. trading goods with Britain
 - d. buying goods from Britain
2. Who decided how the colonies should trade?
 - a. merchants
 - b. ship captains
 - c. Britain
 - d. the 13 colonies
3. How would smuggling hurt the British economy?
 - a. Smugglers paid no taxes on goods.
 - b. Traders couldn't choose their partners.
 - c. Smuggling made trading dangerous.
 - d. Smuggling relied on fast ships.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and look at the images. Answer the questions.

Colonists used both paper money and coins. The paper money was counted in pounds, shillings, and pence. It was also used in Britain. Before the revolution, the coins used were mainly Spanish. Sometimes, colonists traded items instead of using cash. Eventually, each colony began to print its own paper money. This money was used to pay taxes to Britain.



colonial paper money



1. Look at the images. Where was this money issued?
 - a. the United States
 - b. Britain
 - c. Pennsylvania
 - d. Massachusetts
2. What was used to produce this money?
 - a. paper
 - b. tin
 - c. copper
 - d. silver
3. Who was a printer of the money?
 - a. King George III
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. Three-pence
 - d. Province

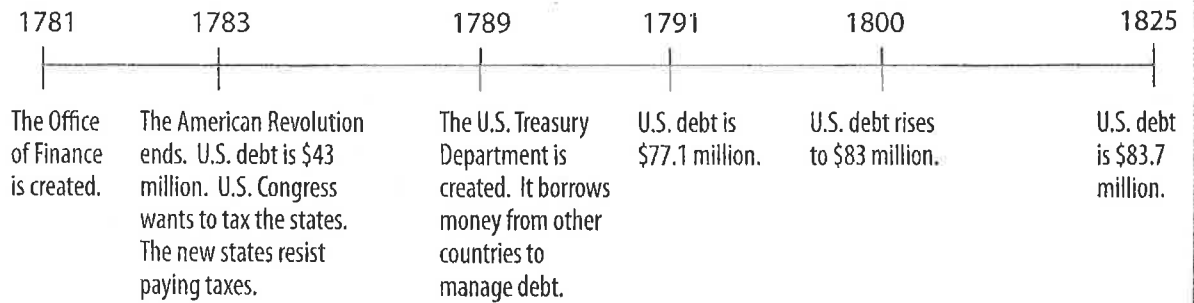
Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Study the timeline, and answer the questions.



Economics

Debt After the American Revolution



- Based on this timeline, when did national debt rise the most?
 - between 1800 and 1825
 - between 1791 and 1800
 - between 1783 and 1791
 - between 1791 and 1825
- How did the U.S. government try to deal with the debt?
 - raising taxes
 - borrowing money
 - waiting for money
 - declaring bankruptcy
- Why was it hard to pay off debt from the American Revolution?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the chart, and look at the images. Answer the questions.**The Coinage Act of 1792**

Eagles	\$10.00
Half Eagles	\$5.00
Quarter Eagles	\$2.50
Dollars	\$1.00
Half Dollars	\$0.50
Quarter Dollars	\$0.25
Dismes	\$0.10
Half Dismes	\$ 0.5
Cents	\$0.01
Half Cents	\$0.005

The Coinage Act authorized the coins in the chart to be made. It gave people a common way to pay for goods and services. The coins below show images of Liberty and the American eagle. They also give the year of production.



- How did making coins help Americans?
 - They had one way to pay everywhere.
 - They were free and safe.
 - They didn't want to carry the money.
 - They learned about fractions.
- What were four kinds of coins, lowest to highest?
 - half cents, dollars, dismes, eagles
 - dollars, quarter eagles, half eagles, eagles
 - cents, dismes, dollars, eagles
 - dollars, half cents, half dismes, dismes
- In 1792, all U.S. money was in coins. Now, some U.S. money is made of paper. Which do you prefer to use? Why?



Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Look at the images, and answer the question.



Economics



early American coins



modern money

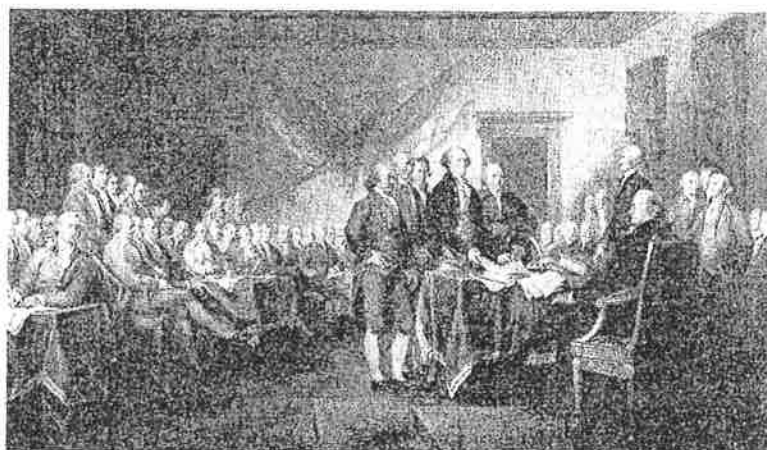
1. Compare modern money to early American coins. How does American money show its history? How does it show what people believe?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

The Founding Fathers were leaders from the 13 colonies. They met to make important decisions. They came from different walks of life. Some were lawyers. Some were merchants. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were self-taught. Many of the men had gone to colonial colleges.

These men led the colonies through a revolution. They united the country. The colonies broke away from Britain. The men then governed the new United States. In 1789, Washington was elected as the first U.S. president.



the Founding Fathers

1. Why are some colonists known as “the Founding Fathers”?
 - a. They led the 13 colonies into one united country.
 - b. They were all men with building experience.
 - c. They were all men who started colonies.
 - d. They found they agreed on many matters.
2. What things did the Founding Fathers do? Circle all that apply.
 - a. They were leaders from the 13 colonies.
 - b. They made important decisions.
 - c. They were leaders during the revolution.
 - d. all the above
3. What happened when the colonies broke away from Britain?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

History

James Madison wrote well. He used his skill to help the new American government. He drafted the Constitution of the United States. He also drafted the Bill of Rights. Madison became known as the Father of the Constitution.

Madison helped other Founding Fathers, such as George Washington. They set up the federal government. He supported Thomas Jefferson, too. Jefferson made a huge land deal. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the country's size.



Madison



Jefferson



Washington

1. What did Madison help Jefferson do?
 - a. set up the new federal government
 - b. buy more land for the United States
 - c. pass laws for the United States
 - d. write the U.S. Constitution
2. Based on the text, which of Madison's strengths was especially useful to the new country?
 - a. talking in court
 - b. encouraging others
 - c. writing clearly
 - d. making a deal
3. Based on the text, what is Madison considered the father of?
 - a. his country
 - b. his children
 - c. the Louisiana Purchase
 - d. the U.S. Constitution

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the chart, and answer the questions.

Founding Fathers and Slavery

Slaveholders	
Founding Father	Colony
John Hancock	Massachusetts
Charles Carroll	Maryland
Samuel Chase	Maryland
John Jay	New York
Benjamin Franklin	Pennsylvania
Benjamin Rush	Pennsylvania
Button Gwinnett	Georgia
Patrick Henry	Virginia
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia
Richard Henry Lee	Virginia
James Madison	Virginia
George Washington	Virginia
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney	South Carolina
Edward Rutledge	South Carolina

Non-slaveholders	
Founding Father	Colony
John Adams	Massachusetts
Samuel Adams	Massachusetts
Robert Treat Paine	Massachusetts
Roger Sherman	Connecticut
Oliver Ellsworth	Connecticut
Alexander Hamilton	New York
Thomas Paine	Pennsylvania

- Based on the chart, which colony had the most slaveholding Founding Fathers?
 - South Carolina
 - Maryland
 - Massachusetts
 - Virginia
- Which colonies had both slaveholding and non-slaveholding Founding Fathers?
 - Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland
 - Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts
 - New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania
 - Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts
- The slaveholding Founding Fathers outnumbered the non-slaveholding Founding Fathers. What does this tell you about slavery in the colonies?



Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and look at the image. Answer the questions.



History

The first Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1793. The act gave slave owners the right to capture runaway slaves. It also said that children of enslaved women were slaves for life.

Slave catchers would also kidnap free black people. They brought them to slave states for money. People in the free states objected to this. They warned black people to be careful. They passed personal liberty laws. The laws gave people caught as slaves the right to trials.



A slave catcher closes in on a runaway slave.

1. What laws protected people taken as slaves?

- a. Fugitive Slave Act
- b. free slave laws
- c. personal liberty laws
- d. Runaway Slave Act

2. What did the Fugitive Slave Act permit slave catchers to do?

3. Slavery was a terrible time in U.S. history. What questions do you have about slavery?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and look at the images. Answer the question.

This bell in Philadelphia has become a symbol of American freedom. The first bell from Britain cracked. It was melted down and replaced. That bell also cracked.

The inscription on the bell says
“Proclaim LIBERTY Throughout all the
Land unto all the Inhabitants Thereof.”



History

1. The words on the Liberty Bell mean different things for different people. How would the Founding Fathers understand the words on the bell? How would an African American person in the early 1800s feel about the words on the bell?
