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Unit 1 • Reading Skills

Main Idea and Details

The **main idea** is what the paragraph is about. It is what the author wants you to understand about the subject. Often the main idea is in the first sentence of a paragraph. The other sentences have **details** that tell more about the main idea. Finding the main idea and details will help you understand what you read.

Learn It

- **Read the paragraph.** Think about what the paragraph is about. See if there is a sentence which states the main idea.
- **Now look for details.** Sentences with details give more information about the main idea.

Main Idea

The first sentence states the main idea.

Details

These details tell some of the fun things to do in Pittsburgh.

• There are many interesting things to do in Pittsburgh. If you are interested in science, you can go to the Carnegie Science center. There you can board a real submarine. If you like animals you can visit the zoo. You can visit the Children's Museum where you can work with paint and clay.

Try It

Copy and complete the chart. Write the main idea and the details of the paragraph on page 1 in the boxes.

Main Idea	Details

Apply It

- Review the steps in Learn It.
- Read the paragraph below. Then make a main idea and details chart for the paragraph.

It takes many people to build a new building. An architect makes a plan that tells how the building will be made. Steelworkers put up the framework. Other workers pour concrete. Others may lay bricks to make the walls. Electricians put in wires and lighting.



Unit 2 • Reading Skills

Sequence

The paragraph below tells some events during Christopher Columbus's first journey to the Americas. When you read, think about the **sequence**, or order, of events. Thinking about the order of events will help you understand and remember what you read.

Learn It

- Look for clue words such as first, next, later, and last. These words can help show the order of events.
- Look for dates that tell exactly when things happened.

First Event

Columbus left Spain.

Clue words

These words help you recognize other events. sequence.

Dates

Dates help you keep events in order.

● Christopher Columbus and his crew left Spain on August 3, 1492. The **first** stop was the Canary Islands. There they got fresh supplies. Five weeks **later**, Columbus and his crew landed on an island in what is now the Bahamas. Both Columbus and his crew were glad to be on land! **Next**, Columbus explored the coast of Cuba and the coast of Hispaniola. By January **1493**, Columbus began sailing back to Spain.

Try It

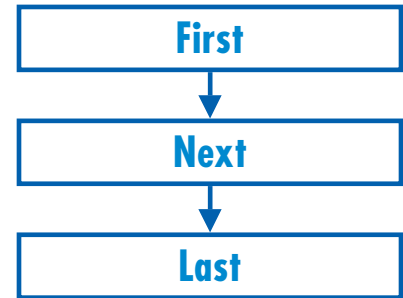
Copy and complete the chart below. Write the events from the paragraph on page 1 in the correct sequence. You may need to add boxes to the chart to show more events.

How did you figure out the sequence of events?

Apply It

- Review the sequencing steps in Learn It.
- Read the paragraph below. Then create a sequence of events chart to show the order of events.

In August 1620 the Pilgrims left England to go to America. They started out on two ships, the Speedwell and the Mayflower. The Speedwell began leaking, so both ships returned to land. All the Pilgrims crowded onto the Mayflower. The Pilgrims began their journey once again. They sailed for many weeks. On November 11th, the Mayflower reached America.



Unit 3 • Reading Skills

Summarize

How do you tell a friend about a book or movie? You might retell the story in your own words. Of course, you don't tell every single thing that happened. You tell the important parts. To retell a story this way is to summarize. **Summarizing** what you have read can help you remember information in social studies.

Learn It

- Read the whole selection. Try to state what the selection is about in your own words.
- Find important supporting details and combine them.
- Write one or two sentences to summarize what the whole selection is telling you.

Details

These details support the main idea. They can be combined.

Main Idea

This is a main idea. Use it to begin your summary.

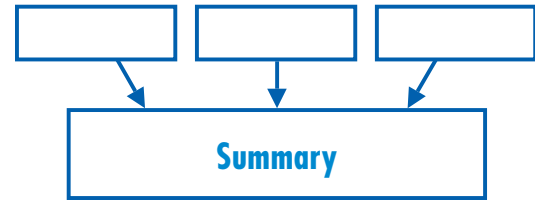
Some holidays honor heroes, such as Martin Luther King, Jr. Others are special to the different ethnic groups in our country. For example, Irish Americans wear green to honor St. Patrick on St. Patrick's Day. Mexican Americans celebrate Cinco de Mayo.

Some holidays honor Americans who fought in wars to defend our country. Veteran's Day, November 11, honors people who served in our armed forces. On Memorial Day, we remember men and women who died in wars. There are many reasons Americans celebrate holidays.

Try It

Now copy the chart. Fill in the boxes to summarize the paragraphs on page R6.

Write a summary of the selection on page R6.



Apply It

- Review the summarizing steps in Learn It.
- Make a chart like the one above. Use it to summarize the paragraphs below.

People in Barbourville, Kentucky, hold a Daniel Boone Festival to honor the explorer Daniel Boone. The festival has a parade, a fishing competition, and a quilt show. The town of Akeley, Minnesota, has a celebration called Paul Bunyan Days to honor the legend of Paul Bunyan.

Mark Twain was an American writer. People in Hannibal, Missouri, hold a festival to celebrate his stories, called National Tom Sawyer Days. It is named for character in one of Twain's books. During the festival there is a fence-painting contest and a frog-jumping contest.



Unit 4 • Reading Skills

Cause and Effect

Think about the last time you spent money. You had a reason. A **cause**, or reason, is why something happens. An **effect** is what happens. Thinking about causes and effects will help you understand events you read about.

Learn It

- To find a cause, ask, “Why did it happen?”
- To find an effect, ask, “What happened?”
- Look for words such as because, as a result, and so. These words often link causes and effects.
- Now look for causes and effects in the paragraph.

Cause

This sentence tells why Ana had money.

Effect

This is an effect.

Clue words

The words “as a result” and “so” are clue words. These words often link causes and effects.

• Ana’s grandparents and aunts gave her money for her birthday this year. As a result, Ana has \$70. She decided to save \$50 of the money, so she opened a savings account. So now she has \$20 left to spend on things she wants.

Try It

Copy the cause and effect chart below. Then complete the chart with causes and effects from the paragraph on page R8.

Cause	→	Effect
	→	
	→	
	→	

Apply It

- Review the steps for understanding cause and effect in Learn It.
- Read the paragraph below. Then make a chart to show the two causes and two effects.

Because he wanted to buy something special, Danny saved all the money he made delivering newspapers. He wants to get a new computer game. He'd like a new baseball glove, too. Danny only has enough money for one or the other. So he needs to make a decision.



Unit 5 • Reading Skills

Compare and Contrast

Compare means to see how things are alike.

Contrast means to see how things are different.

Comparing and contrasting will help you understand what you read in social studies.

Learn It

- To compare two things, look for how they are alike.
- To contrast two things, look for ways they are different.

Now read the passage below. Think about how the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are alike and different.

Alike

Both honor Presidents.
Both are on the Mall.

• The Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial honor two of our country's greatest Presidents. • Both structures are located on the

Mall in Washington, D.C. and both are famous

buildings. • The Lincoln Memorial is a low,

wide building. It has a large statue of

Abraham Lincoln inside. • The Washington

Monument looks like a tall needle. There is no statue of Washington in the building. The

building does have an elevator that carries visitors 500 feet to the top so they can look out over the city.

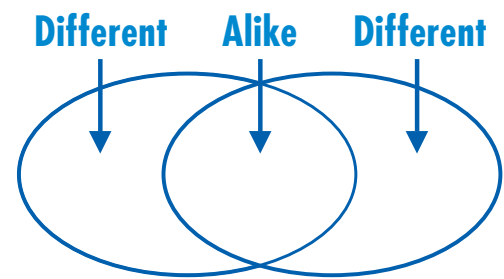
Different

The Lincoln Memorial is a wide, low building. It has a statue of Lincoln.

The Washington Monument is tall. It does not have a statue.

Try It

Copy the Venn Diagram. Then fill in the left-hand side with details about the Washington Monument. Fill in the right side with details about the Lincoln Memorial. Fill in the center with ways the two buildings are alike.



What did you look for to find how they were alike and different?

Apply It

- Review the steps for comparing and contrasting in Learn It.
- Read the paragraph below. Then make a Venn Diagram to compare and contrast the two eagles.



The bald eagle lives in North America near the ocean, or near lakes and rivers. It eats mostly fish. The bald eagle is not really bald--it has white feathers on its head. It is our national bird. The golden eagle is smaller than the bald eagle and lives in the West, in wide open spaces. The golden eagle is dark brown, but has lighter feathers on its head and neck that look golden. Both eagles have great eyesight and can fly very high.

Unit 6 • Reading Skills

Draw Conclusions

You have learned about the land, economy, and culture of Illinois. Sometimes meanings and connections are not clear. **Drawing conclusions** is one way to better understand what you read. A conclusion is based on several pieces of information and explains what those facts mean.

Learn It

- As you read, ask yourself what the topic is about.
- Gather facts about the topic.
- **Make a conclusion or a statement.** It should connect the facts that you have gathered.
- **Now read the paragraph below.** Draw conclusions as you read.

Topic

Agriculture is important to the economy of Illinois.

Facts

The main crops of Illinois are corn, soybeans, and wheat.

Facts

Illinois also produces beef, milk, and pork.

• The soil and climate have helped to make agriculture an important part of Illinois's economy. Some of the main crops grown on farms in the state are corn, soybeans, and wheat. Farmers also raise cattle and pigs, helping to make Illinois a source of beef, milk, and pork.

Try It

Copy the chart to the right. Then fill in the chart with your conclusions from the paragraph on page R12.

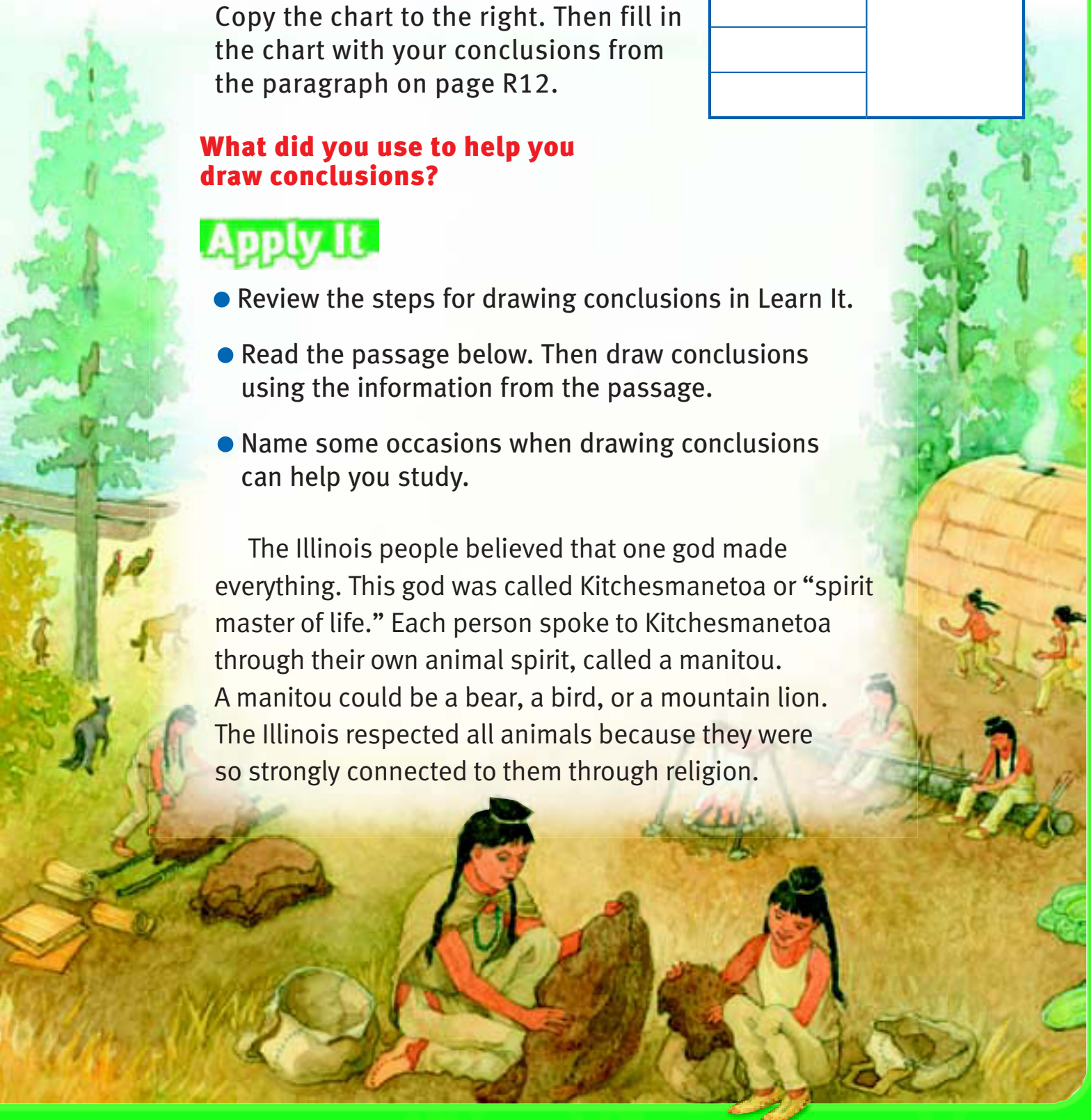
Text Clues	Conclusion

What did you use to help you draw conclusions?

Apply It

- Review the steps for drawing conclusions in Learn It.
- Read the passage below. Then draw conclusions using the information from the passage.
- Name some occasions when drawing conclusions can help you study.

The Illinois people believed that one god made everything. This god was called Kitchesmanetoa or “spirit master of life.” Each person spoke to Kitchesmanetoa through their own animal spirit, called a manitou. A manitou could be a bear, a bird, or a mountain lion. The Illinois respected all animals because they were so strongly connected to them through religion.



Geography Handbook

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Geography and You

Geography is the study of Earth and the people, plants, and animals that live on it. Most people think of geography as learning about cities, states, and countries, but geography is far more. Geography includes learning about about land—mountains, and plains—and bodies of water—oceans, lakes, and rivers.

Geography includes the study of how people adapt to living in a new place. Geography is about how people move around, how they move goods, and how ideas travel from place to place.

Geography includes so many things that geographers have divided this information into six elements, or ideas, so you can better understand them.

Six Essential Elements

The World in Spatial Terms: Where is a place located and what land or water features does this place have?

Places and Regions: What is special about a place and what makes it different from another place?

Physical Systems: What has shaped the land and climate of a place, and how does this affect the plants, animals, and people there?

Human Systems: How do people, ideas, and goods move from place to place?

Environment and Society: How have people changed the land and water of a place, and how have the land and water affected the people of a place?

Uses of Geography: How does geography influence events of the past, present, and future?

Five Themes of Geography

You have just read about six essential elements. The five themes of geography are another way to divide the ideas of geography. These themes are location, place, region, movement, and human interaction. They help us think about the world around us. Look for these themes as you read the Map Skill questions throughout the book.

1. Location

The White House



In geography, location means an exact spot on the planet. A location often means a street name and number, such as 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the address of the White House. You write a location when you address a letter.

2. Place

Chicago, Illinois



What makes one place different from another? Every place has physical and human features such as mountains or lakes, that describe it. Place also includes human features such as where people live, how they work, and what languages they speak.

3. Region

The Arizona desert



A region is a larger area than a place or location. A region is an area with common features that set it apart from other areas. One region may have many mountains or be mostly desert. People in a region may share customs and language.

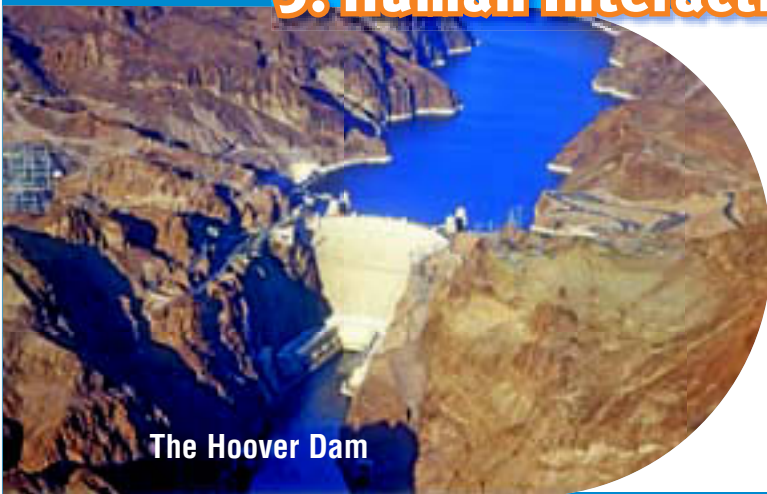
4. Movement



Throughout history people have moved things and themselves from one place to another. Geographers study why these movements happen. They also look at how people's movement changes an area.

5. Human Interaction

The Hoover Dam



Geographers study how people adapt to their environment. They also study how people change their environment. They build bridges to make travel easier, or build dams to store water and make electricity.

Dictionary of Geographic Terms



- 1 BAY** Body of water partly surrounded by land
- 2 BEACH** Land covered with sand or pebbles next to an ocean or lake
- 3 CANAL** Waterway dug across the land to connect two bodies of water
- 4 CANYON** Deep river valley with steep sides
- 5 CLIFF** High steep face of rock
- 6 COAST** Land next to an ocean

- 7 DESERT** A dry environment with few plants and animals
- 8 GULF** Body of water partly surrounded by land; larger than a bay
- 9 HARBOR** Protected place by an ocean or river where ships can safely stay
- 10 HILL** Rounded, raised landform; not as high as a mountain
- ISLAND** Land that is surrounded on all sides by water



12 LAKE Body of water completely surrounded by land

13 MESA Landform that looks like a high, flat table

14 MOUNTAIN High landform with steep sides; higher than a hill

15 OCEAN Large body of salt water

16 PENINSULA Land that has water on all sides but one

17 PLAIN Large area of flat land

18 PLATEAU High flat area that rises steeply above the surrounding land

19 PORT Place where ships load and unload goods

20 RIVER Long stream of water that empties into another body of water

21 VALLEY Area of low land between hills or mountains

Looking at Earth

Earth and the Globe

From outer space, Earth looks like a big blue ball with green and brown areas of land and white clouds. A globe is a model of Earth. It shows what the land and water look like on Earth.

You can see a line around the widest part of the globe. This is the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that separates the north from the south.

The farthest point north on the globe is called the North Pole. The farthest point south on the globe is called the South Pole.



The World



A Map of the World

A world map is a flat drawing of Earth. This map shows the continents and the oceans. Unlike a globe, a flat map can be used in a book.

The big areas of land on the Earth are called continents. The big bodies of water are called oceans.

There are seven continents on Earth. There are four major oceans. The equator divides the Earth into the northern half and the southern half.

What are the seven continents of the world?

What are the four oceans?

Reading a Map

A map is a drawing of a place. Some maps show only part of the world. This map shows the United States. Most maps have features that help us read and use maps. Some map features are called out here.

Title The maps in this book have titles. The title tells the region of the map. It also tells what kind of a map it is, such as a road map or landform map.

The United States: Political



Locator Map A locator map is a small map set into the main map. It shows the location of the main map.

Inset Map An inset map is a small map. It shows an area that is too large, too small, or too far away to include on the main map.

Compass Rose A compass rose shows where north, south, east, and west are on the map.



Key A key, or legend, is the box that explains the symbols on the map.

Scale This is the scale. It shows the real distance covered by the map. Each map has a different scale.

Finding Distance and Direction

To find direction on a map we use a compass rose. It shows the directions north, south, east, and west.

- If you travel from New London to Norwich, in what direction do you go?

A map is always smaller than the real place it represents. To understand how much smaller, we use a scale. A scale shows how much a certain distance on the map equals on Earth. For instance, on this map, one inch represents 20 miles on the real Earth. If we use the scale we can figure out how far places on the map really are from each other.

Use the map scale to answer the questions.

- About how far is it from Danbury to Waterbury?
- About how far is it from New Haven to Norwich?



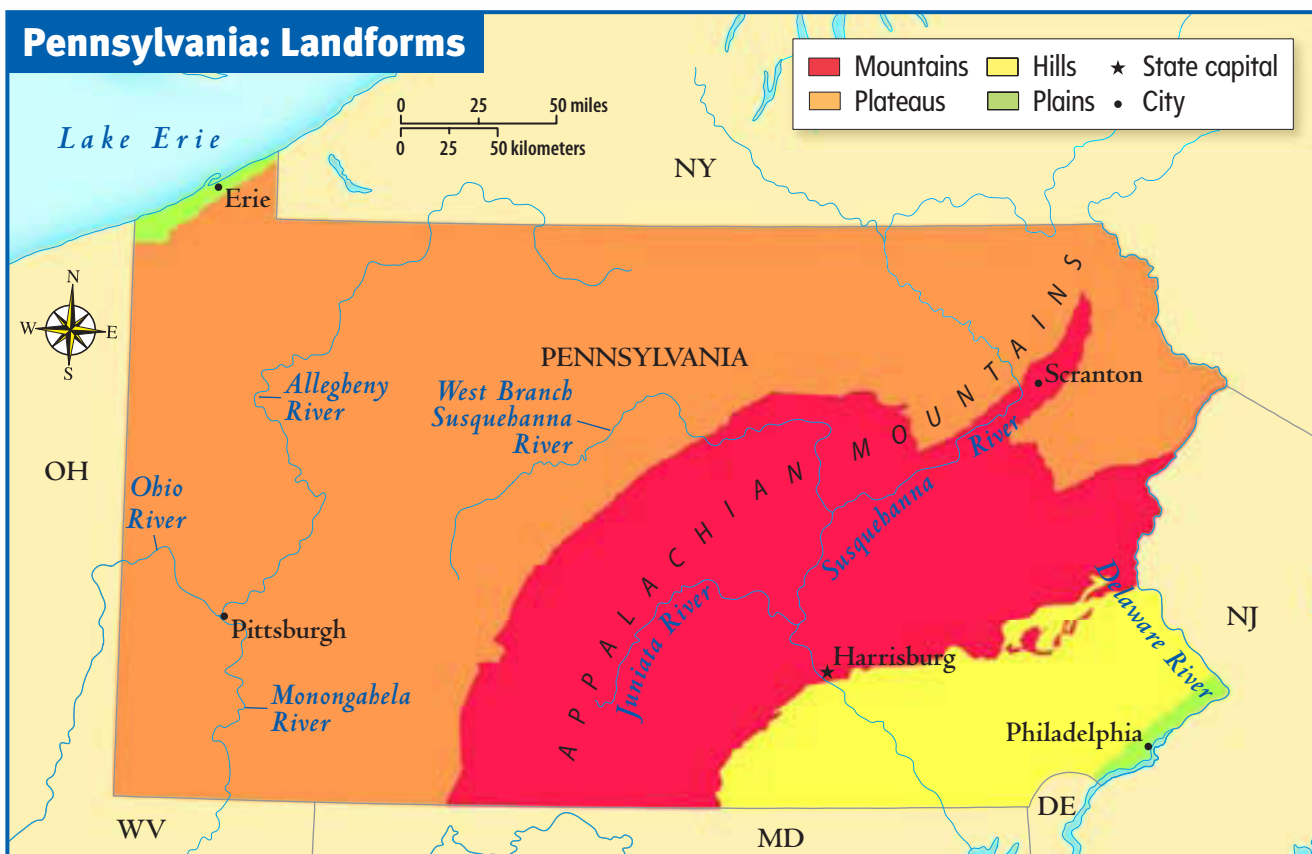
Special Maps

Maps can show many different kinds of information. Here are some kinds of special maps.

[B head] Landform Map

Landforms are different types of land on Earth. Mountains, hills, and deserts are all landforms. This map shows the landforms of Pennsylvania. You need to use the map key to understand what the different colors on the map mean.

- Look at the map key. What does the color red show?
- What color is used for hills?
- On what kind of landform is Philadelphia located?



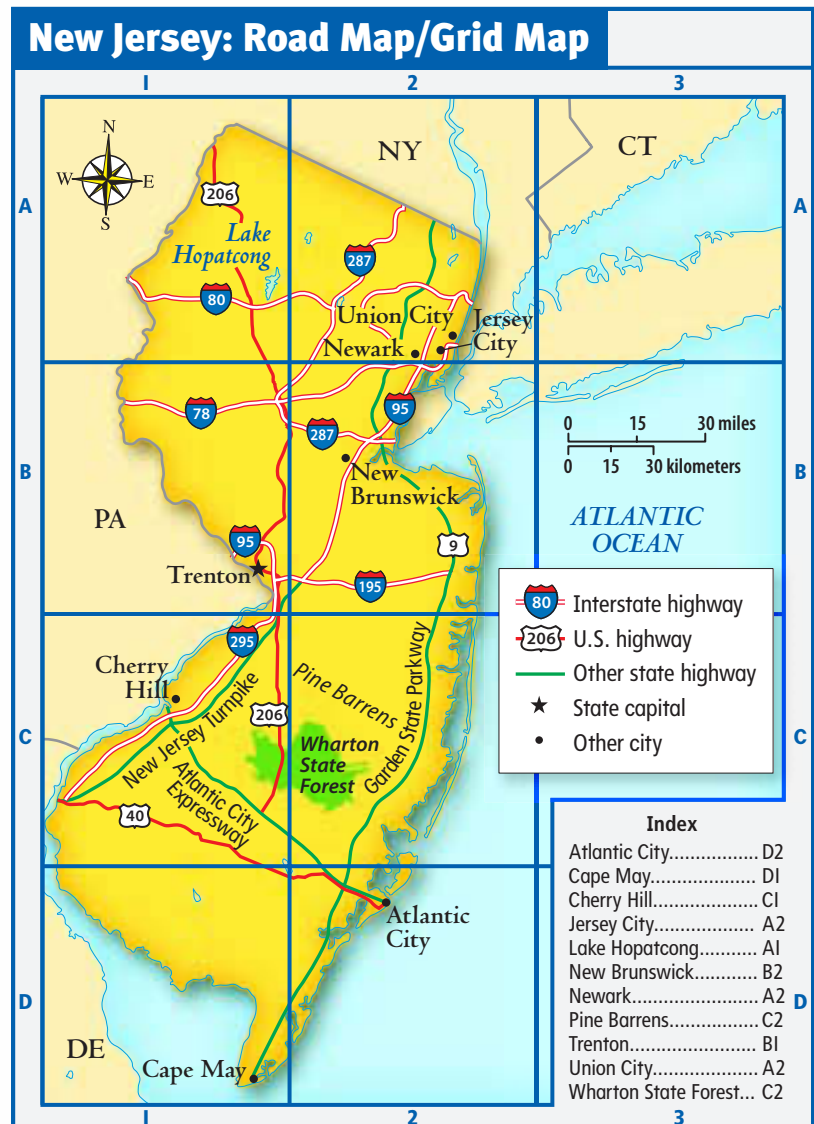
Road Map/Grid Map

A road map, sometimes called a route map, shows roads and highways. You would use a road map if you wanted to find know which road to take to go from one city to another, or from one state to another. This map shows the roads in New Jersey.

Grid maps help you locate exact areas. A grid map uses a pattern of lines that form boxes, or a grid. Each box is named using a letter and a number.

The map of New Jersey has a grid on it. Look at the key. The key helps you find things on the map. For instance, the key shows you that Union City is in box A2. To find Union City, put your finger on row A. Move it across to column 2. Now find Union City in the box.

- What is the number and letter of the square for Atlantic City?
- What lake is found in square A1?



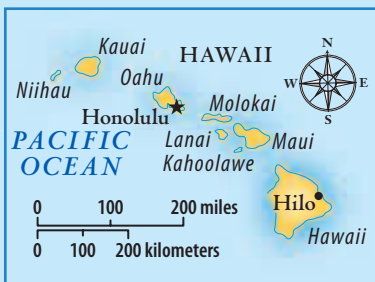
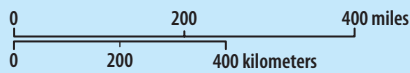
Historical Maps

A historical map shows how a place appeared at a certain time in the past. Use the key to understand symbols and colors on the map. This map shows how our country looked when people from Europe first moved here. It shows the first thirteen colonies.

- What colonies were called the southern colonies?
- What city was a Pilgrim settlement?



United States: Political



- International boundary
- State boundary
- ⊙ National capital
- ★ State capital
- Other city



C A N A D A

NORTH DAKOTA
Grand Forks
Bismarck
Fargo

SOUTH DAKOTA
Pierre
Sioux Falls

NEBRASKA
Omaha
Lincoln

KANSAS
Topeka
Kansas City
Wichita

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
Tulsa

TEXAS
Fort Worth
Dallas
Austin
San Antonio
Laredo
Corpus Christi

MINNESOTA
Duluth

WISCONSIN
Green Bay
Milwaukee
Madison

IOWA
Cedar Rapids
Des Moines

St. Paul
Minneapolis

ILLINOIS
Chicago
Springfield

MISSOURI
St. Louis
Jefferson City

ARKANSAS
Fort Smith
Little Rock

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI
Jackson
Shreveport

ALABAMA
Birmingham
Montgomery

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

MISSOURI RIVER

MICHIGAN
Marquette
Lansing

INDIANA
Indianapolis
Cincinnati

KENTUCKY
Frankfort
Louisville

TENNESSEE
Nashville
Knoxville

OHIO
Columbus
Cleveland

PENNSYLVANIA
Harrisburg
Philadelphia

WEST VIRGINIA
Martinsburg
Charleston

NEW YORK
Albany
Buffalo

NEW JERSEY
Trenton
Newark

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Montpelier

VERMONT
Montpelier

MAINE
Augusta
Portland

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
Concord

RHODE ISLAND
Providence

CONNECTICUT
Hartford

DELAWARE
Dover

MARYLAND
Annapolis
Baltimore

VIRGINIA
Richmond
Norfolk

NEW YORK
Albany
Buffalo

PENNSYLVANIA
Harrisburg
Philadelphia

WEST VIRGINIA
Martinsburg
Charleston

VIRGINIA
Richmond
Norfolk

NORTH CAROLINA
Raleigh
Charlotte

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia
Charleston

GEORGIA
Atlanta
Columbus

FLORIDA
Tallahassee
Orlando
Tampa
Miami

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Montpelier

VERMONT
Montpelier

MAINE
Augusta
Portland

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
Concord

RHODE ISLAND
Providence

CONNECTICUT
Hartford

DELAWARE
Dover

MARYLAND
Annapolis
Baltimore

VIRGINIA
Richmond
Norfolk



ATLANTIC OCEAN

BAHAMAS

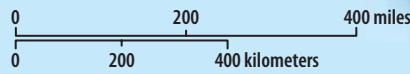
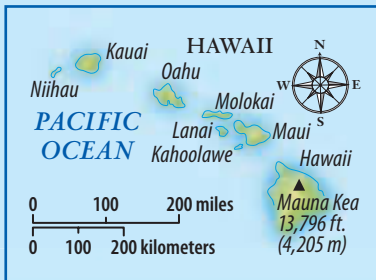
CUBA

GH15

United States: Physical



- International boundary
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ▲ Highest point
- ▼ Lowest point





C A N A D A

Lake of the Woods

MESABI RANGE

Lake Superior

GREAT LAKES

Lake Huron

Lake Michigan

Lake Erie

St. Lawrence River

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

GREEN MOUNTAINS

Mt. Washington
6,288 ft.
(1,917 m)

Cape Cod

G R E A T

Mississippi River

CENTRAL PLAINS

ALLEGHENY PLATEAU

ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS

Hudson River

Long Island

Susquehanna River

Platte River

Missouri River

Wabash River

Ohio River

Potomac River

Delaware Bay

P L A I N S

INTERIOR PLAINS

OZARK PLATEAU

Arkansas River

Tennessee River

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS

Chesapeake Bay

ATLANTIC OCEAN

OUACHITA MOUNTAINS

Red River

Mississippi River

Alabama River

Chattahoochee River

Mt. Mitchell
6,684 ft.
(2,037 m)

Chesapeake Bay

Cape Hatteras

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS

Potomac River

ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN

Peak

Brazos River

EDWARDS PLATEAU

GULF COASTAL PLAIN

Mobile Bay

Mississippi River Delta

Galveston Bay

Lake Okeechobee

Gulf of Mexico

Florida Keys
Straits of Florida

BAHAMAS



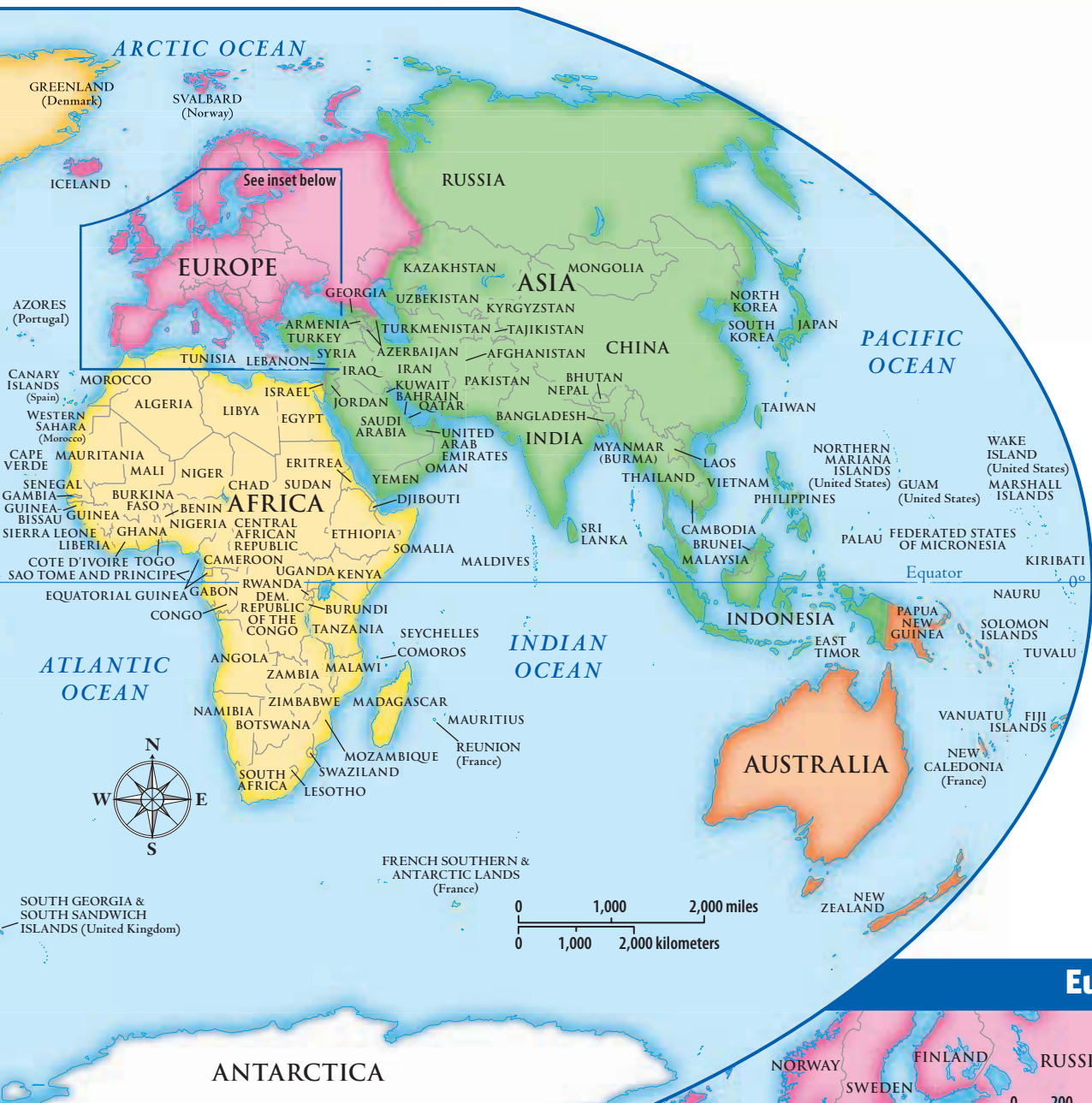
CUBA

World: Political



Central America and West Indies





Europe



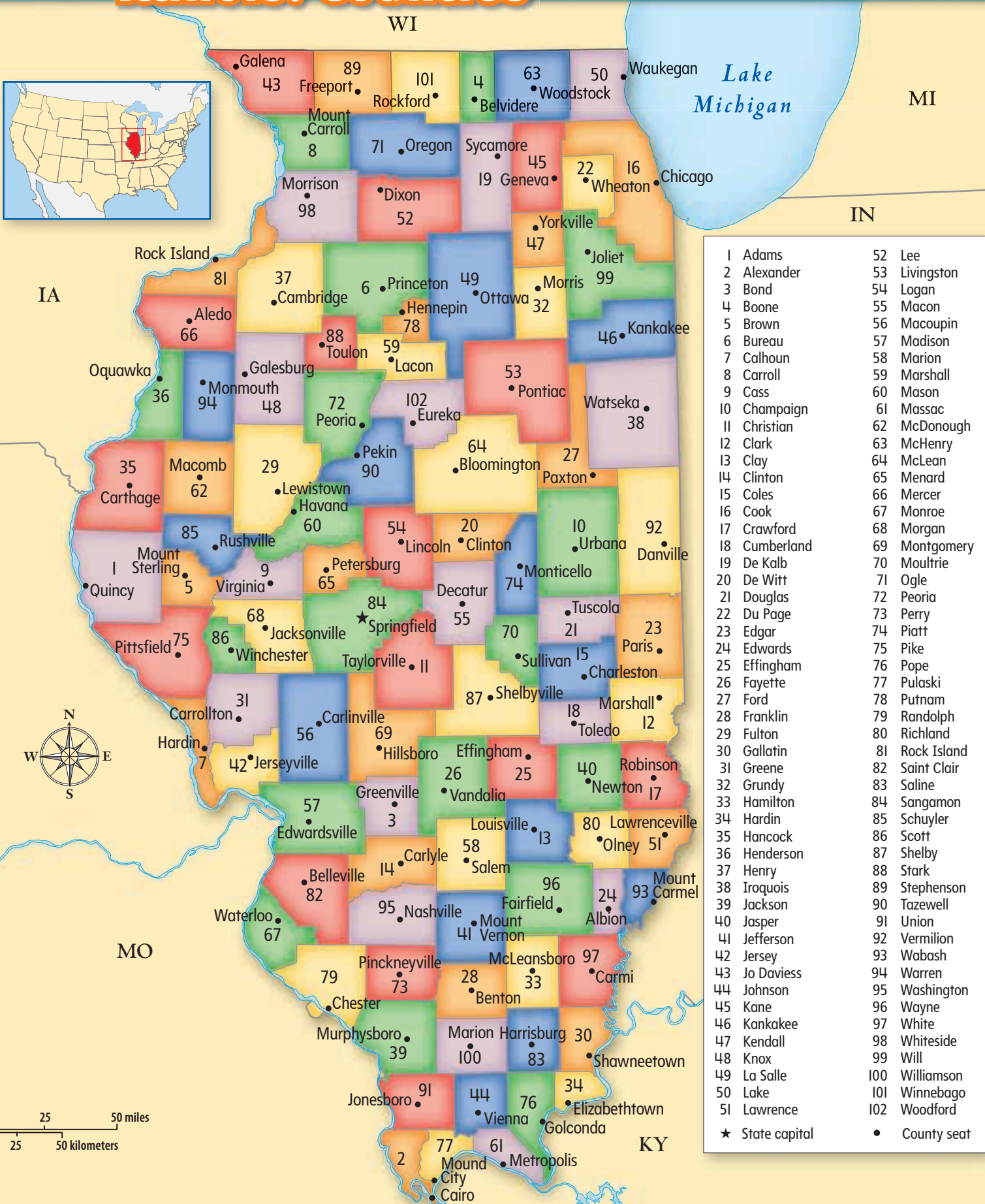
Illinois: Political/Physical



Charles Mound
1,235 ft. (376 m)

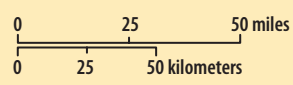
- National Forest
- State boundary
- State capital
- Highest point in Illinois

Illinois: Counties



1	Adams	52	Lee
2	Alexander	53	Livingston
3	Bond	54	Logan
4	Boone	55	Macon
5	Brown	56	Macoupin
6	Bureau	57	Madison
7	Calhoun	58	Marion
8	Carroll	59	Marshall
9	Cass	60	Mason
10	Champaign	61	Massac
11	Christian	62	McDonough
12	Clark	63	McHenry
13	Clay	64	McLean
14	Clinton	65	Menard
15	Coles	66	Mercer
16	Cook	67	Monroe
17	Crawford	68	Morgan
18	Cumberland	69	Montgomery
19	De Kalb	70	Moultrie
20	De Witt	71	Ogle
21	Douglas	72	Peoria
22	Du Page	73	Perry
23	Edgar	74	Piatt
24	Edwards	75	Pike
25	Effingham	76	Pope
26	Fayette	77	Pulaski
27	Ford	78	Putnam
28	Franklin	79	Randolph
29	Fulton	80	Richland
30	Gallatin	81	Rock Island
31	Greene	82	Saint Clair
32	Grundy	83	Saline
33	Hamilton	84	Sangamon
34	Hardin	85	Schuyler
35	Hancock	86	Scott
36	Henderson	87	Shelby
37	Henry	88	Stark
38	Iroquois	89	Stephenson
39	Jackson	90	Tazewell
40	Jasper	91	Union
41	Jefferson	92	Vermilion
42	Jersey	93	Wabash
43	Jo Daviess	94	Warren
44	Johnson	95	Washington
45	Kane	96	Wayne
46	Kankakee	97	White
47	Kendall	98	Whiteside
48	Knox	99	Will
49	La Salle	100	Williamson
50	Lake	101	Winnebago
51	Lawrence	102	Woodford

★ State capital • County seat



Glossary

The Glossary will help you to pronounce and understand the meanings of the vocabulary terms in this book. The page number at the end of the definition tells where the term first appears.

Pronunciation Key							
a	at	ī	ice	u	up	th	thin
ā	ape	î	pierce	ū	use	th	this
ä	far	o	hot	ü	rule	zh	measure
âr	care	ô	old	û	pull	ə	about·taken· pencil·lemon· circus
e	end	ô	fork	ûr	turn		
ē	me	oi	oil	hw	white		
i	it	ou	out	ng	song		

A

adapt (ə dapt') To change the way you live. (p. 19)

ancestor (an' ses tər) An early member of your family who came before you, such as a great-grandparent. (p. 133)

archaeologist (är'kē ol'ə jist) A person who studies objects dug from the ground to learn about the past. (p. 255)

architecture (är'ki tek' chər) The art or science of designing and making buildings. (p. 110)

artifact (är' ti fakt) Something that was made or used by people in the past. (p. 53)

artisan (är'te zən) A person who is skilled in a craft. (p. 267)

assembly line (ə sem' blē līn) A line of workers performing a certain task. (p. 91)

B

bar graph (bär graf) A graph that uses bars to show information. (p. 84)

barter (bär' tər) To trade things without using money. (p. 53)

bill (bil) A written idea for a law. (p. 231)

Bill of Rights (bil uv rīts) The first ten changes to the Constitution that protect the rights of citizens. (p. 223)

border (bôr'dər) A line where one country or other area ends and another begins. (p. 247)

budget (buj'it) A plan for using money. (p. 157)

C

camp (kamp) A place where people live temporarily. (p. 256)

capital (kap'i təl) A city where a country or a state has its government. (p. 6)

capital resource (kap' i təl rē' sōrs) The tools, machines, and factories people use to produce goods. (p. 165)

cartographer (kär tog' ə fər) A person who makes maps. (p. 259)

capitol (kap' i təl) The building in which the state or national government meets. (p. 207)

cardinal directions (kär' də nal di rek' shəns) The directions north, east, south, and west. (p. 10)

century (sen' chə rē) One hundred years. (p. 68)

citizen (sit' ə zən) A person who is a member of a community, state, or country. (p. 197)

climate (klī' mit) The average weather conditions of a place or region throughout the year. (p. 248)

colony (kol' ə nē) A place that is ruled by another country. (p. 61)

common good (kom' ən gūd) What is best for the most people. (p. 222)

community (kə mū' ni tē) A place where people live, work, and play. (p. 5)

commute (kə mūt') To travel a distance to and from work. (p. 16)

constitution (kän sti tü' shən) A written plan of government. (p. 66)

consumer (kən sü' mər) A person who buys a good or uses a service. (p. 150)

cooperate (kō ääp' rāt) To work together. (p. 186)

council (koun' səl) The branch of local government that makes laws. (p. 216)

craft (kraft) A trade or work that needs special skill. (p. 265)

culture (kul' chər) A way of life shared by a group of people. (p. 53)

custom (kus' təm) A way of doing something that is shared by many people. (p. 103)

D

dam (dam) A wall built across a stream or river that holds back and controls the water. (p. 37)

decade (dek' ad) Ten years. (p. 68)

degree (di grē') A unit of measuring distance on Earth's surface. (p. 138)

demand (di mand') The number of people who want certain goods or services. (p. 168)

discrimination (di skrim' ə nā' shən) An unfair difference in the way people are treated. (p. 83)

diverse (di vûrs) Not all the same. (p. 109)

domestic trade (də mes' tik' trād) Trade that takes place within the borders of a country. (p. 184)

E

economy (i kon' ə mē) The way a place uses its money, goods, natural resources, and services. (p. 152)

ecosystem (ē' kō sis' təm) A community of living and nonliving things in a certain area. (p. 40)

elevator (el'ə vā tər) A machine that moves people and things up and down in a building. (p. 89)

employee (em plōi' ē) Someone who gets paid to work for a person or a business. (p. 149)

environment (en vī' rən mənt) The air, water, land, and other things that surround animals, people, and plants. (p. 32)

equator (i kwā'tər) An imaginary line around Earth halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. (p. 76)

ethnic group (eth' nik grüp) A group of people that shares the same language and culture. (p. 109)

executive branch (eg zek'ū tiv branch) The part of government that carries out laws. (p. 198)

expense (ek spen' s) Something people spend money on to buy or to do. (p. 157)

explorer (ek splôr' ər) A person who goes to a new place to find out about it. (p. 71)

export (ek' spôrt) To send goods out of a country to be sold. (p. 179)

F

factory (fak'tərē) A place where things are manufactured. (p. 173)

festival (fes'təvəl) A celebration. (p. 7)

flow chart (flō chärt) A chart that shows the different steps necessary to complete a process. (p. 204)

founder (foun' dər) A person who starts something, such as a business or a town. (p. 125)

frontier (frun tîr) The far edge of a country where new people are just beginning to settle. (p. 71)

G

General Assembly (jen'ər əl ə sem'ble) Illinois's legislative branch that makes laws for the state. (p. 280)

Pronunciation Key							
a	at	ī	ice	u	up	th	thin
ā	ape	î	pierce	ū	use	th	this
ä	far	o	hot	ü	rule	zh	measure
âr	care	ō	old	ù	pull	ə	about·taken·
e	end	ô	fork	ûr	turn		pencil·lemon·
ē	me	oi	oil	hw	white		circus
i	it	ou	out	ng	song		

generation (jen'ə rā shən) A group of people born and living around the same time. (p. 103)

geography (jē og'rā fē) The study of Earth and the way people and animals live on it. (p. 5)

governor (guv'ər nər) The person elected to be in charge of the state government. (p. 207)

graph (graf) A drawing that shows information, such as the relationship between two things. (p. 84)

grid (grid) Lines that cross each other on a map. (p. 138)

H

hemisphere (hem' ə sfīr) One half of Earth or another sphere. (p. 76)

heritage (her'i tij) Something handed down from the past. (p. 103)

hero (hīr ō) Someone you respect because of his or her achievements or personal qualities. (p. 117)

holiday (hol' i dā) A day on which people or events are honored and celebrated. (p. 130)

human resource (hyü mən rē sōrs) A person who works for a business. (p. 165)

I

immigrant (im'i grənt) A person who comes from one country to live in another. (p. 80)

import (im' pôrt) To bring in goods made or grown in another country. (p. 178)

income (in' kum) Money someone receives for working. (p. 157)

industry (in' də strē) A special type of business that makes things or provides a service. (p. 79)

interdependent (in'tər di pen'dənt) Dependent on each other or one another. (p. 273)

intermediate directions (in tər mēd'dē it di rek'shən) A direction halfway between two cardinal directions. (p. 10)

international trade (in tər nash'ə nəl trād) Trade between different countries. (p. 182)

interstate highway (in' tər stāt hī'wā) A road that connects two or more states. (p. 212)

J

judicial branch (jü dish' əl branch) The part of government that decides if laws are fair and follow the Constitution. (p. 199)

jury (jür'ē) A group of citizens chosen to hear the facts in a case that has been brought before a court of law, and to make a decision based on the facts and the law. (p. 222)

L

landform (land' fôrm) The shapes of Earth's surface. (p. 19)

landform map (land'fôrm' map) A map that uses different colors to where different kinds of landforms are found. (p. 252)

latitude (lat' i tüd) A measure of distance north or south of the equator. (p. 138)

legislative branch (lej'is lâ tiv branch) The part of government that writes and passes laws. (p. 199)

levee (le' vë) A long wall made of dirt or concrete built next to a river or a lake to prevent flooding. (p. 39)

line graph (lin graf) A graph that shows information that changes over time. (p. 170)

local government (lô'kæl guv'ærn mænt) A group of people who run a town or city. (p. 215)

longitude (lon' ji tüd) A measure of distance east or west of the prime meridian. (p. 138)

M

manufacture (man yə fak' chər) To make a product using machines, often in large amounts. (p. 91)

map scale (map skāl) The measurement a map uses to show the real distance between places on Earth. (p. 26)

mayor (mā'ər) The head of a local government. (p. 215)

migration (mī' grā shən) Movement from one part of the country to another. (p. 82)

mine (mīn) A place where minerals are dug from the ground. (p. 275)

mineral (min'ər əl) A natural resource that is not a plant or an animal. (p. 29)

mural (myūr'əl) A picture painted on a wall. (p. 270)

N

natural resource (nach'ər əl rē' sôrs) A material found in nature that people use. (p. 23)

nonprofit (non prof'it) Something that does not make money. (p. 230)

nonrenewable resource (non ri nü' ə bəl rē'sôrs) A natural resource that cannot be replaced. (p. 30)

Pronunciation Key

a	at	ī	ice	u	up	th	thin
ā	ape	î	pierce	ū	use	th	this
ä	far	o	hot	ü	rule	zh	measure
âr	care	ô	old	û	pull	ə	about·taken·
e	end	ô	fork	ûr	turn		pencil·lemon·
ē	me	oi	oil	hw	white		circus
i	it	ou	out	ng	song		

O

opportunity cost (op ôr tûn'i tē kôst) The value of the next best choice when you choose one thing instead of another. (p. 161)

organization (ôr'gə nə zā'shən) A group of people with similar interests. (p. 276)

P

Patriot (pā'trē ət) A colonist who supported independence. (p. 65)

pioneer (pī' nîr') The first of a group of people to settle in an area. (p. 71)

plain (plān) An area of flat or almost flat land. (p. 20)

plateau (pla tō') An area of flat land higher than the land around it. (p. 21)

prairie (prâr'ē) Flat or rolling land covered with grass. (p. 246)

primary source (prī' mer ē sôrs) A firsthand account of events. (pp. 74, 105, 158, 202)

prime meridian (prīm mə rid' ē ən) An imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich, England. (p. 76)

producer (prə dü' sər) Someone who makes, grows, or supplies goods or services. (p. 150)

profit (prof'it) The money a business makes after paying for tools, employees, and other costs. (p. 151)

public goods (pub'lik gūdz) Services the government provides. (p. 282)

R

recycle (rē sî' kəl) To reuse a product and turn it into something that can be used again. (p. 34)

region (rē jen) An area with common features that set it apart from other areas. (p. 20)

reservoir (rez'ər vwär) A place to store water. (p. 37)

revolution (rev'ə lü' shən) A fight that often leads to the end of one government and the beginning of a new one. (p. 65)

road map (rōd map) A map that shows roads. (p. 212)

rural (rür'əl) Of or about an area that is far from a city and has farms or open country. (p. 15)

S

savings account (sā vingz ə kaunt') Money a person keeps in a bank that pays interest. (p. 162)

scarcity (skâr' si tē) A shortage of goods and services that are available. (p. 168)

settlement (set' əl mənt) A place where people live. (p. 259)

settler (set' lər) A person who moves to find land. (p. 56)

skyscraper (skî'skrā pər) A very tall building. (p. 89)

slavery (slā' vərē) Forcing people to work without pay and without freedom. (p. 59)

sovereign (sov'rən) Independent; not controlled by others. (p. 219)

specialize (spesh'ə līz) To make one thing very well. (p. 176)

sphere (sfīr) A round object like a ball. (p. 76)

state highway (stāt hī'wā) A road that begins and finishes inside a state. (p. 212)

suburb (sub'ûrb) A community near a large city. (p. 14)

supply (səplī') The amount of goods or services that are available. (p. 168)

T

tax (taks) Money paid to a government for services. (p. 62)

territory (ter'i tōr'ē) An area of land owned by a country. (p. 72)

time line (tīm līn) A list that tells the order of important events. (p. 68)

tourist (tūr'ist) A person who travels to a place for fun or to learn new things. (p. 272)

tradition (trədīsh' ən) A custom handed down from the past. (p. 133)

transcontinental (trans kōn tən'ən'təl) Crossing an entire continent. (p. 87)

transportation (trans por tā'shən) A way of getting from one place to another. (p. 16)

U

urban (ûr'bən) Relating to a city and its surrounding communities. (p. 13)

V

value (val' yū) An idea that people in a culture care about and think is important. (p. 117)

volunteer (vol ən tīr') A person who chooses to do something without getting paid. (p. 229)

Y

year (yîr) Any period of 12 months. (p. 68)

Pronunciation Key

a	at	ī	ice	u	up	th	thin
ā	ape	î	pierce	ū	use	th	this
ä	far	o	hot	ü	rule	zh	measure
âr	care	ô	old	û	pull	ə	about· taken·
e	end	ô	fork	ûr	turn		pencil· lemon·
ē	me	oi	oil	hw	white		circus
i	it	ou	out	ng	song		

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