

Unit 3

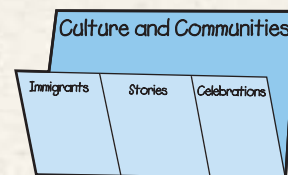
The Big Idea

How do people change communities?

FOLDABLES™
Study Organizer

Summarize

Make a three-tab map foldable to take notes as you read Unit 3. Write **Culture and Communities** at the top. Label the sections **Immigrants**, **Stories**, and **Celebrations**.



LOG ON

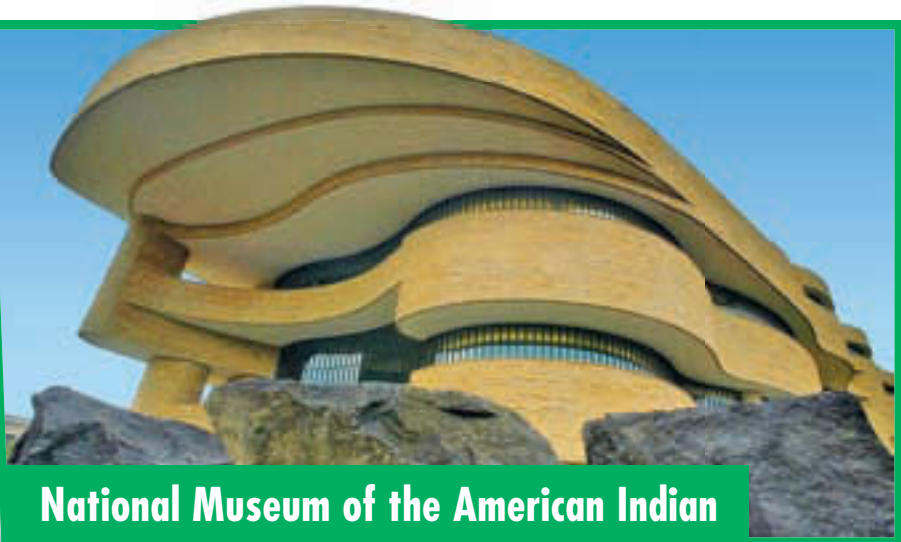
For more about Unit 3 go to www.macmillanmh.com

Many Cultures, One Country

PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS



W. Richard West, Jr.



National Museum of the American Indian



Opening ceremony

2004

Native Americans celebrate at the opening of the museum.

The **National Museum of the American Indian** in Washington, D.C., opened in 2004. The museum is run by **W. Richard West, Jr.**, a peace chief of the Southern Cheyenne.

Today you can visit the museum and learn about different Native American groups.



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit www.macmillanmh.com



Sweet Honey in the Rock



Flagler Street Gusman Center in Miami



The group in concert

2006

Sweet Honey in the Rock performs in Miami, Florida.

Sweet Honey in the Rock is a group of female African American singers. They sang at **Flagler Street Gusman Center in Miami**.

Today people can hear Sweet Honey in the Rock sing about freedom and equal rights.

A Land of Immigrants

Lesson 1

VOCABULARY

custom p. 103

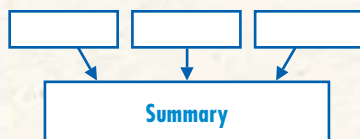
heritage p. 103

generation p. 103

READING SKILL

Summarize

Copy the chart. As you read, use it to summarize what happens when immigrants come to the United States.



Illinois Learning Standards

16.D.2a (US), 17.A.2b, 18.A.2, 18.B.2a, 18.C.2

Essential Question

What happens when immigrants come to the United States?



A Immigrants come to the United States from many countries.



B Immigrants bring their culture and heritage with them.



C Immigrants face many new challenges in their new home.



D The immigrants' customs become part of their new community's culture.

A COMING TO THE UNITED STATES

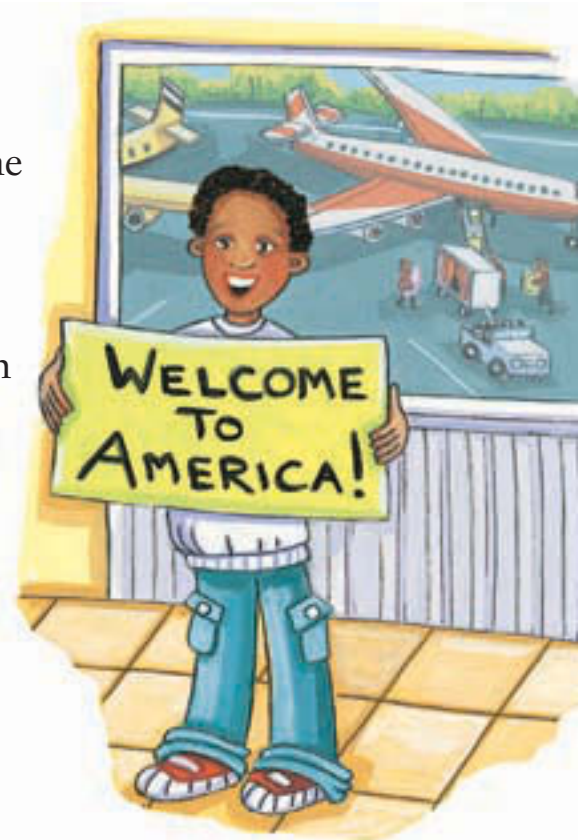
Maybe your family has stories about how they came to the United States. How was life here different from what they knew in their home country?

About 100 years ago, great numbers of immigrants came to the United States from Europe. Do you think that immigration was all in the past? Not at all! People still come here to make new homes every day. Today though, most immigrants come from Asia, Mexico, or Central America. Many also come from Africa and from islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Immigrants all have one thing in common. No matter where they come from or when they first arrive in the United States, they all move to this country to find a better life. Some come for jobs or so their children can go to good schools. Others come to find freedom. All of them help the United States grow.



▲ Central America lies between North and South America.



QUICK CHECK

Summarize Why do immigrants move to the United States?






B**GROWTH AND CHANGE**

As immigrants came to this country, the population of the United States grew. The Datagraphic below shows information about immigration and how it affected the population between 1950 and 2000.

DataGraphic**Immigration and Population**

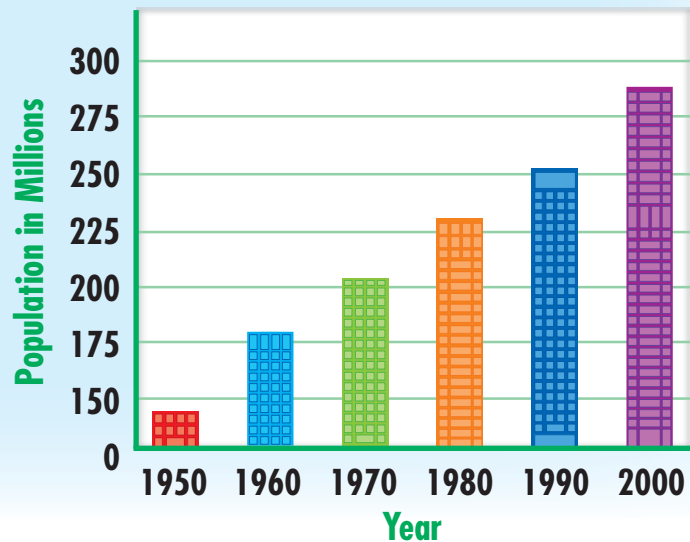
Study the pictograph and bar graph below. Answer the questions that follow.

Immigration to the United States, 1950–2000

Decade	Number of Immigrants
1950-1960	
1961-1970	
1971-1980	
1981-1990	
1991-2000	

 = 1 million immigrants

United States Population, 1950–2000

**Think About Immigration and Population**

1. In what year did the population of the United States first reach more than 200 million?
2. If the bar graph showed information for 2010, what do you think it would show?

Sharing Customs

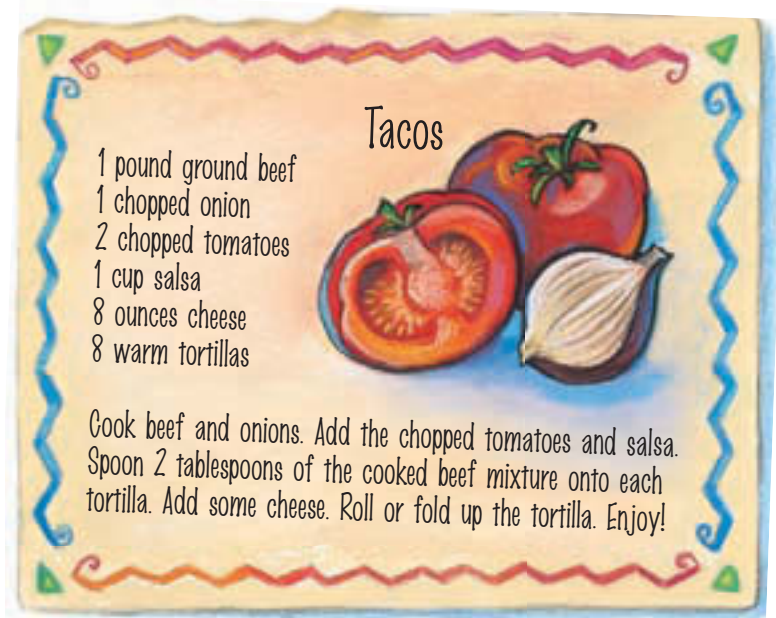
Immigrants do more than add to the country's population—they bring new **customs**. A custom is a way of doing something that is shared by many people. Do you like to snack on chips and salsa? Not long ago most Americans did not eat these items. Immigrants from Mexico, like Maria's family, brought these things with them from Mexico.

Maria's mother taught her how to make tacos because they are part of her family's **heritage**—something handed down from the past. The heritage that people share is passed from one **generation** to the next. A generation is a group of people born and living around the same time. Someday Maria will teach her children how to make tacos. Teaching something to the next generation is one way to keep a group's heritage alive.

When immigrants like Maria's family come to the United States, they share their customs with their new American friends. People come here from all over the world. They bring their customs and share them with the rest of us. This is how we all get to enjoy things like tacos that might not be part of our own family's heritage.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details How do Americans learn about the customs of other countries?

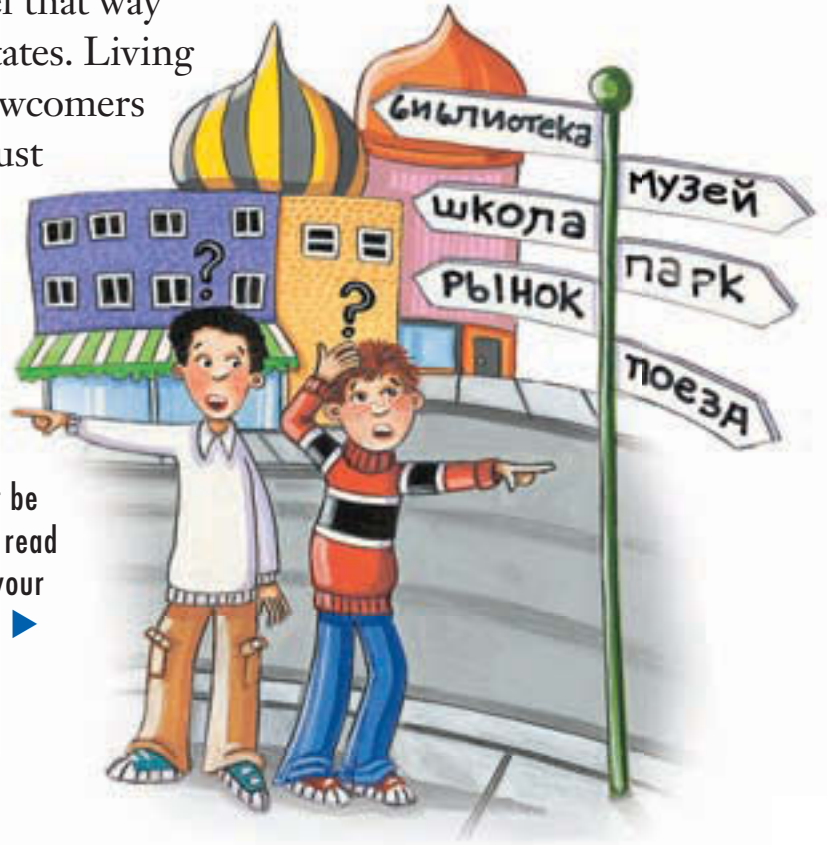


Maria helps her mother prepare tacos. ▼



© STARTING A NEW LIFE

Have you ever moved to a new place and had to start over to make friends? Was it difficult? Maybe you felt strange at first. Many immigrants feel that way when they first arrive in the United States. Living in a new place is a challenge! Many newcomers must learn to speak English. They must also learn their way around new neighborhoods, meet new people, and make new friends.



Think what it might be like if you couldn't read the street signs in your new neighborhood! ▶



◀ In Chau Lam's old school, all the students were Vietnamese.

Primary Sources

“I was a stranger in a strange land. I’d never seen blonds or redheads before, never seen blue eyes or green. They couldn’t understand me. I couldn’t understand them. Yet, I realized, this was my new life.”

Chau Lam (on the right, age 9)
Newspaper article
May 1, 2005



Write About It Write a paragraph describing how you felt on your first day of school. How is it similar to or different from how Chau Lam felt?

One Immigrant’s Story

Chau Lam was 8 years old when she came from Vietnam, a country in Asia, to live in the United States. A war had just ended in her country—Chau Lam and her family were escaping to find a better life. They took a dangerous trip by boat. After many weeks they made their way safely to New York City. You can read above what Chau Lam remembers feeling about her first day of school in the United States.

Chau Lam’s new classmates looked different from her classmates back in Vietnam. ▼

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details

What are some challenges immigrants may face after coming to the United States?



D**LEARNING NEW CUSTOMS**

Ada also came from another country to live in the United States. Ada was born in Nigeria, in West Africa. She had never seen a paved road, used an elevator, or eaten pizza! When she moved to Crownsville, Maryland, she experienced all of these strange new things.

When Ada came to Crownsville, she joined a community where other people from Nigeria were already living. This helped her feel at home as she got to know American culture. At the local market, she could buy Nigerian clothing and food. She also shared her customs with others in her community who were not familiar with Nigerian culture. People in Ada's community loved learning about her culture—and Ada enjoyed learning about other cultures, too.

◀ Kente is a colorful cloth from Africa.



These girls open a coconut at a Nigerian festival in Crownsville, Maryland.



Playing drums at the Nigerian festival



▲ These young people are dressed in Nigerian clothing.

A Mixed Culture

In the United States, we learn from immigrants from other countries. That is how culture in the United States developed. American culture is like a stew of many ingredients! Over time the customs of many different immigrant groups have been added to the culture we all share today.

QUICK CHECK

Summarize Why do immigrants sometimes live in communities with people from their home country?



Check Understanding



1. VOCABULARY Use the vocabulary words below to write a letter to an older relative.

custom **heritage** **generation**

2. READING SKILL Summarize

Use your chart from page 100 to summarize what happens when immigrants come to the United States.



Essential Question

3. Write About It Write a paragraph that tells how a community shares customs.

All About Culture

Lesson 2

VOCABULARY

ethnic group p. 109

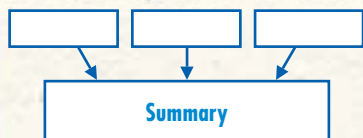
diverse p. 109

architecture p. 110

READING SKILL

Summarize

Copy the chart below. As you read, list things that make up a culture.



Illinois Learning Standards

18.A.2, 18.B.2a, 18.B.2b, 18.C.2

Girls dancing the hula in Hawaii

Essential Question

How have other cultures become part of American culture?



A New people bring their cultures when they immigrate.



B Artists may borrow some ideas from other cultures.



C Musicians make new types of music when cultures mix.



D Dances from many cultures are enjoyed in the United States.

A LAND OF MANY CULTURES

You wake up and pull on your favorite jeans. You pour a bowl of cereal while you listen to your favorite music. Clothes, food, and music are all part of your culture.

By 2003 there were more than 33 million people living in the United States who were not born here. These people came here from other countries. They are from many different **ethnic groups**. An ethnic group is a group of people who share the same language and culture. People in every ethnic group bring their customs with them when they immigrate. The things different ethnic groups brought have helped make the United States a very **diverse**, or varied, land.

Some customs are brought to the United States by immigrants. Other customs are created right here. Together these customs from near and far mix and make one big, rich culture that we all share. In fact, the United States has one of the most diverse cultures on Earth!

QUICK CHECK

Summarize Why is United States culture so diverse?

These instruments come from countries in Asia and Africa. ►



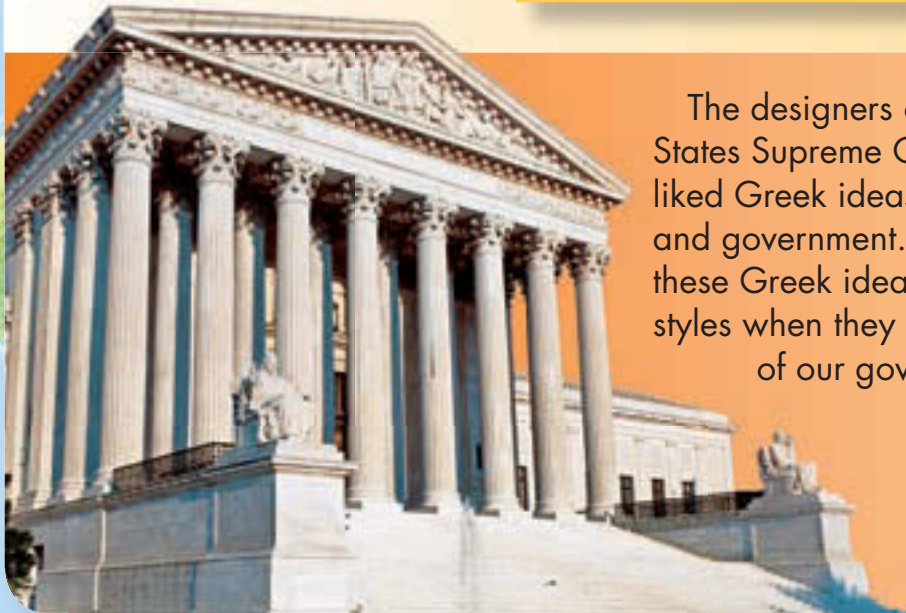
B

PAINTING AND ARCHITECTURE

Everywhere you look you can see how other cultures have added to American culture. This is especially true of things like painting and **architecture**. Architecture is the art of designing buildings. Artists often look to other cultures for ideas to use in their work. Here are two examples.

In the United States

African American artist Jacob Lawrence made a group of paintings about the Great Migration—the journey of African Americans who moved from the South to the North and Midwest in the early to mid-1900s. Where did Lawrence get his ideas?



The designers of the United States Supreme Court Building liked Greek ideas about freedom and government. They honored these Greek ideas by using Greek styles when they designed many of our government buildings.

The ideas that artists borrow become part of their art. If you go to a museum to look at Jacob Lawrence's paintings, or if you visit the United States Supreme Court Building, you will see different ideas that are now part of American culture.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details What kinds of ideas are borrowed from other places and cultures?

Around the World



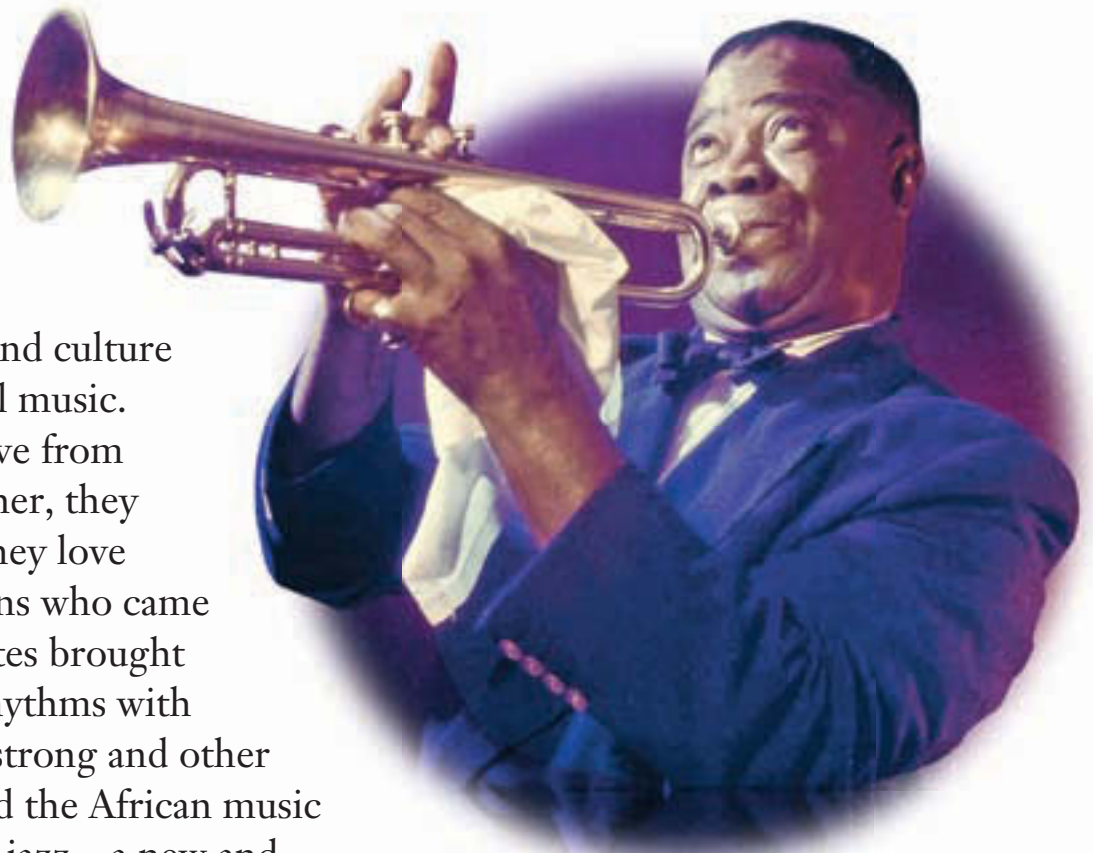
African art often uses flat shapes and bright colors, as in this painting. Lawrence borrowed these ideas and made them part of his work. This is one way African ideas became part of American culture.

The Parthenon was built in Greece thousands of years ago. Huge columns carved from stone hold up the roof. What ideas do you think the designers of the Supreme Court building borrowed from the Parthenon? How are the buildings similar?





MUSIC AND SPORTS



Every country and culture has its own special music. When people move from one place to another, they bring the music they love with them. Africans who came to the United States brought their songs and rhythms with them. Louis Armstrong and other musicians changed the African music and turned it into jazz—a new and exciting American music. Jazz, blues, and ragtime are all kinds of music that grew out of African music.

▲ Louis Armstrong became known as the “father of jazz.”

Sweet Honey in the Rock, or “Sweet Honey,” is a group of six African American women who sing African songs with African rhythms. They also sing American songs—spirituals and songs about freedom and equal rights.

EVENT

The **Harlem Renaissance** was a time of great creativity that took place in the 1920s in Harlem in New York City. African American writers, artists, and musicians used their work to share African American culture.



Harlem in the 1920s



North America's First Sport

Sports are an important part of a group's culture. Lacrosse was probably North America's first sport. Native Americans created it hundreds of years ago. They used the game to help settle arguments. In 1636 French settlers in Canada saw the game. Soon they began playing lacrosse, too. In the 1800s new rules were added to the game, and lacrosse became more popular.

Lacrosse has changed a lot since the Native Americans played! It is now a combination of basketball, soccer, and hockey. Each player carries a crosse—a stick with a net on the end. The crosse is used to throw, catch, or scoop a ball off a grass field and into the goal.

QUICK CHECK

Summarize How did jazz and lacrosse become part of American culture?

▲ Native American lacrosse teams often had hundreds of players on a side.



Today more than 100,000 high school students play lacrosse.

D DANCE

Dance is an important part of culture. Music and dance go together! In Mexico many villages have their own special dances. Mexicans brought these dances with them to the United States and passed them on to their children as part of their heritage.

Many dances are part of holiday celebrations. Chinese boys often learn the dragon dance or the fan dance to celebrate New Year.



▲ Chinese boys dance to celebrate the Chinese New Year.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea How are dances part of a culture?



▲ Dancers celebrating Cinco de Mayo.

Check Understanding

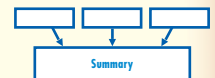


1. **VOCABULARY** Write one sentence for each vocabulary term below.

ethnic group **diverse** **architecture**

2. **READING SKILL**

Summarize Use your chart from page 108 to write a paragraph that summarizes the things that are part of culture.



Essential Question

3. **Write About It** Write a paragraph that tells how people in a community learn about different cultures.

Citizenship

Points of View

Should old buildings be torn down?

What should we do with old buildings? Do we need them? Read three points of view on whether old buildings should be saved.



"It's not good to tear down old buildings. We have a building nearby that was President Theodore Roosevelt's house. We saw what it was like to live back then. We wouldn't have been able to do that if the building was gone."

Halle
Commack, New York
From an interview, 2006



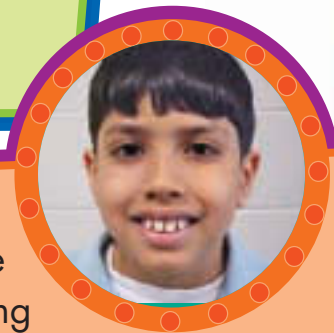
"Some old buildings should be torn down. There is an old rundown building in our city. It doesn't look nice. It would cost too much money to fix it up. Maybe a park could go in its place."

Jordan
Detroit, Michigan
From an interview, 2006



"Historical old buildings should be saved. If the building cannot be saved just as it is, some special parts of the building should be saved so that it can go somewhere like a museum. Buildings people think of as American, like the White House, should definitely be saved."

Jose
Cleveland, Ohio
From an interview, 2006



Write About It Write a paragraph about a building in your community that you think should be saved.

Sharing Culture Through Stories

Lesson 3

VOCABULARY

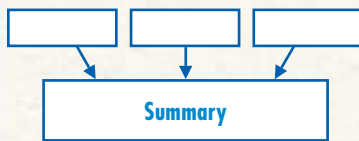
hero p. 117

value p. 117

READING SKILL

Summarize

Copy the chart below.
As you read, list information about stories from different cultures.
Then write a summary statement.



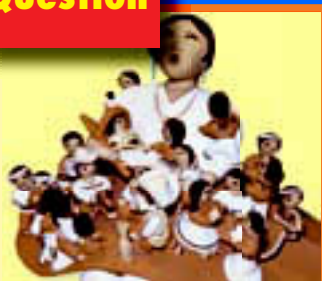
Illinois Learning Standards

17.A.2a, 18.A.2



Essential Question

Why are stories important to a culture?



A Stories are a way of sharing the important ideas of a culture.



B Myths and fables help explain important beliefs.



C Legends help tell us what is important to a culture.



D Some stories teach us about some qualities of our leaders.

A TELLING STORIES

Where did mountains come from? Why is the grass green? People in the past weren't sure how to answer these questions. So they told stories to explain the answers.

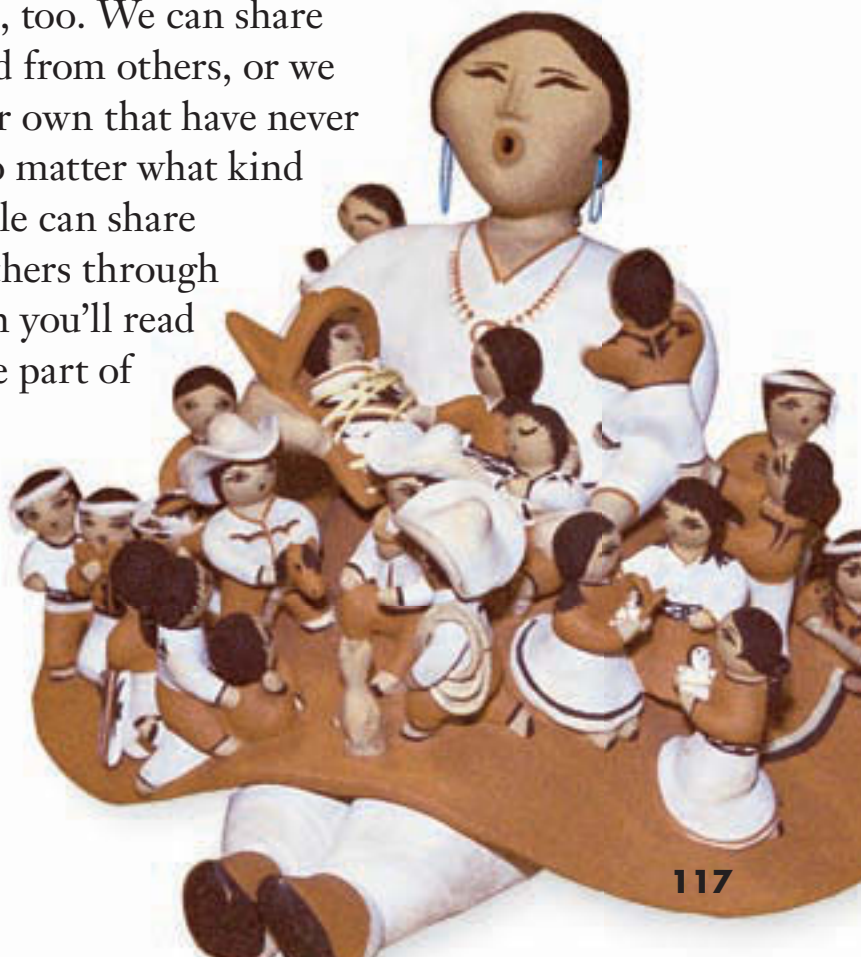
Some stories from the past are about **heroes**. A hero is someone you admire because of his or her achievements or personal qualities. These stories have been passed down over many generations. There are different kinds of stories, but they all teach us about the beliefs and **values** of a culture. A value is an idea—like honesty or courage—that people in a culture care about and think important. By listening to these stories we can learn about our own culture and other cultures as well.

We can tell stories, too. We can share stories we have heard from others, or we can tell stories of our own that have never been told before. No matter what kind of story is told, people can share their culture with others through stories. In this lesson you'll read about stories that are part of different cultures.

This Native American doll shows a storyteller surrounded by children. ▼

QUICK CHECK

Summarize What can we learn by listening to stories?



B**MYTHS AND FABLES**

People from many cultures all over the world tell stories called myths. A myth can tell about or explain a belief shared by a group of people. Some myths are about heroes or gods and goddesses. Many myths explain how something came to be in nature or how a custom got started. A lot of myths use animals to explain things.

The Hopi—a Native American group that live in the southwestern United States—have a myth to explain where stars came from. In “How Coyote Placed the Stars,” animals help make the world and put the rivers, mountains, and forests in their places. Read the story below to see what happened next.

“How Coyote Placed the Stars”

Long ago the animals helped make the world. The birds wanted to decorate the desert, so they gathered hundreds of small shiny rocks into a large pile. When they went home to sleep, Coyote crept from his hiding place to investigate. When he found the rocks were not good to eat, he took them one by one and threw them up into the sky. They still shine there today.



Stories With a Lesson

People everywhere have told stories for thousands of years. Over time, different stories from cultures around the world have become part of our American culture, too.

One type of story is called a fable. A fable is a short story that teaches a moral or lesson. In fables the characters are usually animals that talk and act just like people.

Aesop's Fables

A man named Aesop lived in Greece long ago. He was enslaved, but he was so good at telling stories that he earned his freedom by telling a story. Eventually he became famous for his fables.

One of Aesop's best known fables is "The Fox and the Grapes." Read this fable on the right of the page. Do you know anyone who acts like this fox? Like all fables, this one teaches us a lesson.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details What do you think the story on this page is trying to teach?

"The Fox and the Grapes"

A hungry Fox saw a bunch of fat, juicy grapes hanging from a tall vine. She jumped and jumped but could not reach them. She tried all her tricks but it was no use. Tired and still hungry, she finally gave up. As the Fox trotted away she sniffed, "Who cares? Those grapes were sour anyway!"





AN AMERICAN TALE

Not all stories told in our country come from somewhere else. The Paul Bunyan stories are American—they weren't borrowed or passed down from another culture the way Aesop's fables were. Like myths and fables, they can tell us something about the values of a culture.

Stories about Paul Bunyan were first told around campfires by real-life lumberjacks. They were told to entertain. The stories are actually a special kind of story called a tall tale. In a tall tale, many details are exaggerated, or “larger than life.”

Paul's Adventures

Paul Bunyan was a make-believe person who was more than 50 feet tall! He became famous for his size, strength, and skill at clearing forests. Some stories include Bunyan's best friend, Babe, a blue ox that was as big as a mountain. The people who told these stories exaggerated the skills important to lumberjacks.

According to one story, Bunyan traveled across the country, clearing forests so pioneers could plant crops and build villages, houses, bridges, barns, and ships. One day he dragged his ax behind him and left a big ditch in his tracks. That was how the Grand Canyon was made!

PLACES

These statues of Paul Bunyan and Babe stand in **Bemidji, Minnesota**. According to one story, Minnesota's 10,000 lakes—including Lake Bemidji—were made from Paul and Babe's footsteps.



Bemidji, Minnesota



Once Bunyan started a logging camp. He hired 1,000 men who were each more than 10 feet tall. Bunyan needed to make sure all these men had enough to eat and drink. Read below to find out what Paul did.

A selection from

“Paul Bunyan, the Mightiest Logger of Them All”

Then he built a gigantic logging camp with bunkhouses a mile long and bunks ten beds high. The camp’s . . . table was so long that it took a week to pass the salt and pepper from one end to the other. Paul dug a few ponds to provide drinking water for everyone. Today we call those ponds the Great Lakes.



QUICK CHECK

Summarize Why do you think the lumberjacks told the Paul Bunyan stories?



D LEARNING FROM A LEGEND

A legend is a story based on something that really happened, or on the life of a real person. The story has been added to over time, though, so it is not entirely true. Some legends are about heroes. Since heroes are people we admire, sharing stories about heroes is a way we teach others to be like our heroes.

An American Hero

Many Americans believe George Washington is a hero because he was such a great leader. On the next page you can read part of an American legend about George Washington.

From

“The Life of Washington” by Mason L. Weems

“George,” said his father, “do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry-tree yonder in the garden?” . . . [George] bravely cried out, “I can’t tell a lie, Pa; you know I can’t tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet. . . .” “Run to my arms, you dearest boy,” cried his father. . . . “Such an act of heroism [telling the truth] in my son, is [of] more worth than a thousand trees. . . .”



This story never really happened. Then why was it written? Because it helps us understand something about Washington—that he was an honest person. Honesty is an important quality for leaders to have. Stories like this are supposed to help us learn about heroes and leaders and want to be like them.

QUICK CHECK

Summarize What does the legend about George Washington teach us?

Check Understanding



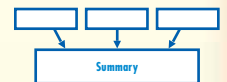
1. VOCABULARY Use the words below to write a description of a hero.

hero

value

2. READING SKILL

Summarize Use your chart from page 116 to summarize what stories can teach us.



Essential Question

3. Write About It Write a paragraph to explain why people tell stories about heroes.

Local Celebrations

Lesson 4

VOCABULARY

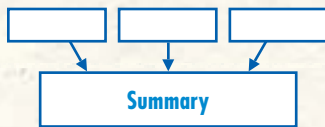
founder p. 125

holiday p. 130

READING SKILL

Summarize

Copy the chart below.
Use it to summarize what communities celebrate.



Illinois Learning Standards

14.F.2, 17.A.2a, 17.A.2b, 18.A.2, 18.B.2a, 18.B.2b

Children dress like Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher for National Tom Sawyer Days.



Essential Question

What are some reasons communities celebrate?



A Communities celebrate both important and fun parts of their culture.



B Some places celebrate with county fairs to honor what people can do.



C Communities all over the world celebrate their nation's independence.



D Some Native Americans hold powwows to honor their heritage.

A**CELEBRATING COMMUNITIES**

Welcome to Hannibal, Missouri. Today is the day of the frog jumping contest at National Tom Sawyer Days. We set our frogs down at the starting line. They're off!

People in Hannibal, Missouri, celebrate National Tom Sawyer Days to honor the writer Mark Twain. Tom Sawyer was a character in one of Twain's books. People in Hannibal are proud of Mark Twain.

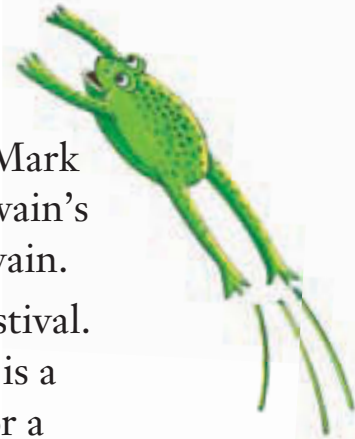
Barbourville, Kentucky, has a Daniel Boone Festival. Daniel Boone was the town's **founder**. A founder is a person who starts something, such as a business or a town. At the festival people enjoy events like a carnival, an art show, and a parade. Some even dress up like Daniel Boone!

Celebrating Food

Communities celebrate for many reasons. In some places food is the reason! People in Barnesville, Minnesota, celebrate a Potato Days festival every year. The potato is important to their community's culture. They have a parade, races, and even a "dress-the-potato" contest!

QUICK CHECK

Summarize Why do communities celebrate certain people?



▼ Will this frog win the frog jumping contest?



B

MANY REASONS TO CELEBRATE



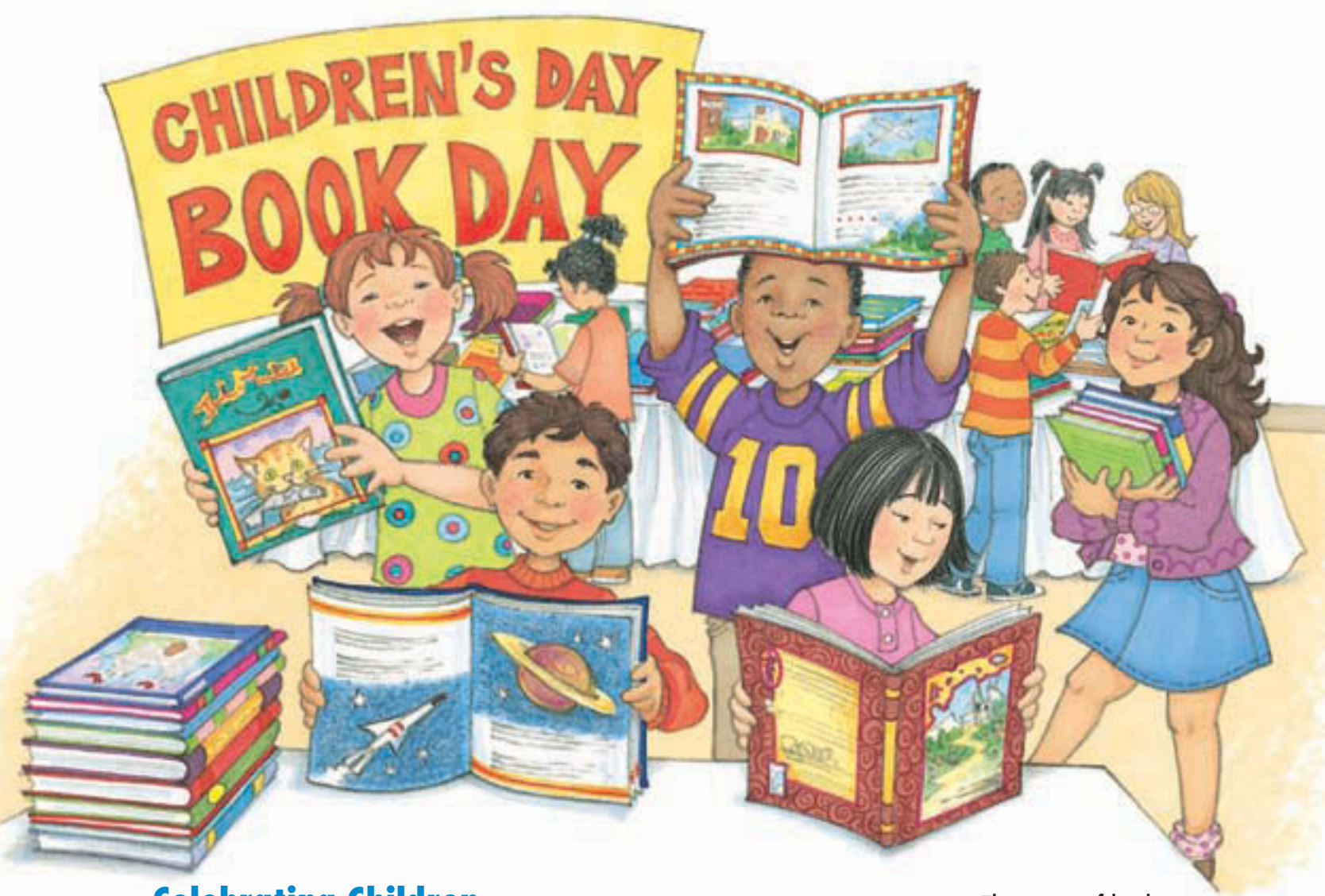
Almost every community celebrates something. Across the country, people celebrate things we all have in common. For example, people in many towns plant and care for trees on Arbor Day. Many communities celebrate a Founder's Day, too.

Some communities celebrate by holding a county fair every year. In Goshen, Indiana, people enjoy the Elkhart County 4-H Fair. What is 4-H? It is an organization for young people between the ages of 5 and 19. Young people learn lots of skills in 4-H. They learn to raise animals and care for plants, and how to help their community. County fairs are often held by 4-H groups to celebrate young people and their accomplishments.

- ▲ At county fairs children often show off the animals they have raised. Some will win a blue ribbon!



Some communities celebrate their pets with a parade.



Celebrating Children

More and more communities are celebrating El Día de los Niños, El Día de los Libros. That is Spanish for Children's Day, Book Day. The first celebrations took place at libraries in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Now Children's Day is celebrated all over the country. If you like to read, this is the celebration for you. On this day children enjoy a parade, free books, gifts, music, and games.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details What are some ways communities celebrate young people?

- ▲ The power of books is celebrated on Children's Day, Book Day.

PEOPLE

Pat Mora writes children's books. In 1996 Mora learned that in Mexico, April 30 is Children's Day, or Día de Los Niños. Mora decided to start Children's Day, Book Day in the United States as a way to share books.



Pat Mora



AMERICANS CELEBRATE FREEDOM

It's hard to believe there was ever a time when Americans weren't free. Americans celebrate the idea of freedom because it is so important to us. On Veteran's Day we celebrate all those who have served in the armed forces. Memorial Day is a time for us to remember those who died fighting for our country.

Some towns hold parades on the Fourth of July. ▼



Independence Day

Americans celebrate our independence from Great Britain on the Fourth of July, also known as Independence Day. We call it America's birthday. Many Americans celebrate with parades, fireworks, picnics, and concerts.

Communities celebrate the Fourth in different ways. Seward, Alaska, has a foot race. Lititz, Pennsylvania, has a Festival of Candles. How does your community celebrate Independence Day?

The United States is not the only country to celebrate independence. Read the next page to see how people in India celebrate their Independence Day.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details How do Americans celebrate the idea of freedom?

Global Connections

Independence in India

India is a large country in Asia. India celebrates its independence on August 15. Like people in the United States, people in India celebrate freedom from British rule. On Independence Day the Indian flag is raised in cities and towns all over India. The flag flies over government buildings in New Delhi, India's capital city. Students in schools raise the flag in special ceremonies.

Another popular activity on Independence Day in India is kite flying. Indian children fly kites of all shapes, colors, and sizes to celebrate their country's independence.



Young people love to wear the colors of India to celebrate Independence Day.



Write About It Suppose you were planning an Independence Day celebration. Write a paragraph describing the activities you would include in your celebration.

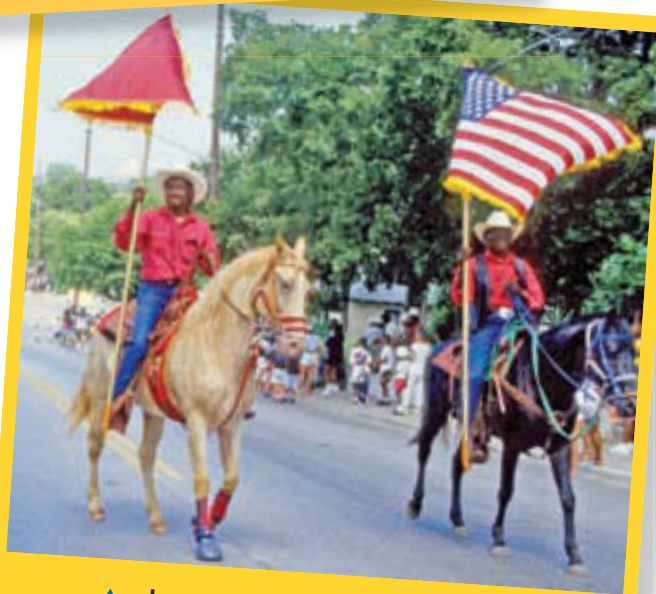
D**CELEBRATING HERITAGE**

A **holiday** is a day on which we honor important heroes and special events by celebrating. These heroes and events are part of our heritage. Americans celebrate many different holidays.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Day is a holiday for all Americans. King was a hero who fought for equal rights. Other holidays celebrate events from our country's history. People in some states celebrate Juneteenth—June 19, 1865, the day slavery ended in Texas. Some African Americans think of Juneteenth as their independence day. Thanksgiving Day started with the Pilgrims in Plymouth, Massachusetts. We celebrate it today as a day to give thanks.



▲ Members of a girl's dance team celebrate Juneteenth in Austin, Texas.



▲ Juneteenth became an official state holiday in Texas in 1980.



▲ Community marching bands are a highlight of the parade.



Children dance at powwows.

Sharing Heritage

People from many ethnic groups have special days. Mexicans celebrate Cinco de Mayo—the fifth of May. On this day in 1862 the Mexican army won an important battle against the French.

Some Native Americans honor their culture by holding powwows. A powwow is a gathering with dancing and music. The dancers sometimes compete against each other. The National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C., sponsors a powwow in August each year.

QUICK CHECK

Sequence What events in history were later honored by holidays?

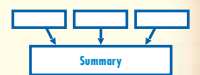
Check Understanding



1. VOCABULARY Write one sentence for each vocabulary word below.

founder **holiday**

2. READING SKILL Summarize



Use your chart from page 124 to write a paragraph that summarizes the reasons communities celebrate.

Essential Question

3. Write About It Choose a day your community celebrates. Write a description of how your community celebrates this day.

Cultures Around the World

Lesson 5

VOCABULARY

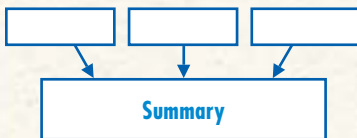
tradition p.133

ancestor p.133

READING SKILL

Summarize

Copy the chart below.
As you read, use it to summarize ways cultures celebrate.



Illinois Learning Standards

17.A.2b, 18.A.2, 18.B.2a, 18.B.2b

Dancers in Ghana celebrate the yam festival.

Essential Question

What are some ways cultures around the world celebrate?



A Food is an important part of many cultural celebrations.



B Some cultural celebrations include special dances.



C Some cultures use puppets at festivals to tell stories.

A FESTIVALS AND FOOD

The Chinese Moon Festival celebrates the full moon at harvest time. People in China eat mooncakes during this festival. What do you think mooncakes look like?

Like mooncakes, some foods are a special part of celebrations. Is there a food your family always has for a holiday? Then it is a **tradition**. A tradition is a way of doing something that is passed along by family members over many years. Cultural traditions include foods, music, dances, and other arts.

Celebrating With Food

In the last lesson, you read about a potato festival in our country. Ghana is a country in West Africa that has a celebration called the yam festival. Yams are a very important crop in Ghana. During the festival people sing and dance to celebrate.

In Mexico people celebrate the Day of the Dead, or El Día de los Muertos. On this day Mexicans remember their **ancestors**. Ancestors are early members of your family who have died, such as great-grandparents. The meal at this celebration often includes pan de muerto, or bread of the dead.

▼ Bread made for a Day of the Dead celebration



QUICK CHECK

Summarize Tell some ways food is part of cultural celebrations.



Dancers doing a reel

B DANCING AT CELEBRATIONS

Jump up high and kick your legs out to the sides. Be sure to keep your back straight and to point your toes. These are steps in a highland dance from Scotland called the reel. Most highland dances are hard to do—they take a lot of strength and have very difficult movements.

Highland Games

Some communities in Scotland hold celebrations called highland games. These celebrations started in a mountainous area of northern Scotland called the Highlands. Highland games include competitions in dancing. Dancing is part of Scottish culture.

The Scottish tradition of highland dancing has become part of American culture as well. Groups like the Celtic Society of Southern Maryland and the Caledonian Club of San Francisco, California, hold contests in highland dancing.



▲ Girls doing the Sword Dance

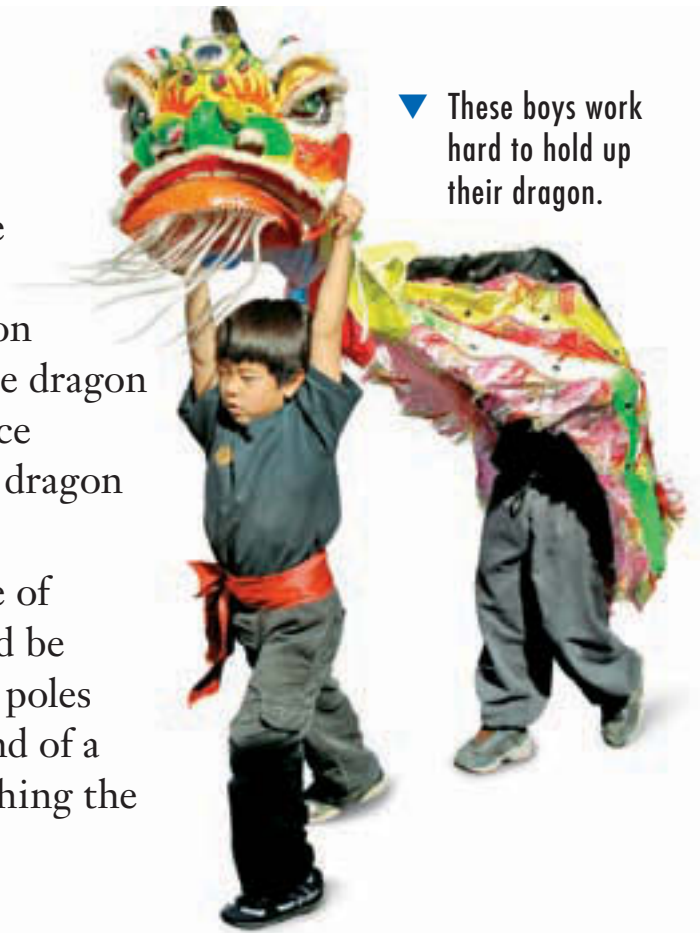


A Chinese Dance

You can hear the drums. A large dragon winds its way down the street. It looks like the dragon is dancing! You must be at a Chinese New Year parade. Why is a dragon dance part of the celebration? In China the dragon is a symbol of luck and success. People once performed the dragon dance to please the dragon and to ask it for rain during dry times.

A team of dancers carries a dragon made of bamboo, silk, and paper. The dragon could be as much as 100 feet long! The dancers use poles to lift the dragon up and down to the sound of a thumping drum. Today people enjoy watching the dancers perform this tradition at many Chinese celebrations.

▼ These boys work hard to hold up their dragon.



QUICK CHECK

Compare and Contrast How are the reel and the dragon dance alike?

The dragon dance is a traditional Chinese dance. ▼





PUPPETS AROUND THE WORLD

Have you ever made a puppet or put on a puppet show? Many festivals around the world have puppet shows especially for children. Puppets can be part of a country's culture.

Types of Puppets

If you have ever seen your shadow, you have an idea how puppet shows in Indonesia work. Indonesia is a country in Asia. Shadow puppets are popular there. The puppets are made of buffalo or goatskin that is cut into large figures. They are held in front of a light. The audience watches the puppets' shadows on a screen. The puppets tell a traditional story about good and evil.

In England children enjoy Punch and Judy shows. These puppets fit over the hand.

Children watch a puppet show in England. ▼



"Punch" is a hand puppet.

◀ Indonesian shadow puppets





▲ Marionettes in a museum in Italy

Marionettes are puppets that are moved by pulling strings. The name marionette comes from France, but these puppets are used in Italy, too, another country in Europe. In the photo above, even the musicians are puppets! Traditional Italian puppet shows sometimes tell a story about knights in history. Which type of puppet show would you enjoy watching the most?

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details What are some different kinds of puppets?

Check Understanding

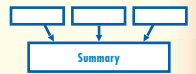


1. **VOCABULARY** Write one sentence for each of the vocabulary words below.

tradition

ancestor

2. **READING SKILL Summarize**



Use your chart from page 132 to write a paragraph about ways cultures celebrate.

Essential Question

3. **Write About It** Write a letter to a friend about a cultural celebration you have enjoyed.

Map and Globe Skills

Understand Latitude and Longitude

VOCABULARY

grid

latitude

longitude

degree

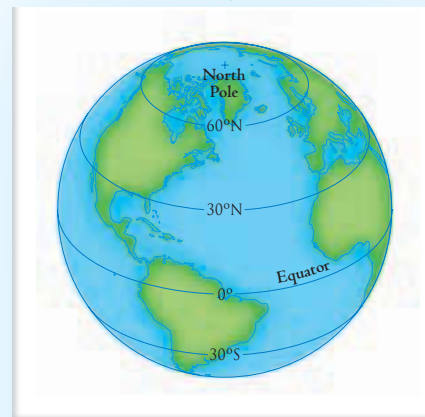
Every place on Earth has an address, which tells its exact location. To describe the location of a place, geographers use maps with **grids**. Grids are lines that cross each other on a map. Earth's grid has two sets of lines called **latitude** and **longitude**.

Lines of latitude measure how far north or south a place is from the equator. Lines of longitude measure distance east or west of the prime meridian. Lines of latitude and longitude measure distance on Earth's surface in **degrees**. The symbol for degrees is $^{\circ}$.

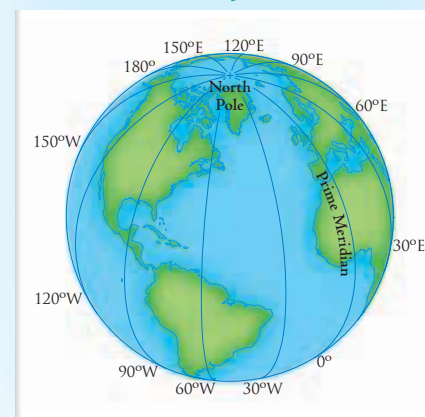
Learn It

- Look at Map A. Lines of latitude north of the equator are labeled **N**. Lines of latitude south of the equator are labeled **S**.
- Now look at Map B. Lines of longitude east of the prime meridian are labeled **E**. Lines of longitude west of the prime meridian are labeled **W**.
- Lines of latitude and lines of longitude can be used to locate any place on Earth. When you locate places on a map, give the latitude first and longitude second.

Map A



Map B



Try It

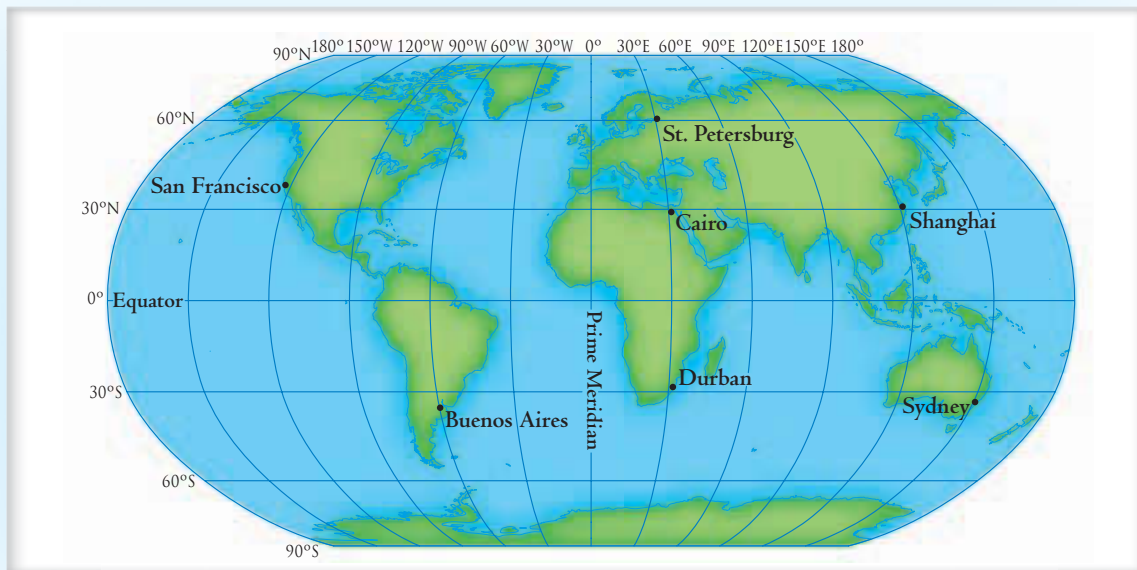
Use Map C below to answer the questions.

- What line of latitude is at 0 degrees?
- Is Sydney east or west of the prime meridian?

Apply It

- Give the closest latitude and longitude address of Cairo, Egypt.
- Which city is nearest to the address of 30°S , 60°W ?
- Find the latitude and longitude closest to San Francisco.

Map C



Local Connections

Food in Your Community

Sam lives in Jersey City, New Jersey. He wanted to show what he had learned about some of the ethnic groups in his community. So he created a menu for a restaurant that would serve foods from many ethnic groups. Here are steps you can follow to do the same thing.

- Use your library or the Internet to find out about the ethnic groups that live in your community. Find out what types of foods are popular in each of these cultures. Make copies of recipes and photos of different ethnic foods.
- Sam made a menu for his restaurant. He decorated a cover for the menu and listed the menu items on the inside. On the front cover, he wrote the name of his restaurant. He called it “Foods from Around the World.”



For more help with your project visit
www.macmillanmh.com

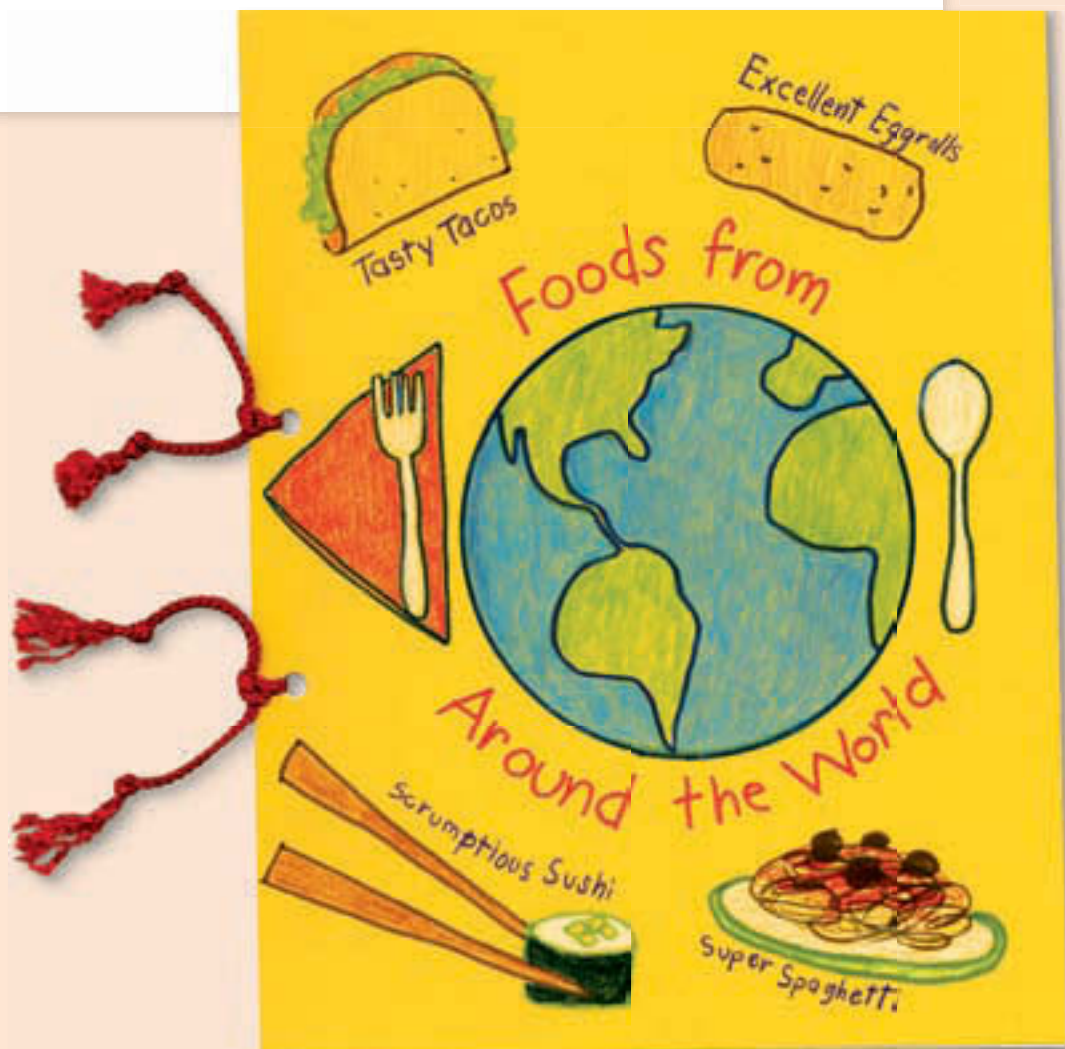
Cultural Activity

Make a Menu

- 1 Gather your notes and photos.
- 2 Make a menu for your community's new restaurant. Use markers or colored pencils to make drawings of menu items based on your photos.
- 3 Decorate the front cover of your menu. Include the name of your restaurant on the cover.
- 4 Share your menu with the class.

Materials

- construction paper
- white paper
- markers
- crayons
- colored pencils



Unit 3

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Write a sentence or more to answer each question. Use the vocabulary words in your sentences.

1. Describe a **custom** your family has.
2. Explain what **architecture** is.
3. Tell something you do to celebrate your favorite **holiday**.
4. Tell which countries your **ancestors** came from.

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

5. Why are stories important?
6. Why do Americans celebrate Independence Day?
7. **Reading Skill** Why would an immigrant join a community of people who came from the same place that he or she did?
8. **Critical Thinking** Why is it important to learn about customs and celebrations in other cultures?

Skill

Understand Latitude and Longitude

Write a complete sentence to answer each question.

9. Which city is closest to 40°N , 89°W ?
10. What is the latitude and longitude “address” closest to Galesburg?

Illinois: Latitude and Longitude





Illinois Standards Achievement Test Preparation

Reading



The Chinese New Year usually lasts fifteen days. On the first day—New Year’s Day—children receive red envelopes called Lai-See. The envelopes have money inside and are given for good luck. On the seventh day farmers display their crops. The seventh day is also called “everybody’s birthday.” On the last day there is a Lantern Festival. On that night people carry lanterns into the street for a parade. The best part of the Lantern Festival parade is the dragon dance. This popular dance is a great way to end the celebration!

1

The Chinese New Year celebration lasts more than

- (A) two weeks
- (B) three weeks
- (C) four weeks
- (D) two months

3

Which day of the Chinese New Year is also called “everybody’s birthday”?

- (A) first
- (B) second
- (C) seventh
- (D) fifteenth

2

Why do the children receive Lai-See?

- (A) to eat
- (B) to get ready for bed
- (C) for good luck
- (D) for bad dreams

3

According to the passage, what is the best part of the Lantern Festival parade?

- (A) Lai-See
- (B) songs
- (C) lanterns
- (D) dragon dance

How do people change communities?

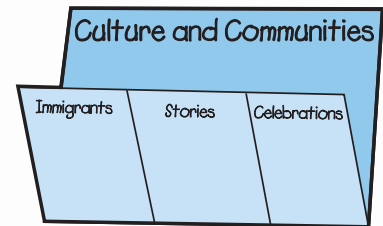


Write About the Big Idea

Narrative Essay

Use the Unit 3 foldable to help you write a narrative essay that answers the Big Idea question, “How do people change communities?” Begin with a topic sentence. Use the notes you wrote on the foldable to include details about ways people change communities. End with a paragraph that summarizes your essay and answers the question.

FOLDABLES™
Study Organizer



Projects About the Big Idea

Make a Poster Make a poster that shows food, stories, art, dance, and sports that are part of your culture.

Make a Map You have read about cultural celebrations around the world. Work with a partner to make a map that shows where these different celebrations take place. Make drawings that represent each celebration. Include your drawings on the map. Label each celebration and its location.

