

Unit 6



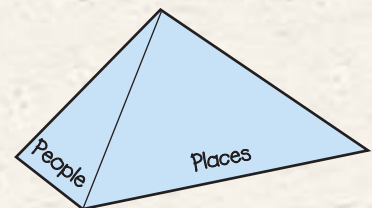
How do people, places and ideas shape a state?

FOLDABLES™
Study Organizer

Draw Conclusions

Make a pyramid foldable to take notes as you read

Unit 6. Label the sections **People**, **Places**, and **Ideas**.



For more about Unit 6 go to
www.macmillanmh.com

Burnham Marina
Chicago, Illinois

Illinois, Our State

PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS



Abraham Lincoln



Lincoln Home, Springfield



Old State Capitol

1835

Lincoln served four terms in the Illinois Legislature. He was first elected to it in 1835.

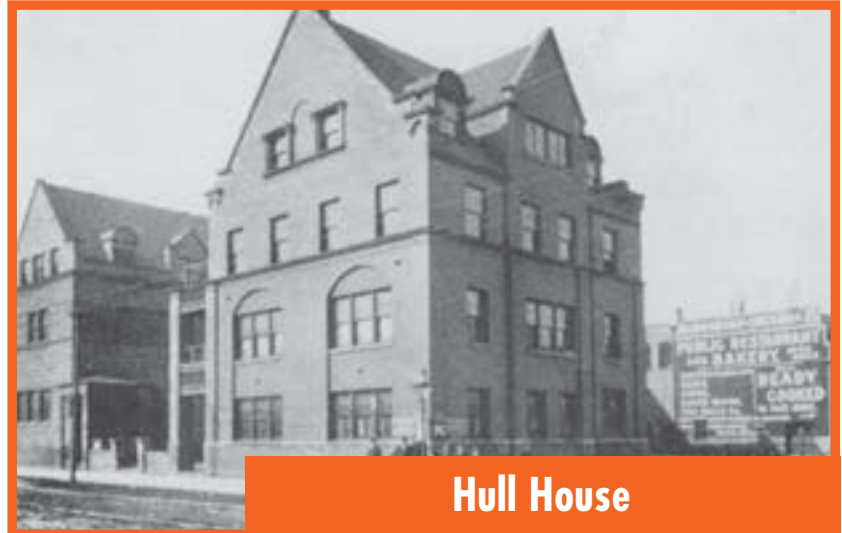
Abraham Lincoln lived and worked for many years in **Springfield**, Illinois. He left after he was elected president in 1860. **Today** you can visit his home in **Springfield** and learn about his life in Illinois.



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



Jane Addams



Hull House



Nobel Peace Prize

1931

Jane Addams worked to improve the lives of immigrants and stop war. For her efforts, she received the Nobel Peace Prize.

Jane Addams did her best to make a difference. In Chicago, she started a community center for immigrants called **Hull House**. **Today** you can go on a tour of Hull House, now a museum, and learn about life in Chicago a hundred years ago.

Our State's Geography

Lesson 1

VOCABULARY

prairie p. 246

border p. 247

climate p. 248

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Copy the chart below.
Use it to draw conclusions about Illinois's geography.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Illinois Learning Standards

16.E.2a(US), 16.E.2c(US),
17.A.2a, 17.C.2a, 17.D.2a

Fall farm in Barrington Hills, Illinois

Essential Question

What is the land of Illinois like?



A Lake Michigan is found at one corner of the state.



B Prairies cover much of the land in Illinois.



C Illinois has cold winters and hot summers.



D Agriculture plays an important role in Illinois.

A WHERE IS ILLINOIS?

Look at the stars on an American flag. Each star represents one of fifty states. These states make up our country, the United States of America. In this unit we'll learn about our state, Illinois.

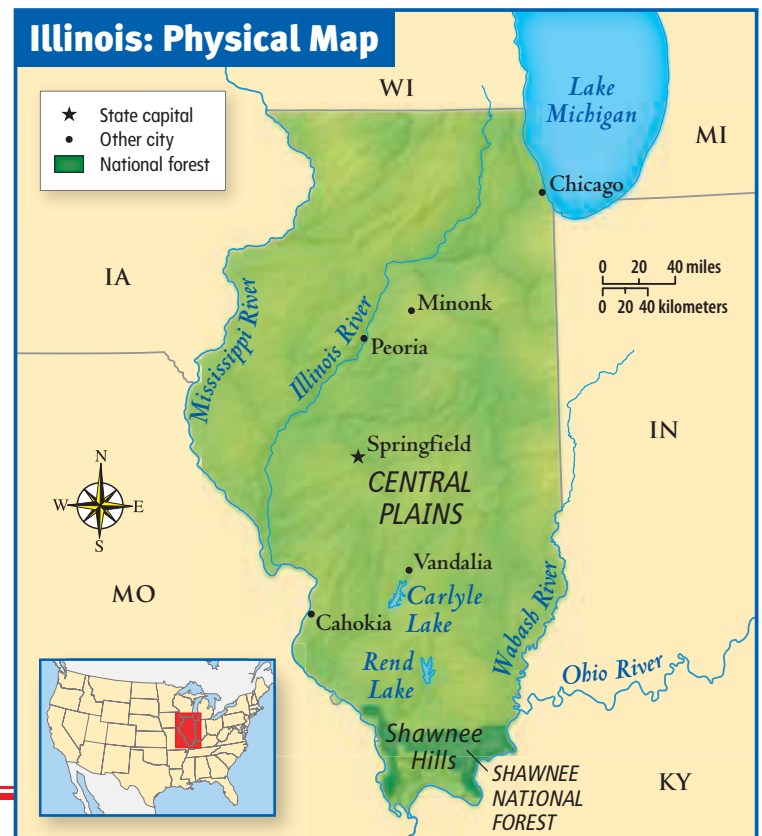
Let's find Illinois on the map below. As you can see, it is in the center of the United States. This area of the country, or region, is called the Midwest.

Neighboring States

People have neighbors. We share our communities with our neighbors. States have neighbors, too. Illinois has five other states that surround it. Can you find them all on the map? The map shows us that Wisconsin is north of Illinois. If you are standing in the middle of Illinois, in which direction is Kentucky?

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions What region of the United States is Indiana in?



MapSkill

LOCATION Which river travels through the middle of the state?

B A TOUR OF ILLINOIS

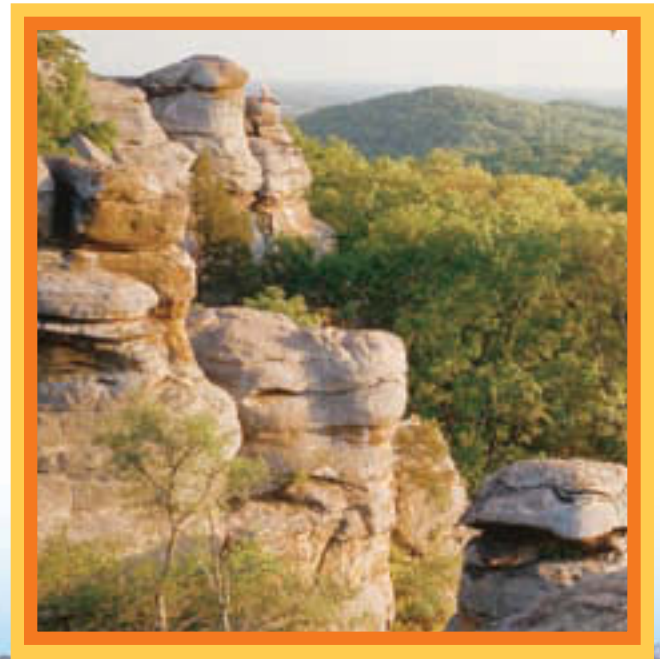
Suppose you could fly over Illinois and look at the land below you. What would you see? Let's find out!

The Land

Our journey over Illinois starts in the northwest corner of the state where the Central Plains begin. We see rolling hills and prairies. A **prairie** is a flat area of land with no trees. Hills and plains are both landforms found in Illinois. They are part of Earth's physical features.

Long ago much of Illinois was covered in thick glaciers, some 2,000 feet high! They slowly moved across the land, carrying soil and rocks. Plains were formed when valleys were filled in and hills were flattened. In other areas, the melting ice created streams and rivers.

As we continue southward, we see rivers, valleys, and forests. Look, there are the Shawnee hills! They are located at the southern tip of our state. You can hike in the Shawnee National Forest.



▼ Prairies are made up of different grasses such as the big bluestem.

▲ See the Garden of the Gods in the Shawnee National Forest

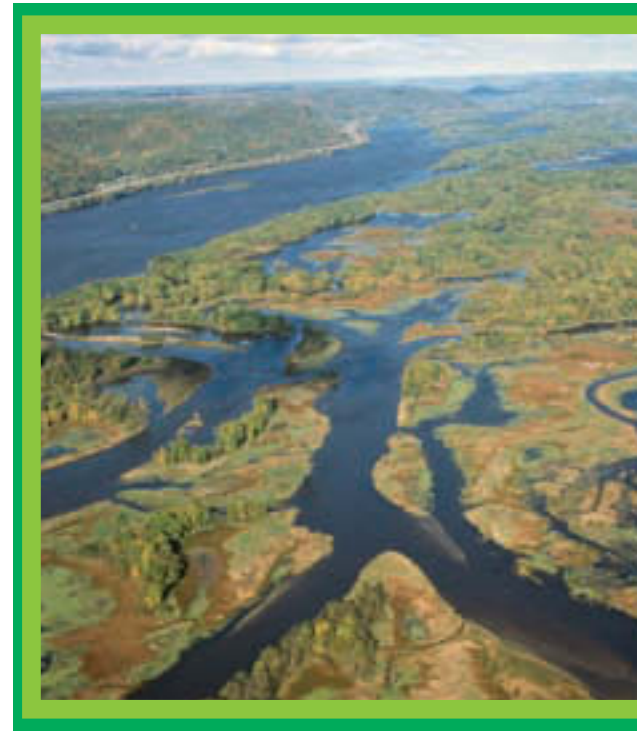
The Water

During our journey across Illinois, did you notice all the streams? Lots of streams crisscross our state—about 900 of them. Many of Illinois’s streams empty into the great Mississippi River. It twists and winds its way south and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Illinois has many lakes too. However, people built most of Illinois’s lakes. Two of the state’s largest man-made lakes are Carlyle Lake and Rend Lake. Its largest natural lake is Lake Michigan.

Defining the State

Rivers form some of our state’s borders. A **border** is the line that separates two states or countries. The Mississippi River flows along the western border of Illinois. The Wabash and Ohio Rivers make up the southeastern border of Illinois. At the northeast corner of our state is one of the Great Lakes, Lake Michigan.



▲ A view of the Mississippi River

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions How are rivers important to Illinois?



ENJOYING THE WEATHER

Which is your favorite season in Illinois? Winter, spring, summer, or fall? Illinois is known for having a **climate** that has hot summers and cold winters. Climate is the pattern of average weather in an area over many years. Let's compare the weather in summer and winter in Illinois.



Summer in Illinois

Months: June–September

Average Temperature: 73.4°F

Highest Temperature on Record: 117°F

Hours of Daylight: 15 (in June)



Chicago is located on Lake Michigan, and you can swim in its lakefront area.

- ▲ In the warm months, you can play sports outside.

- ▼ In the cold months, you can sled outside.



Winter in Illinois

Months: December–March

Average Temperature: 28.1°F

Lowest Temperature on Record: -34°F

Average Snowfall: 10–36 inches

Hours of Daylight: 9 (in December)

- ▼ Skate in Chicago's Millenium Park!



QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions During which season do you think people in Illinois spend more time outdoors?



Global Connections

The Pampa of Argentina

You probably know about American cowboys, but have you heard of gauchos? They are the cowboys of Argentina who work on its ranches. Argentina, a country in South America, depends on agriculture for much of its business. It exports crops like corn and wheat, and animal products like beef, leather, and wool.

In Argentina, the best soil for farming and raising animals is in its center. This area is called the Pampa, which means “plain.” The Pampa is made up of grassy plains, pools of water called lagoons, and rivers. Small farms and large ranches are found on the Pampa. Cattle graze on its plains.



▲ Sheep are herded on a ranch in the Pampa.



The Pampa in central Argentina ▼



Write About It Write a paragraph about the importance of the Pampa in Argentina.

D**LIVING OFF THE LAND**

▲ Dairy cows are a source of milk.

Did you know that people call Illinois the “Prairie State?” The rich soil found on its prairies is perfect for farming.

The Importance of Farming

The soil and climate have helped to make agriculture an important part of the state’s economy. Some of the main crops grown on Illinois farms are corn, soybeans, and wheat.

Farmers also raise cattle and pigs, helping to make Illinois a source of beef, milk, and pork. It is not surprising that Illinois is also a large producer of food products. Can you think of foods that you eat that are made from its agricultural products?

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions How does the rich soil of Illinois help its economy?

Check Understanding



1. VOCABULARY Write a paragraph describing Illinois. Use the vocabulary words below in your paragraph.

border **prairie** **climate**

2. READING SKILL Draw Conclusions Use the chart from page 244 to write a paragraph about the geography of Illinois.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Essential Question

3. Write About It Write a paragraph that describes a landform or water form in your part of the state.

Map and Globe Skills

Use A Landform Map

VOCABULARY

landform map

Landforms are different types of land on Earth. For example, mountains, hills and plains are all landforms. A **landform map** uses different colors to show where different kinds of landforms are found. You might use a landform map to plan a trip, to take a hike, or just to learn about the geography of your community.

Learn It

Follow these steps for using a landform map.

- Read the title of the map to learn what area is shown on the map.
- Look at the map key. Each color stands for a kind of landform.
- Match the colors on the key to areas on the map.

Try It

Study the landform map at the right and answer the questions.

- What is the title of the map?
- Look at the key. Name the different landforms found in Illinois.
- What is the main landform found in Illinois?



The United States



Apply It

Look at the landform map above.

- In which part of the country, the West or the South, are there mountains?
- Is the middle of the country mostly plains or mostly hills?
- Find the Mississippi River on both maps. What landforms does it cross?

Lesson 2

VOCABULARY

archaeologist p. 255

camp p. 256

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Copy the chart below.
Use it to draw conclusions
about Illinois's early
communities.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Illinois Learning Standards

16.A.2a, 16.C.2a(US), 16.C.2b
(US), 16.E.2a(W), 17.B.2a

Early Communities of Illinois

You can climb to the top of
Monk's Mound in Cahokia.

Essential Question

Who were some of the first people to live in Illinois?



A The Mound Builders built a grand city in Illinois.



B Our state is named for the Illinois people.

A THE MOUND BUILDERS

What could cause 20,000 people to leave their homes? That is just one question that remains unanswered about some of Illinois's earliest people.

The Mississippians were a group of Native Americans whose cities and villages stretched from Minnesota to Florida. They built their greatest city, Cahokia, about 1,000 years ago. Cahokia was located in what we call central Illinois today.

Learning about the Past

Archaeologists study the Mississippian culture at Cahokia today. An **archaeologist** is someone who studies objects dug from the ground to learn about the past. The archaeologists at Cahokia have learned that plazas, houses, and many man-made mounds made up this city. The largest, Monk's Mound, is 100 feet tall. Because the Mississippians built great mounds, they are sometimes called the Mound Builders.

Cahokia's population was at its height in the 1100s. Less than 300 years later, no more people lived there. They left no clues behind to explain why they left.

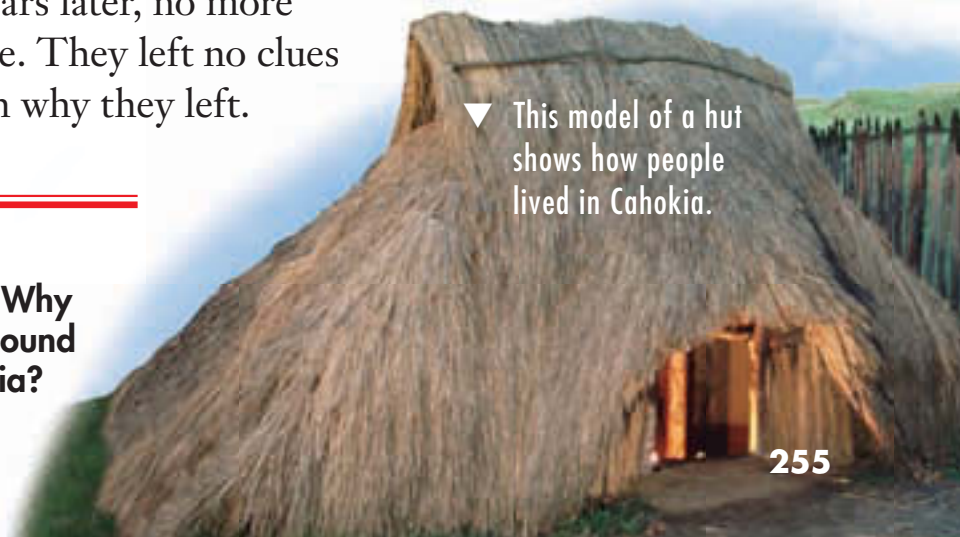


▲ This bowl is an artifact found in Cahokia.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Why do you think the Mound Builders left Cahokia?

▼ This model of a hut shows how people lived in Cahokia.



B**THE ILLINOIS PEOPLE**

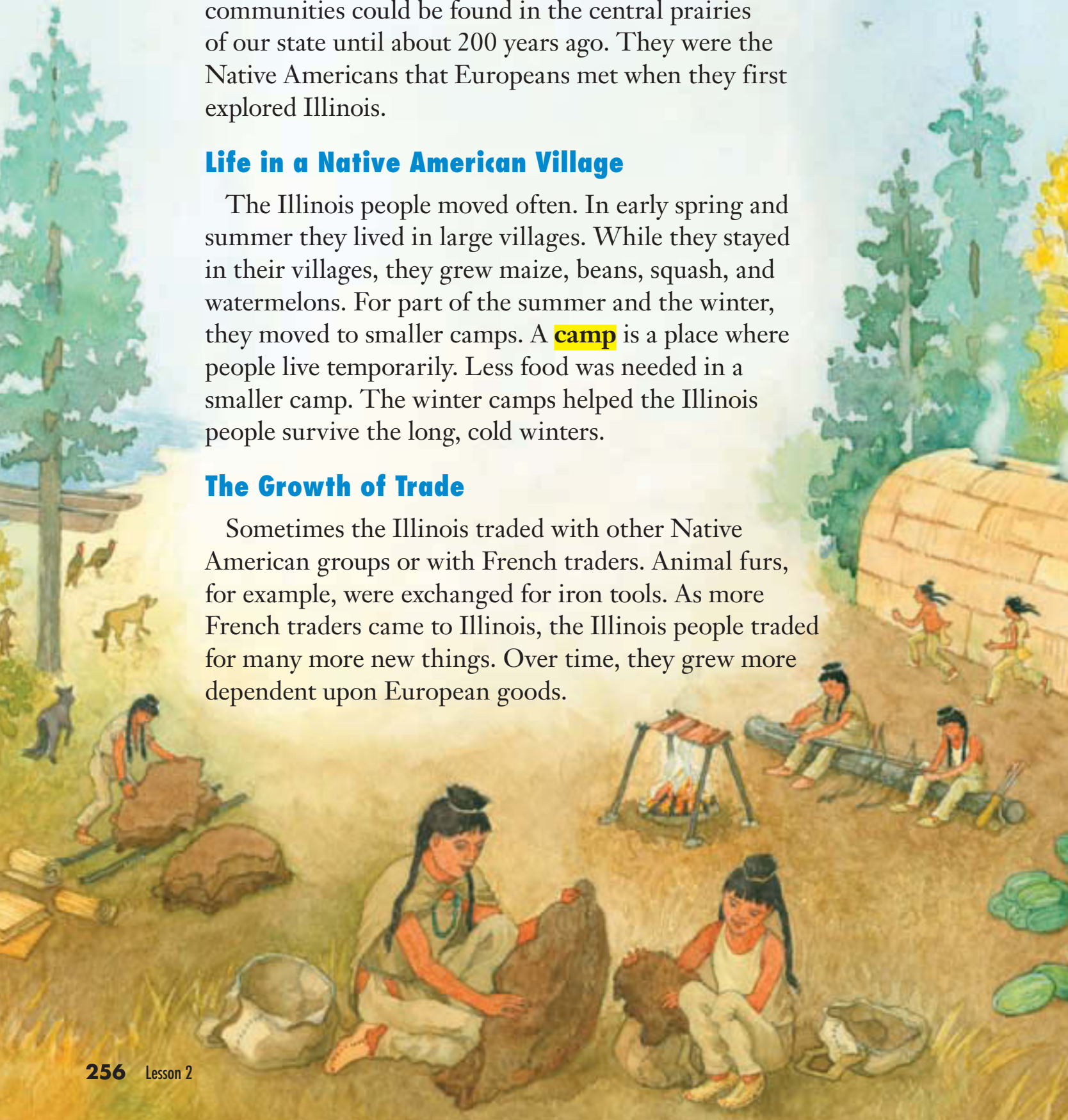
Have you ever wondered where the name Illinois came from? It was borrowed from the Illinois people. Their communities could be found in the central prairies of our state until about 200 years ago. They were the Native Americans that Europeans met when they first explored Illinois.

Life in a Native American Village

The Illinois people moved often. In early spring and summer they lived in large villages. While they stayed in their villages, they grew maize, beans, squash, and watermelons. For part of the summer and the winter, they moved to smaller camps. A **camp** is a place where people live temporarily. Less food was needed in a smaller camp. The winter camps helped the Illinois people survive the long, cold winters.

The Growth of Trade

Sometimes the Illinois traded with other Native American groups or with French traders. Animal furs, for example, were exchanged for iron tools. As more French traders came to Illinois, the Illinois people traded for many more new things. Over time, they grew more dependent upon European goods.



Respect for Living Things

The Illinois people believed that one god made everything. This god was called Kitchensmanetoa (kitch•es•man•e•TO•a), or “spirit master of life.” Each person spoke to Kitchensmanetoa 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.

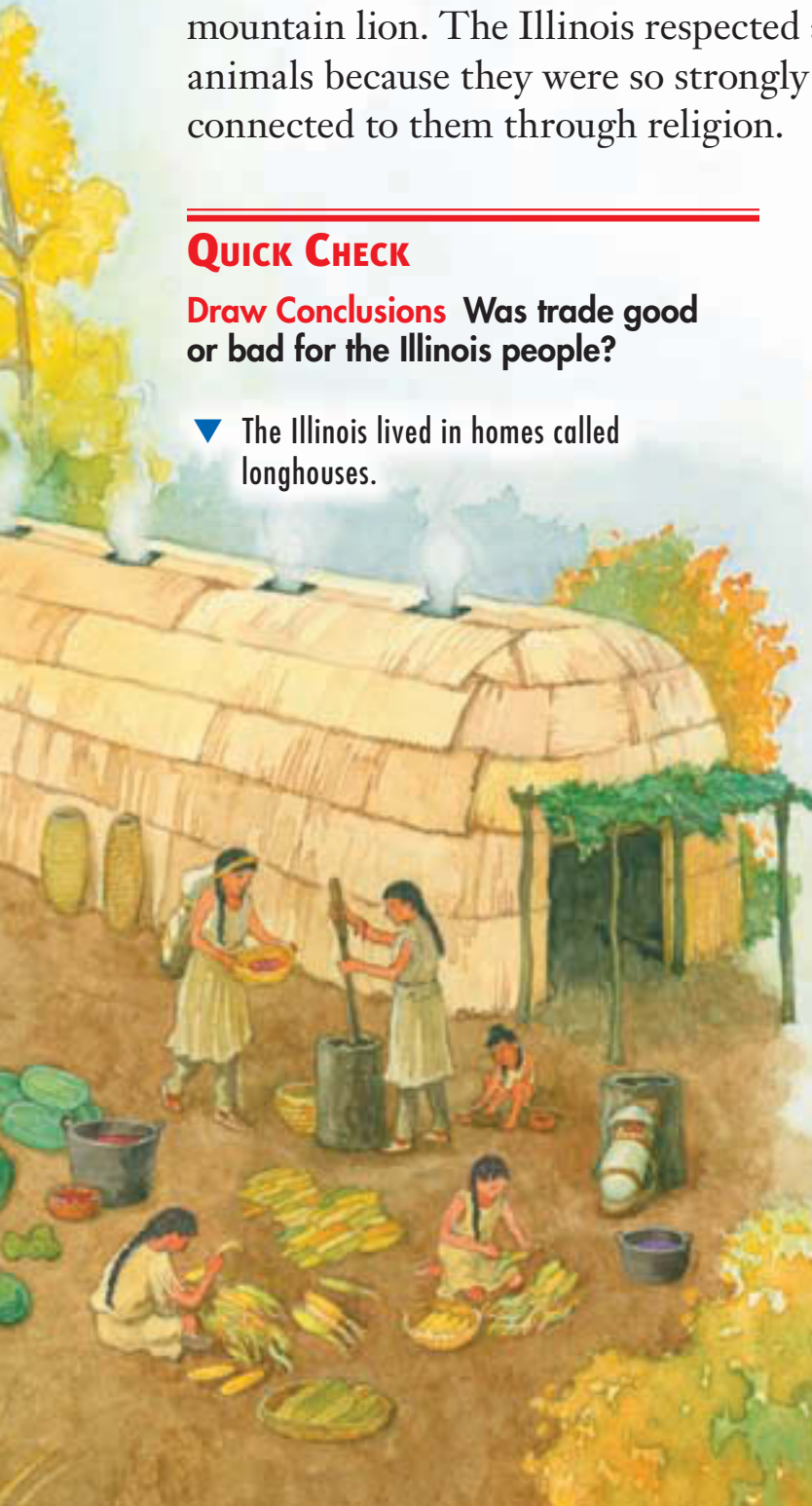


- ▲ The falcon was a warrior’s manitou. A warrior would call on his falcon manitou for help while hunting or battling other tribes.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Was trade good or bad for the Illinois people?

- ▼ The Illinois lived in homes called longhouses.



Check Understanding



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

archaeologist **camp**

2. **READING SKILL** **Draw Conclusions** Use the chart from page 254 to write a paragraph about the Mound Builders.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Essential Question

3. **Write About It** Are our lives and the lives of the Illinois people different or similar? Use an example to explain your answer.

Lesson 3

VOCABULARY

cartographer p. 259

settlement p. 259

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Copy the chart below.
Use it to draw conclusions
about the growth of
Illinois.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Illinois Learning Standards

16.A.2a, 16.C.2c(US)

Illinois GROWS



Joliet and Marquette
traveled by canoe
along Illinois's rivers.

Essential Question

Who explored and settled Illinois?



A French explorers
built Fort
Crèvecoeur, a
settlement in Illinois.



B Many people
traveled on
the National Road to
reach Illinois.



C Black Hawk and
his people lost
their lands to settlers.

A EXPLORERS AND TRADERS

Let's learn about some of the first visitors to the area that is Illinois today. Many came from Europe. Who were they, and what did they find? Why do you think they traveled to Illinois?

In 1673 Louis Jolliet, a cartographer, and Father Jacques Marquette explored lands around the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. A **cartographer** is a person who makes maps. As they explored, Jolliet created maps, and Marquette kept a journal. Along the way, they met Native Americans who gave them food and advice.

A French Settlement

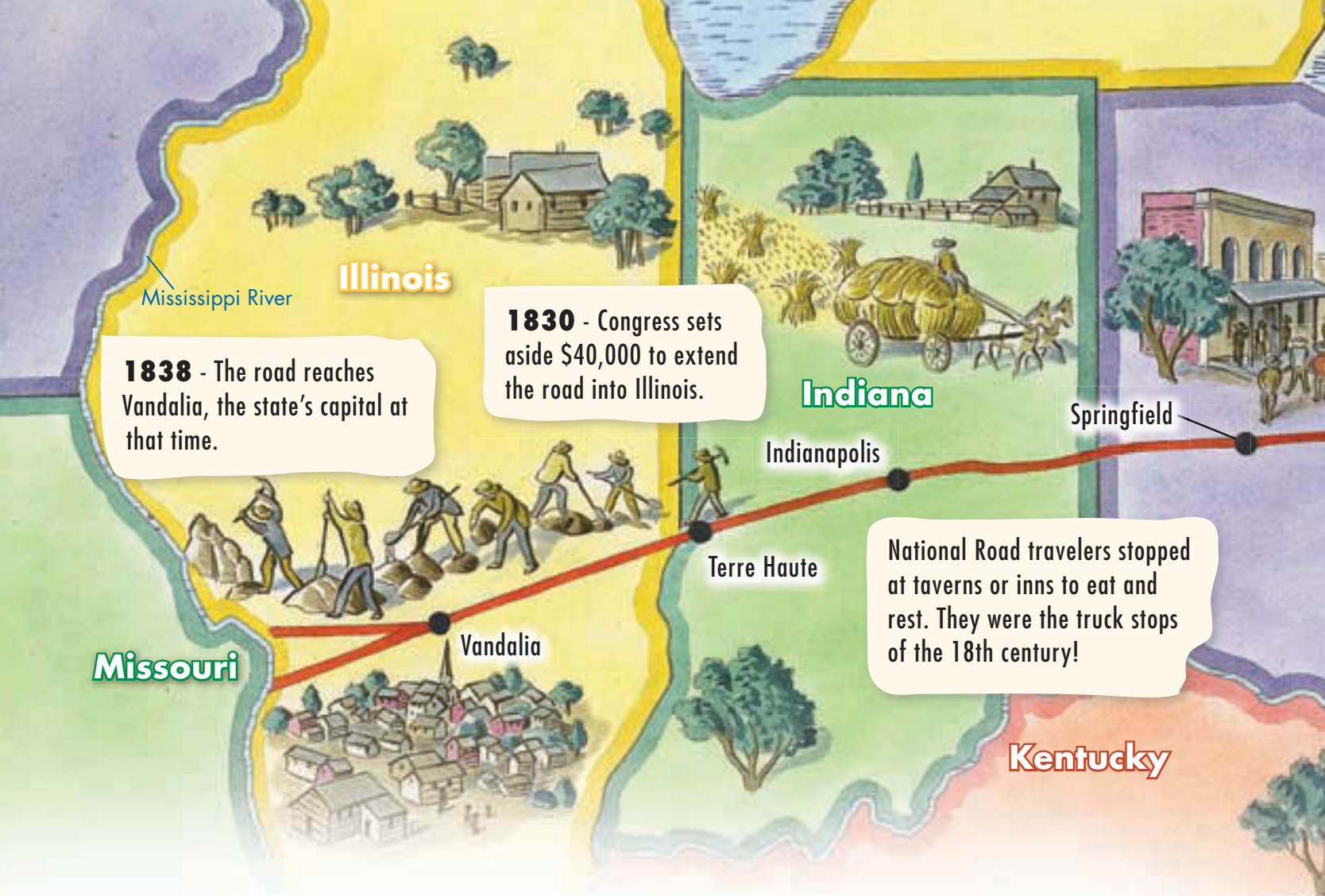
The French explorer Robert Cavalier de La Salle heard about Jolliet and Marquette's descriptions of the land of Illinois. He and his men traveled there in eight canoes. In 1680 he arrived near present-day Peoria. They became friends with the local Native Americans. Soon they built a fort, Fort Crèvecoeur, on the Illinois River. This **settlement**, a place where people live, was the first one established by Europeans in Illinois.

▼ The illustration below shows Fort Crèvecoeur protected by its walls.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Why was it important for Marquette to keep a journal?





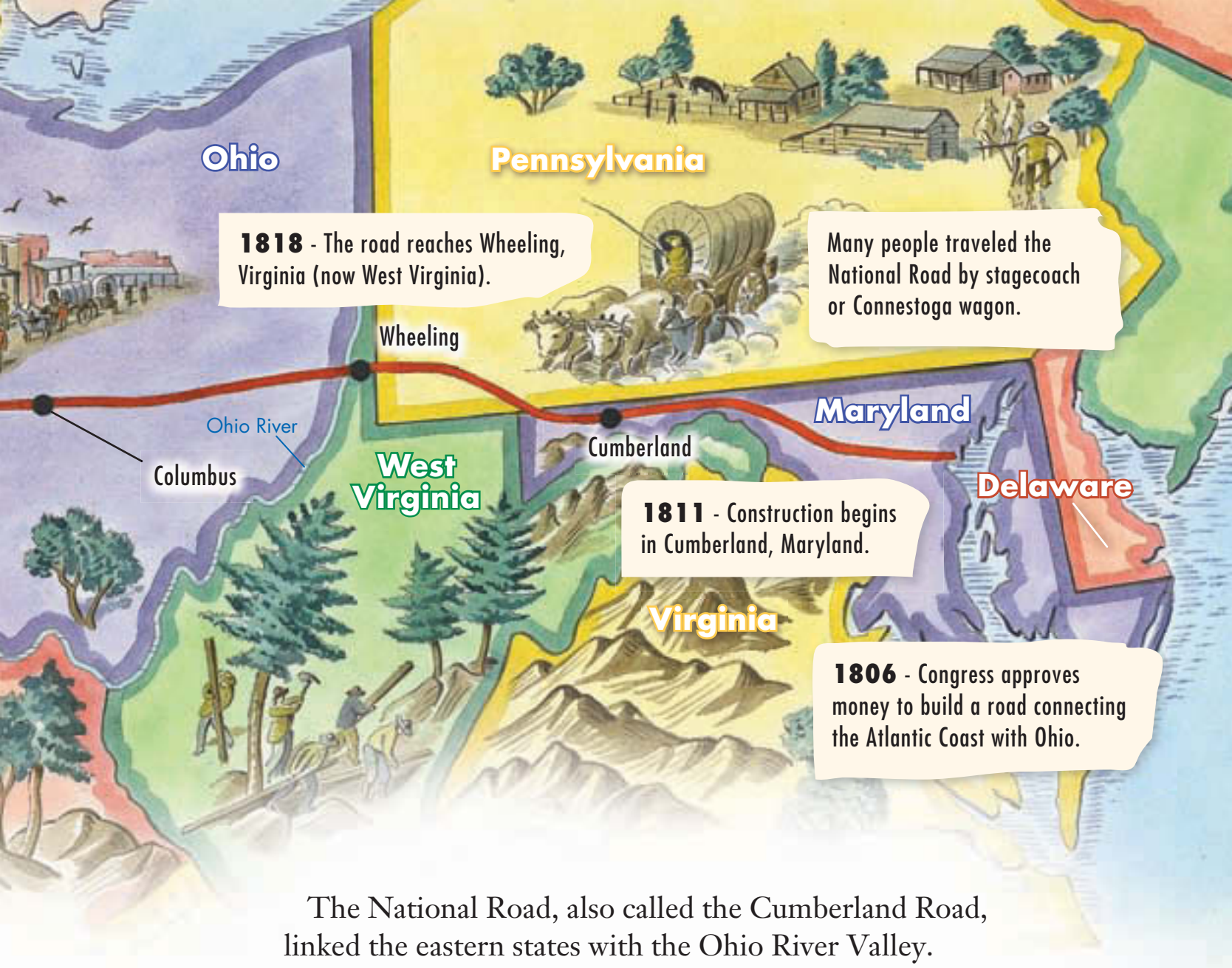
B

THE NATIONAL ROAD

In 1818, Illinois was accepted as the 21st state of the United States of America. This was about 150 years after La Salle built the first settlement in Illinois. New people arrived in the state every day! How did they reach the new towns in Illinois?

The First Highway

In the early 1800s, many people in the United States wanted to move west. Adventure, land, and opportunity awaited them. In 1802, the government decided to make their journey easier by building a road. Construction began in 1811 in Cumberland, Maryland on the Potomac River.



1818 - The road reaches Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia).

Many people traveled the National Road by stagecoach or Conestoga wagon.

1811 - Construction begins in Cumberland, Maryland.

1806 - Congress approves money to build a road connecting the Atlantic Coast with Ohio.

The National Road, also called the Cumberland Road, linked the eastern states with the Ohio River Valley. Thousands of settlers traveled west along the road. They cleared the land and built homes and businesses. Wild forests and open prairie were transformed into farmland. Communities grew around these settlements.

When railroads were built across the nation in the mid-1800s, the road lost its popularity. It was not until cars were invented in the next century that it served a purpose again, becoming U.S. Route 40.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Why were people in the 1800s willing to leave their homes and move west?




COMMUNITIES IN CONFLICT

Settlers poured into Illinois. By 1830, about 157,000 had arrived. As they claimed the land and formed towns, Native Americans were forced to leave.

The Sauk and Fox Native Americans

In the early 1800s, the Sauk and Fox Native American groups lived in Illinois along the Mississippi River. Many Sauk lived in a village called Saukenuk, near the Rock River. The American government gave their land to settlers. Most of the Fox and Sauk were forced to move west of the Mississippi River. Black Hawk, a Sauk leader and warrior, was angry about the Native Americans being forced to leave their homeland.

In May 1832, Black Hawk led about 1,500 Native Americans back across the Mississippi River to the Rock River area. They planned to plant their spring crops, as they had always done.



▲ Axes were used as tools and weapons.

Primary Sources

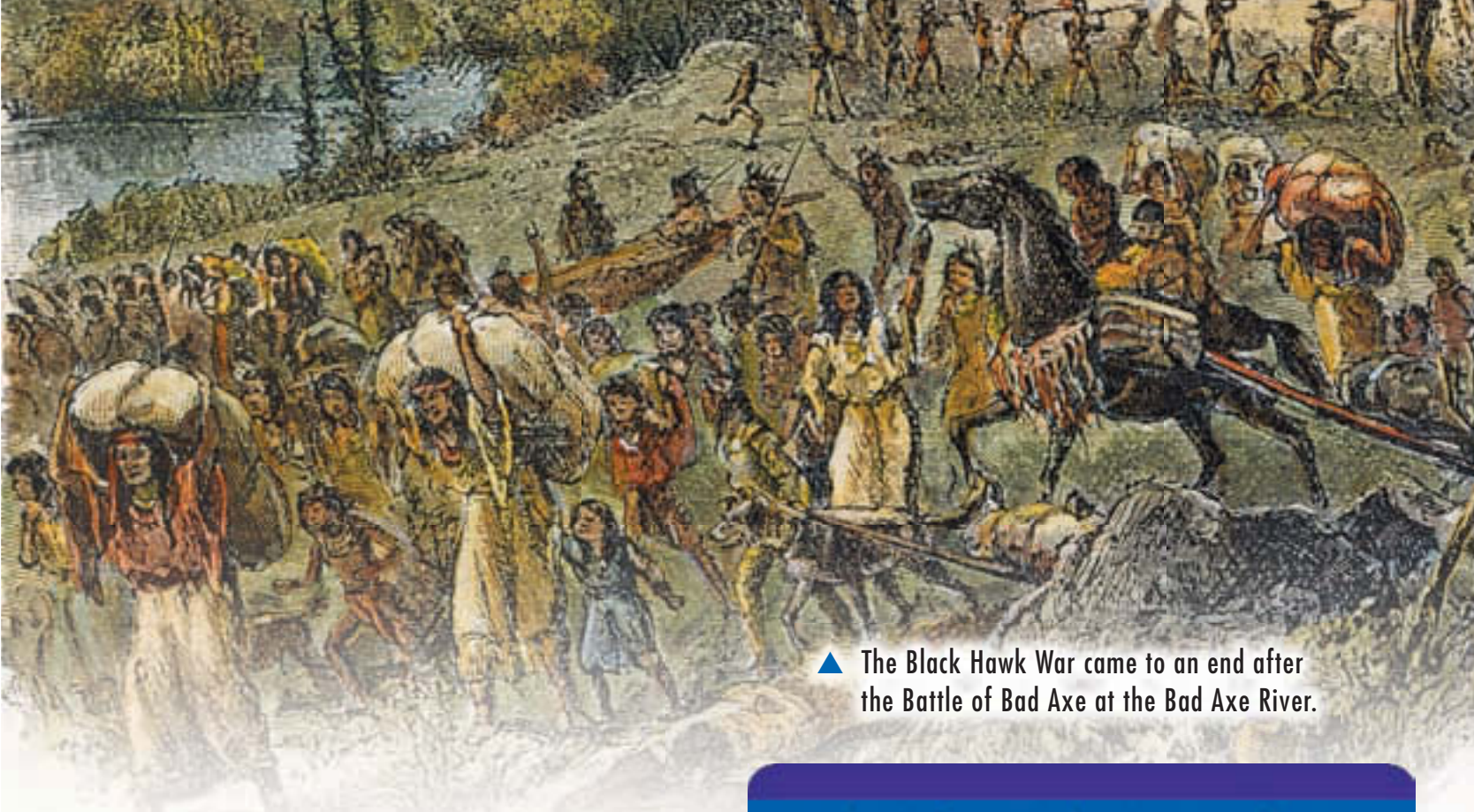


“Sinissippi [Rock River] was a beautiful country. I loved it, my cornfields and the home of my people. I fought for them.”

Black Hawk
Sauk leader



Write About It Write a paragraph describing a place that you have lived in. Explain how it is important to you.



▲ The Black Hawk War came to an end after the Battle of Bad Axe at the Bad Axe River.

The Black Hawk War

Settlers called in American troops to drive out the Native Americans. Over the next four months, the soldiers battled with Black Hawk's group. The Native Americans tried to escape, but the American troops caught them, killing many men, women, and children in the Battle of Bad Axe. On August 27, 1832, Chief Black Hawk surrendered.

After this war, most Native Americans left the state for good. Today about 23,000 Native American people live in Illinois.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Was Black Hawk trying to start a war with settlers?

Check Understanding



1. **VOCABULARY** Write a paragraph describing Illinois's early explorers. Use the following vocabulary words.

cartographer **settlement**

2. **READING SKILL Draw Conclusions** Use the chart from page 258 to write a paragraph about Black Hawk.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Essential Question

3. **Write About It** How did the National Road help to settle Illinois?

Lesson 4

VOCABULARY

craft p. 265

artisan p. 267

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Copy the chart below. Use it to draw conclusions about Illinois today.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Illinois Learning Standards

16.B.2d(US), 16.D.2(W)

Illinois Today

Music and picnics in Ravinia Park are a summer tradition in Illinois.

Essential Question

What is life like in Illinois today?



A The people of Illinois can take part in many celebrations.



B There are many outdoor activities to do in the state of Illinois.

A THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS

You are one of almost 13 million people who live in Illinois. We come from all parts of the world! When did all these people settle in Illinois?

Immigrants from Europe have journeyed to Illinois since it was first settled. African Americans also settled in Illinois. Many came after the Civil War or during the Great Migration. Today, people come to our state from countries in Asia and Latin America, too.

Celebrating Our Cultures

Did you know that Pulaski Day is an official state holiday? It honors Kazimierz Pulaski, a Polish hero who fought in the American Revolution. This is a sign of our Polish ancestors.

Swedish Days is a holiday that is celebrated as a reminder of Swedish immigrants who settled here. People enjoy traditional Swedish food, music, crafts, and a parade. A **craft** is work that needs special skills.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Why is Pulaski celebrated in Illinois?

▼ This painting shows people celebrating the Mexican holiday of Fiesta del Sol.



▲ Swedish hand-crafted wooden horses are popular.



▲ Children learn firsthand about pond life.

B WORK AND PLAY IN ILLINOIS



▲ A scientist at work testing water

Where in the state do you live? People in Illinois live in towns or cities, on farms or in suburbs. They work at many different jobs. Illinois is known for its farms and banks, science centers and book companies.

Enjoying Nature

When people have free time, they can find many interesting things to do in our state. Hiking, biking, and boating are just a few of the activities you can do in the many state parks and lakes in Illinois. Which is your favorite activity?

PLACES

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th U.S. president, lived for many years in Illinois. The new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, which opened in Springfield in 2005, is a good place to start learning about this famous president.



**Abraham Lincoln
Presidential Library and Museum**

For a taste of Illinois long ago, you can visit the Pioneer Farmstead in the Wildlife Prairie State Park. In the park, you will also see animals native to Illinois, such as bison and wolves.

You can learn all about Illinois's agriculture at the Illinois State Fair, held each year in Springfield. This fair dates back to 1853 and has been hosted by twelve different cities.



▲ Quilting is a craft that involves sewing.

People Contribute

Our state is proud of its artists. You can see their art in the Southern Illinois Art Gallery at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. Many arts and crafts fairs are held throughout the state. At these fairs, you can buy an original art piece made by an Illinois **artisan**. A person who is skilled in a craft is called an artisan.

Illinoisans' love of sports includes baseball, football, and hockey. You can go to a baseball game at the historic Wrigley Field in Chicago, home of the Chicago Cubs. This ballpark has been open since 1914. If you manage to catch a foul ball, it's yours to keep!

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions What can you learn about at the Illinois State Fair?

Check Understanding



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

craft **artisan**

2. **READING SKILL Draw**

Conclusions Use the chart from page 264 to write a paragraph about holidays in Illinois.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Essential Question

3. **Write About It** Describe an event that is important in your community.

Lesson 5

VOCABULARY

mural p. 270

tourist p. 272

interdependent
p. 273

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Copy the chart below. Use it to draw conclusions about Chicago.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Illinois Learning Standards

16.A.2a, 16.C.2c(US)

Chicago, The Windy City

Lincoln Park is one of many parks on Chicago's lakefront.

Essential Question

How is Chicago a city of many communities?



A Chicago is the largest city in Illinois and the third largest in the U.S.



B People from all over the world shaped Chicago's many neighborhoods.



C Chicago is connected to the rest of the world.

A CHICAGO, PAST AND PRESENT

Are you a sports fan, or do you prefer an art museum visit? Would you choose “Polish” sausage or Chicago-style pizza? Whether you live in or are visiting Chicago, you can enjoy all these things.

Chicago is famous both in Illinois and throughout the United States. It is nicknamed the “windy city” because of its weather. Its real name comes from the Native American “Checagou,” which means “wild onion.” The largest city in Illinois, it is also the third largest urban community in the United States.

Building Chicago

Chicago was officially declared a city in 1837. By the end of the 1800s, it was the most important city in the Midwest. Its rivers, canals, and railways made it a transportation center. Then tragedy struck. In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire destroyed much of Chicago. “Our beautiful city in ruins . . . Chicago is burned down but not despairing.” William Carter wrote these words to his brother after surviving Chicago’s Great Fire.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions How did people travel to Chicago in the 1800s?

EVENT

On Sunday, October 8, 1871, the Great Chicago Fire started. The fire destroyed four square miles of Chicago. About 250 people died. Many businesses and homes were destroyed. The city quickly rose from its ashes. In less than two months new buildings started going up.



Great Chicago Fire

B THE MANY FACES OF CHICAGO

Who lives in Chicago? The answer depends on which of Chicago's many neighborhoods you are in. You can learn a lot from the people in each community.

Communities from Many Nations

Chicago's Chinatown is home to the Chinese American community. A colorful gate marks its entrance. Pilsen is a neighborhood that has attracted immigrants from Mexico since the 1960s. Art is an important part of Pilsen. Artists have painted many of the buildings with murals. A **mural** is a picture painted on a wall.

Changes Over Time

Pilsen has always been a neighborhood of immigrants. Irish, German, Austrian, Polish, and Swedish immigrants all settled there at one time. Another area in Chicago that has seen change is its South Side. In the 1920s, it was a center of African American activity. There African American musicians made Chicago famous for jazz music. Today, many Chinese Americans also live on the South Side.

▲ Chinatown has many Chinese-style buildings.

▼ A mural in Pilsen shows a tree being planted.



▼ The Earl Hines Orchestra was a popular big band.





▲ Chicago skyline

People Shape Chicago

The immigrants who came to Chicago in the 19th century faced many challenges. One place that they could go to for help was Hull House, a community center started by Jane Addams. Another person who improved Chicago was architect Daniel Burnham. He helped to make Chicago a beautiful city through his buildings and plans for many parks. It was his idea to design the lakefront as a public area that everyone could enjoy.

Chicago Today

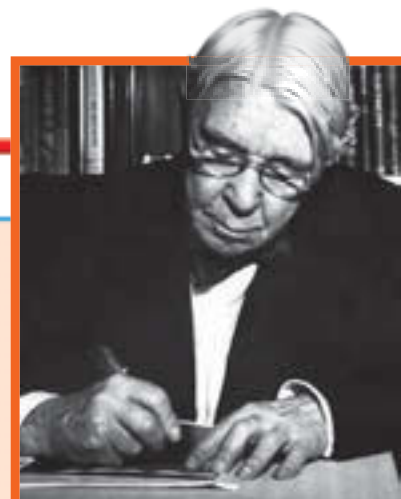
To see some of Chicago's newest changes, take a walk along its lakefront in the downtown area. Turn to page 27 in your book and find Lake Michigan on the map. Follow Lakeshore Drive until you locate the Millennium Park. This new center opened in 2004. If you take a look at the photograph on page 26, you can see its modern design! The many different people of Chicago can be seen in video images on the Crown Fountain, located in the park. Do you see anyone you know?



▲ Visitors watch videos on the Crown Fountain.

PEOPLE

Chicago was described in the poems of writer Carl Sandburg. He lived in Chicago and wrote for the *Chicago Daily News*. His biography of Abraham Lincoln won him a Pulitzer Prize. He also wrote the *Rootabaga Stories* for children.



Carl Sandburg

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Why do you think artists paint murals?



CHICAGO WELCOMES THE WORLD

People come to Chicago for many reasons. Each year millions of visitors from around the world arrive at O'Hare International Airport, the city's chief airport.

A Vacation Spot

Some people come to Chicago as tourists. A **tourist** is someone who travels to a place for fun or to learn new things. When you come to Chicago, you can visit places such as museums, parks, and the Lincoln Park Zoo.



DataGraphic

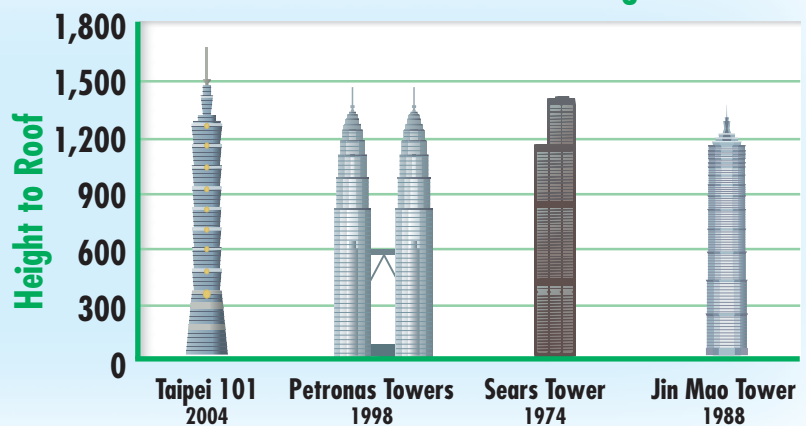
Reaching for the Stars

Did you know that Chicago is the birthplace of the skyscraper? Study the graph and table below. Answer the questions that follow.

Height and Location of Buildings

Building	Height to Roof	Location
Taipei 101	1,671 ft.	Taipei, Taiwan
Petronas Tower	1,483 ft.	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Sears Towers	1,451 ft.	Chicago, United States
Jin Mao Tower	1,380 ft.	Shanghai, China

World's Tallest Buildings



Think About Buildings and Height

1. What is the name of the tallest building in the world?
2. Where is the second tallest building located?

Big Business

Other people come to this city to do business. Chicago and the rest of the world are connected, or **interdependent**. This means they depend on one another for many goods and services.

At one time many people in Chicago worked in factories or in meat-packing plants. Today, most workers have jobs in service industries such as banking and real estate. Many companies have headquarters in the Chicago area, including Kraft Foods, Boeing, and Sears. You can visit the Sears Tower and other skyscrapers in the business district called “The Loop.”

Chicago’s Mercantile Exchange, called “The Merc,” is the largest American financial exchange. At the Merc, people trade everything from milk to meat to lumber. You can visit today and watch traders in action!

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Why do you think many companies have headquarters in the Chicago area?

- ▼ Did you know that Chicago’s Mercantile Exchange was first called the “Chicago Butter and Egg Board?”



▲ The Sears Tower was begun in 1970 and finished in 1974.

Check Understanding



1. **VOCABULARY** Write a script for a television commercial. Convince people to visit Chicago. Use the following vocabulary words in your script.

tourist mural interdependent

2. **READING SKILL Draw Conclusions** Use the chart from page 268 to write a paragraph about the Great Fire.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Essential Question

3. **Write About It** After the Great Fire, people quickly rebuilt Chicago. Write about why you think they rebuilt and didn’t move elsewhere.

A Rural Community

Lesson 6

VOCABULARY

mine p. 275

organization p. 276

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Copy the chart below.
Use it to draw conclusions
about rural communities
in Illinois.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Illinois Learning Standards

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

Cattle are raised on this
small farm in Illinois.

Essential Question

What are rural communities in Illinois like?



A Minonk is a small town with a charming downtown in central Illinois.



B Social organizations are important to communities.

A A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE

What is life like in a rural community in Illinois? There are many small towns throughout the state. Let's visit one in central Illinois called Minonk. Minonk is home to about 2,200 people. Its name is a Native American word meaning "good place."

Working Hard

We'll start our tour of Minonk at the old coal mines. A **mine** is a place where minerals are dug from the ground. Minonk's coal mines opened in the 1860s and closed in the 1950s. At one time they employed more people than any other business. Many other people moved to Minonk for its rich farmland. Farms remain an important part of the community. Today, many people from Minonk work in local factories. Some commute to work in nearby cities—Peoria, Bloomington, and LaSalle-Peru.

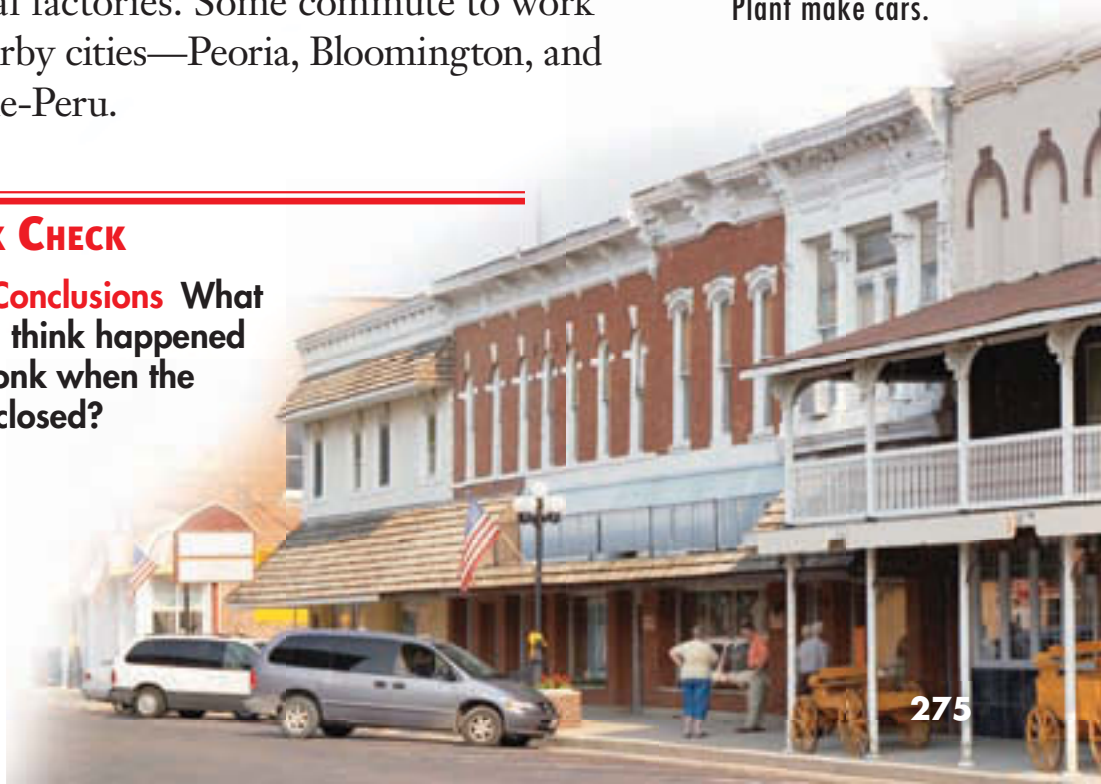


▲ Workers in the Ford Assembly Plant make cars.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions What do you think happened in Minonk when the mines closed?

The main street in a small town has stores and restaurants.



B JOIN THE CLUB

If you enjoy playing sports, you might join a local baseball team. In a town such as Minonk, people have many different organizations to choose from. An **organization** is a group of people with similar interests.

Clubs and Organizations in Minonk

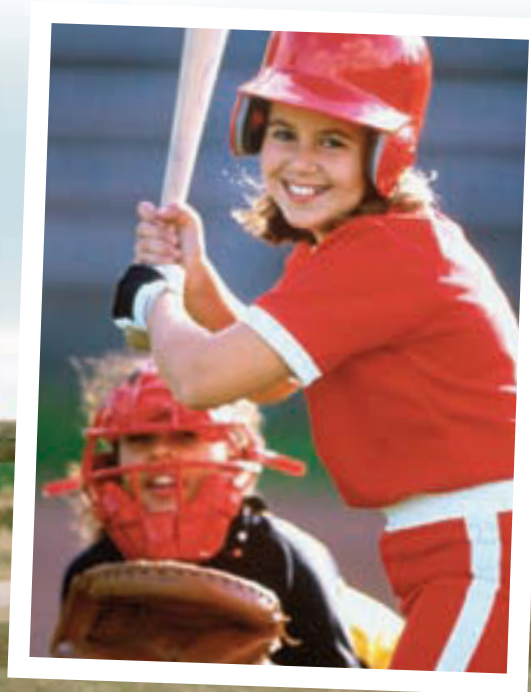
Young people across the United States join groups such as 4-H clubs. In Minonk, there are three 4-H clubs. Members have met with the mayor to pick up litter from the town's streets. They have also held concerts to raise money for the local food pantry. Each year they gather for the Woodford County 4-H Fair to display their projects and have fun!

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) is a group with 2.4 million members. Local groups, such as Minonk's VFW Post 7185, work to improve their own communities. Recently, Post 7185 hosted a blood drive, a campaign to write letters to veterans, and essay contests for middle and high school students.



▲ "Learn by Doing" is the 4-H slogan.

▼ Girls and boys can join local sports teams.





▲ Local events raise money for many causes.

Saving Lives

When people in Minonk call 9-1-1, they know that an ambulance will be there to help them quickly. That's because of the service of the members of the Minonk Ambulance Association. Nearly two dozen employees and volunteers belong to this group.

Religious Groups

Other groups found in communities are religious organizations. They build churches, temples, and mosques for their members. Minonk's St. Paul's United Church of Christ was founded by German immigrants in 1868. It is still active today.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions What interests might a member of the Minonk Ambulance Association have?

Check Understanding



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

mine

organization

2. **READING SKILL Draw Conclusions** Use the chart from page 274 to write a paragraph about your city or town.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Essential Question

3. **Write About It** Write a letter to a friend describing a group you belong to or know about. In your letter, try to convince your friend to join the group.

Lesson 7

VOCABULARY

General Assembly p. 280

public goods p. 282

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Copy the chart below.
Use it to draw conclusions about Illinois's government.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Illinois Learning Standards

14.B.2, 14.C.2, 16.D.2

Illinois's Government

Illinois's sixth capitol building was completed in 1888.

Essential Question

How is Illinois governed?



A The governor helps the people of Illinois.



B Illinois's state government has three branches.



C Local government provides important services.

A RUNNING THE STATE

When you play sports, you follow the rules. Communities also have rules, called laws. The state government and the people of Illinois work together to make laws and improve communities.

If you want to see the state government in action, visit the state capital, Springfield.

The Governor of Illinois

In 2003, Rod R. Blagojevich became Illinois's 40th governor. Governor Blagojevich works in the State Capitol Building in Springfield.

Governor Blagojevich's goal is to help everyone in our state, even you! Two of his main interests are improving schools and health care. One of his new projects is the All Kids program. The program's aim is to make sure all children have health care so they will be in good shape. The Governor also works with businesses to increase jobs in Illinois.



▲ Illinois has its own flag and symbols, such as a state bird—the cardinal.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions How does the Governor's work affect your life?

Governor Blagojevich visits schools and meets students. ▶



B

OUR STATE GOVERNMENT



▲ In the state capitol, the governor speaks before the General Assembly.

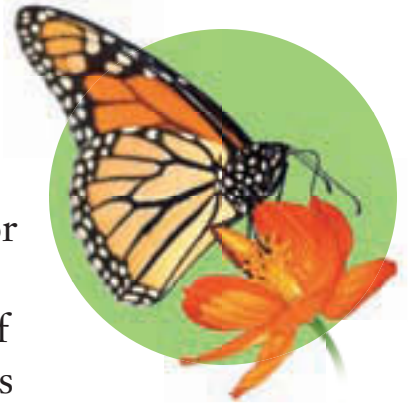
In Unit 5 you learned about the three branches of state government. In Illinois, Governor Blagojevich heads the executive branch. This branch approves new laws and puts them into action.

Legislative and Judicial Branches

Illinois's legislative branch, called the **General Assembly**, makes laws for our state. The men and women who make up the General Assembly are elected by the people of Illinois. The judicial branch is the Supreme Court, which has seven judges.

Making New Laws

Sometimes the ideas for laws come from people like you and me. Some of our state symbols, such as the native oak and monarch butterfly, were suggested by schoolchildren.



▲ Monarch butterfly

If you have an idea, you can write to your state senator or representative suggesting a law. He or she may write a bill. If a bill gets enough votes in the General Assembly and the governor approves it, the bill becomes a law.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions How can you help to make a new law?

Citizenship

Democracy in Action

Taking Responsibility

Each year, a third-grade class volunteers in a community project that improves the environment. This year's class is excited to get started but needs to find a project to be involved in. Their teacher has asked them to propose some ideas. Read these steps to learn how to make an informed decision.



▲ Volunteers work to improve their communities.

Decision-making

- 1. Pick subjects.** Find issues that interest you.
- 2. Get information.** Read local newspapers, watch television, search the Internet, or talk to people.
- 3. Find out who is in charge.** Find out which of your government leaders are responsible for the issues you're interested in. See if there are any volunteer opportunities.
- 4. Make an informed decision.** Talk about the ideas that you have found. Make a decision by voting for the project of your choice.



Write About It Gather information about an environmental problem in your school or community. Write a paragraph telling what you think should be done.



WORKING TOGETHER

Suppose your community needs a new playground. Who do you turn to? How can you help? Local government and community members both work to improve towns and cities.

Local Government

Most Illinois communities have a mayor-council form of government. The people who live in a town or city elect its mayor and council members. The mayor and council run the local government together.

Cities and towns get money from taxes. Some taxes pay for public goods. **Public goods** are services the government provides. Local government services include streetlights, public parks, and libraries. They also include protection by the police and fire departments.



▲ A policewoman directs traffic.

- ▼ Most places in Illinois hold a town meeting each year where voters talk about important issues. Town meetings can be traced back to colonial America.





Children help their town by planting trees.

▼ Public art is another way to improve your town.



People Get Involved

Community members can help their town or city in many ways. Some work as teachers or firefighters. Others volunteer in places like the community services department. A community services department does things like run centers where children go after school. It also offers programs to teach people how to prevent crime.

Volunteers do many other kinds of jobs. Some care for animals in animal shelters. Others read to patients in hospitals. One volunteer group, the Illinois EcoWatch, monitors pollution in the state's rivers, forests, and prairies to help keep them clean.

QUICK CHECK

Draw Conclusions Is a community better off when it has many volunteers? Why or why not?

Check Understanding



- VOCABULARY** Write a letter to the editor of your local paper describing a problem in your community and a solution to the problem. Use the vocabulary terms below in your letter.

public goods

General Assembly

- READING SKILL Draw Conclusions** Use the chart from page 278 to write a paragraph about local government in Illinois.

Text Clues	Conclusion

Essential Question

- Write About It** Write a paragraph about how someone you know has changed your community.

Local Connections

Your Community's Local Government

Lisa lives in Galena, Illinois. She wanted to learn about her city's local government. So, she read local newspapers and looked at her city's website to find out about community leaders, buildings, and events. Then, she made a poster about her local government. Here's what you can do to learn about the government of your community:



- Use local newspapers or your community's Web site to find information about your local government.
- Visit your town hall or other buildings that provide local government services. Make sketches of the buildings. Then find out who works in them. If you can't visit, write a letter asking for a photo and information.
- Make a calendar of important dates and events that happen during the year in your local government. Can you attend any of the events?



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

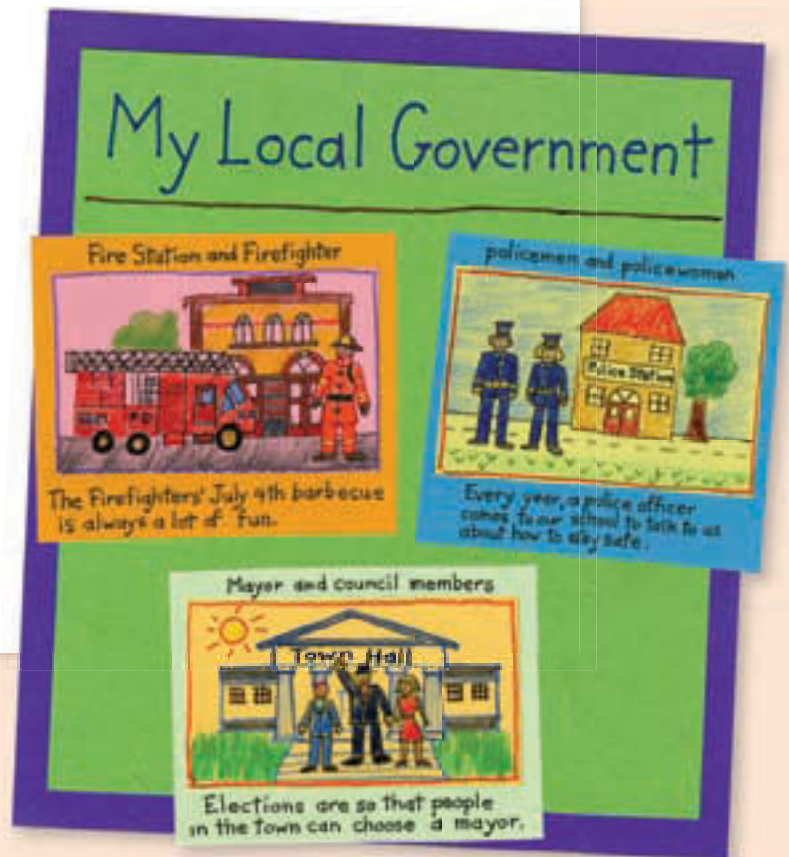
Activity

Make a Local Government Poster

- 1 Use local newspapers and other resources to learn about your local government. Look for information about government services and important dates and events in your local government.
- 2 Make sketches of local buildings that offer government services. Use glue or tape to place the pictures on your poster. Label each one with the building's name and the jobs of people who work in it.
- 3 On your poster, write about some of the interesting events you learned about that happen in your community's local government.
- 4 Add the name of your town to the poster.
- 5 Share your poster with your classmates.

Materials

- local newspapers
- markers
- poster board
- paper
- glue or tape



Unit 6

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Number a paper from 1 to 4. Beside each number write the word from the list below that matches its description.

border

camp

interdependent

mine

1. a line that separates two states
2. a place from which minerals are dug from the ground
3. things that are connected and help one another
4. a temporary place to live

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

5. Describe where Illinois is located in the United States.
6. **Reading Skill** How did glaciers shape Illinois's land?
7. **Critical Thinking** Compare and contrast the winter camps and summer villages of the Illinois people.
8. **Critical Thinking** Why was Chicago rebuilt so quickly after the Great Fire?

Skill

Use A Landform Map

Write a complete sentence to answer each question.

9. Find the Mississippi River. What landforms does it cross?
10. What landform does the Mississippi River not cross?

Landforms around the Mississippi River





Illinois Standards Achievement Test Preparation

Reading



Possum wanted it to be dark all of the time. Rabbit wanted it to be light all the time. Possum sang a song that it should be dark. Rabbit sang a song that it should be light. After a while, Rabbit became tired. Possum told him, "I'm going to win. It will be night all the time." The two argued. Possum said, "Even if you did win, and it was light all the time, you wouldn't be happy. Children would chase you. They would take sticks and twist the fur off you." Rabbit said, "I don't care. I'll play with the children." Possum kept arguing and taunting Rabbit. Rabbit kept singing, "Daylight, Daylight, Daylight!" Then, Possum looked around. He saw the daylight was coming. Possum tried to make Rabbit stop singing. He grabbed Rabbit's mouth and split his upper lip. That's why Rabbit has a split lip.

1

The main idea of this folk tale is most likely about —

- (A) always being right
- (B) day and night
- (C) how plants grow
- (D) why children like rabbits

3

In the sentence "Possum kept arguing and taunting Rabbit." The word taunting most likely means —

- (A) hugging
- (B) choking
- (C) kicking
- (D) teasing

2

Rabbit and Possum argued and _____ about day and night.

- (A) cried
- (B) laughed
- (C) sang
- (D) giggled

4

What was Possum doing when he split Rabbit's lip?

- (A) He was trying to make Rabbit stop singing.
- (B) He was trying to push Rabbit away
- (C) Possum was swinging a stick at Rabbit
- (D) Possum did not split Rabbit's lip

How do people, places, and ideas shape a state?



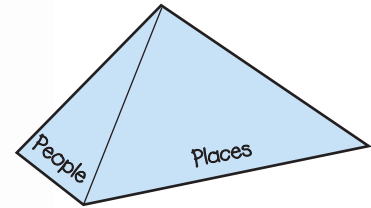
Write About the Big Idea

Expository Essay

Think about the people, places, and events you read about in Unit 6. Then complete the graphic organizer with details.

Once you have completed this graphic organizer, use it to help you write an expository essay that answers the Big Idea question “How do people, places, and ideas shape a state?” Be sure to begin with a sentence that tells the topic of the essay. Include one paragraph for each detail on your graphic organizer. Also include information about your community. End with a concluding paragraph that summarizes your essay.

FOLDABLESSM
Study Organizer



Unit 6 Activity Corner

Locate Your Community Look at a map of Illinois and find your city or town. Use cardinal directions to write a description of its location.

Create a Picture Map With a partner, create a map of your city or town that shows its main attractions. Sketch the shape of the city or town on a poster. Place drawings or photos of important sites in the correct part of town. Use markers, crayons, or paints to make your drawings and label the places and name of your hometown.

