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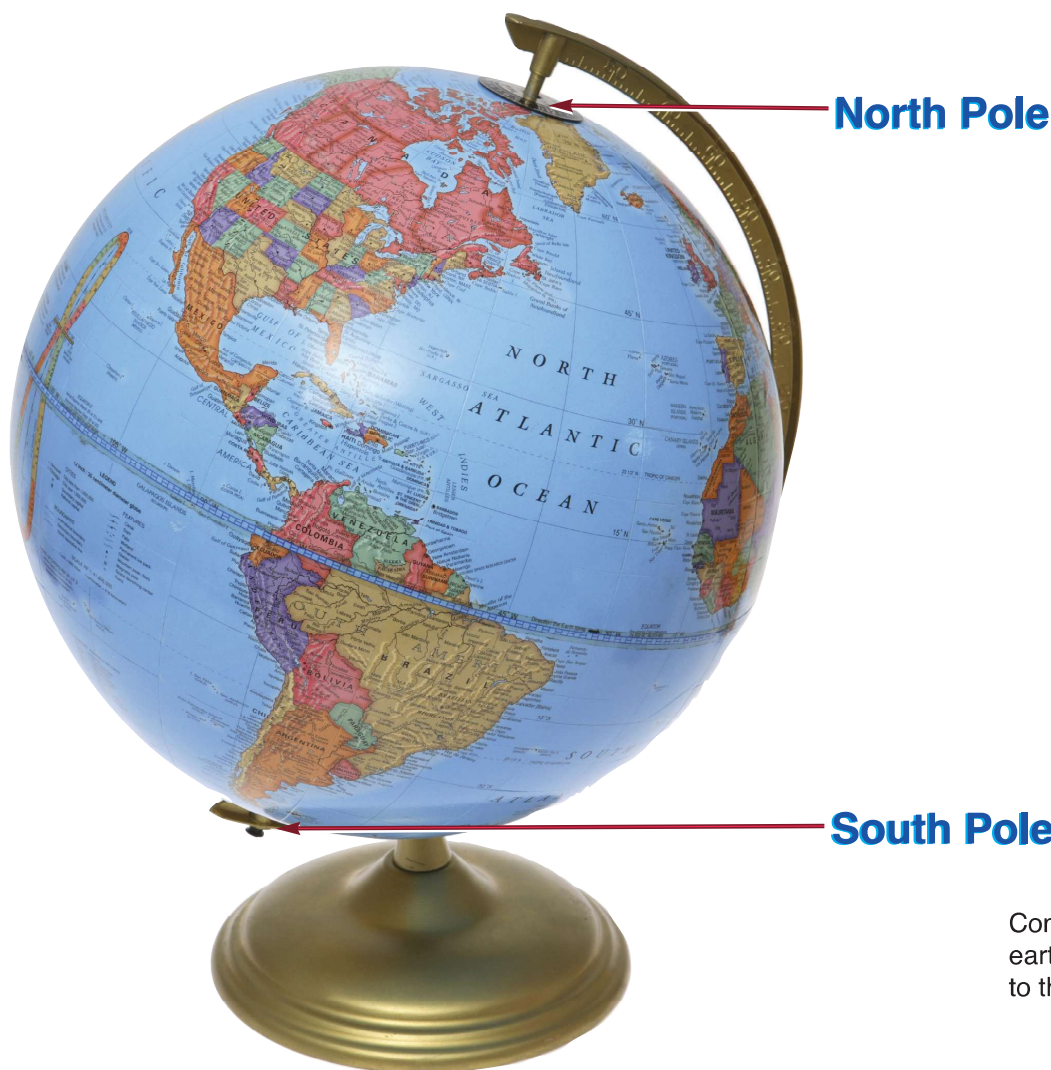
Learning About the Earth

Looking at Globes

- A **globe** is a model, or small copy, of the earth. Looking at a globe is like looking at the earth from **space**, from very high above. Both the earth and the globe are shaped like a ball. This shape is called a **sphere**. Because a globe is round, it shows the true shapes of the land and water on the earth.
- The **North Pole** is the farthest place north on the earth. The **South Pole** is the farthest place south on the earth. On a globe, the poles are usually found at the spots where the globe is attached to its stand.

WORDS TO KNOW

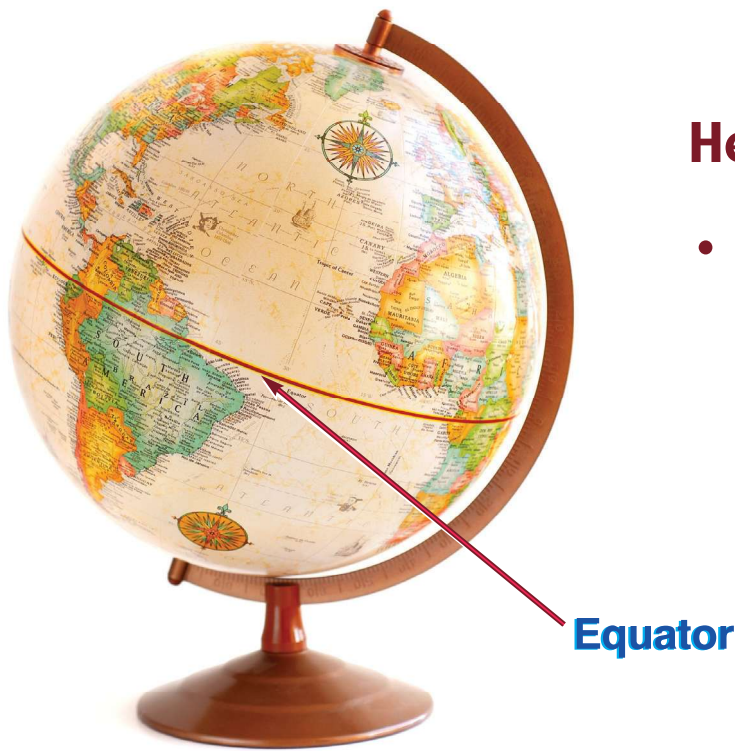
globe
space
sphere
North Pole
South Pole
equator
hemisphere
prime
meridian
continent
island
ocean
sea
gulf
bay



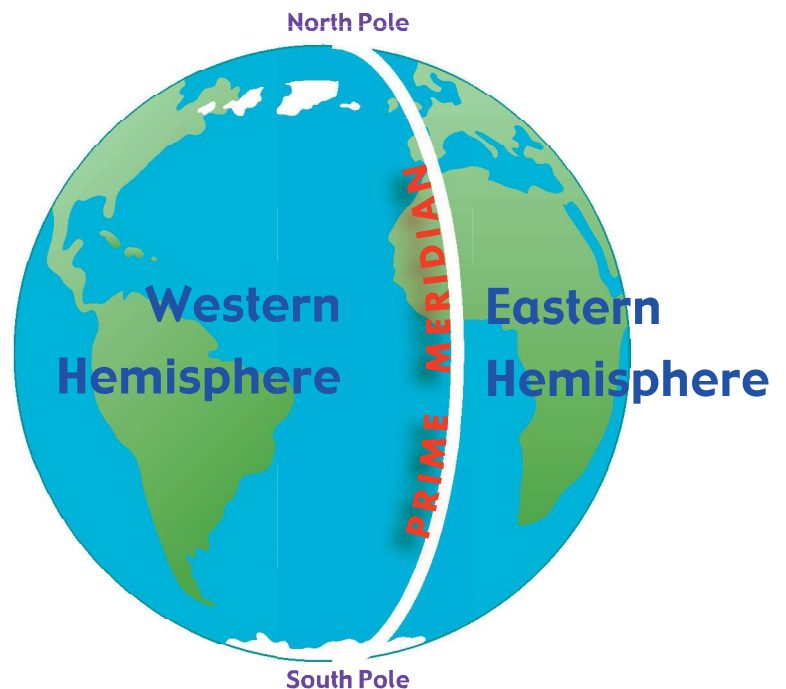
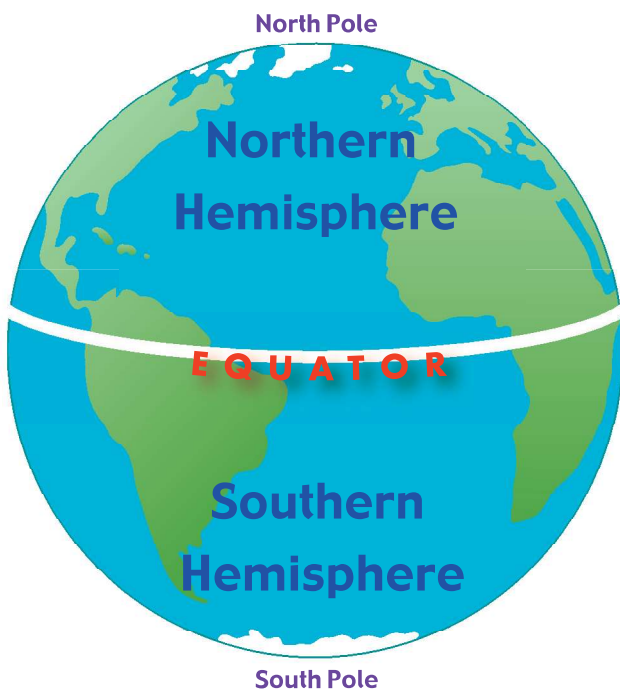
Compare the picture of the earth as it appears from **space** to the picture of the **globe**.

Hemispheres

- The **equator** (ee-KWAY-tur) is an imaginary line circling the earth. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. The equator is shown as a line circling the globe exactly in the middle.



- The equator divides the earth into two **hemispheres** (HEM-uh-sfeers). *Hemi* means “half,” so a hemisphere is half of a sphere. The half that is north of the equator is called the *Northern Hemisphere*. The half that is south of the equator is called the *Southern Hemisphere*.
- Another line divides the globe into two halves, from top to bottom. This line is called the **prime meridian**. One half is called the *Western Hemisphere*. The other half is called the *Eastern Hemisphere*.



LESSON REVIEW - Looking at Globes

Finish the sentences with words from the list below.

1. A _____ shows the true shape of the world.
2. The _____ are the farthest places north and south on the earth.
3. The earth's largest bodies of land are called _____.
4. The earth's largest bodies of water are called _____.
5. An _____ is land that has water all around it.
6. A _____ is an area of the ocean that is in part surrounded by land.
7. Something that is round is also called a _____.
8. The two halves of the globe are called _____.
9. The line that circles the globe in the middle is called the _____.

gulf

continents

sphere

globe

equator

poles

island

oceans

hemispheres

Write the correct answer for each question. Find the answers in the lesson you just read.

1. Name the largest continent. _____
2. Name the smallest continent. _____
3. Name the largest ocean. _____
4. Name the smallest ocean. _____

Unit 1

Chapter 3

WORDS TO KNOW

natural
resources
product
mineral
mine
fuel
coal
petroleum
climate
elevation
desert
rainforest
hibernate

Natural Resources

People Use Natural Resources

People in communities all over the world depend on natural resources around them. **Natural resources** are things found in nature that people use. Some examples of natural resources are water, soil, animals, and plants. Even the air you breathe is a natural resource.

Forests are one example of how people use natural resources. People use wood from trees to make many products. A **product** is something people make. Trees are used for making paper. Trees also provide people with lumber for building houses and making furniture.

Some natural resources come from deep inside the earth. They are called **minerals**. Diamond, gold, iron, and salt are some of the minerals found inside the earth. The places where these minerals are dug out from are called **mines**.

Other natural resources found inside the earth are many kinds of fuels. **Fuel** is something that is burned to make heat or provide energy. **Coal** is one example of a fuel that comes from deep inside the earth. Petroleum is another example. **Petroleum** (puh-TROH-lee-uhm) is a thick, dark liquid, also known as oil. Petroleum can be turned into many different kinds of fuels such as heating oil, gasoline, and diesel. People use these fuels to heat their homes and make their cars and machines work.



Trees are important **natural resources**. Many **products**, such as furniture and paper, are made from wood that comes from trees.



A salt **mine**.



Petroleum is pumped from the ground, to be turned into many kinds of **fuels** and other products.



Some **coal** mines are underground. But others are on top of mountains.

Suburban Communities

Many large cities have suburbs nearby. A **suburb** is a small city or town located near a big city.

In some ways, suburbs are like cities. Suburbs have schools, businesses, and stores, just like cities do. But people often choose to live in suburbs because they are not as crowded as cities. Houses in the suburbs are often one-family homes and have yards and gardens.

Because cities are bigger and offer more opportunities to find good jobs, people who live in the suburbs often work in the nearby city. These people **commute**, or travel back and forth each day, between home and work.

Over the years, many people have moved from cities to suburbs. As a result, some suburbs have grown very large. These suburbs now look much like cities. They do not have as many tall buildings and noisy streets as cities. But they do have many stores and office buildings. It is sometimes hard to tell where a city ends and where the suburbs begin. A large city together with its suburbs is called a **metropolitan area**.

A street in Monsey,
New York, one of
the suburbs of
New York City.



Manhattan's East and West Sides

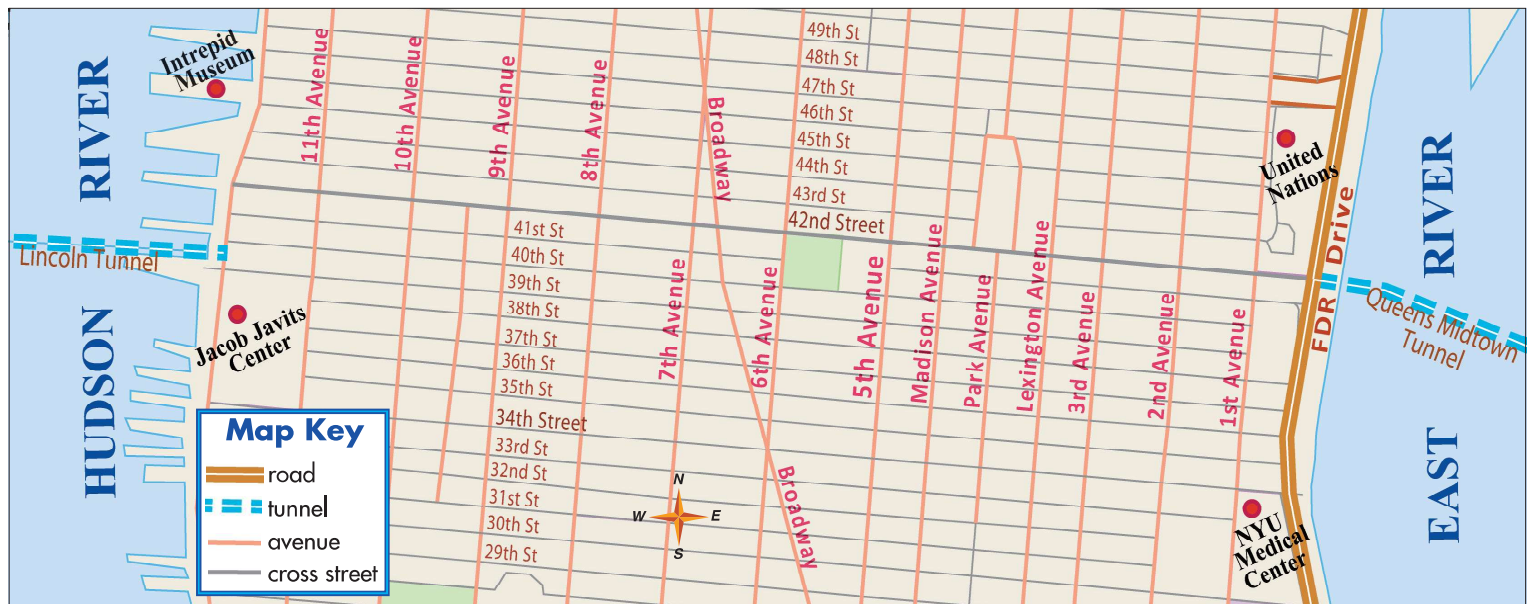
BONUS LESSON

WORDS TO KNOW

grid
avenue
block

The streets of many parts of New York City are laid out as a **grid**—a pattern that is shaped like boxes. The long wide streets are called **avenues**. Narrower streets usually crisscross the avenues. Each box that is formed by the crisscrossing avenues and streets is called a city **block**.

In Manhattan, the avenues run from north to south and the streets run from east to west. Fifth Avenue divides Manhattan into an East Side and a West Side. As a result, most streets are on both the East Side and West Side. When mailing a letter to a Manhattan address, people must add the word *East* (or the letter *E*) or *West* (or *W*), to show on which side of Manhattan the address is.



QUICK REVIEW

Circle the correct answer to each question.

- Which avenue divides the East Side and the West Side of Manhattan?
Seventh Avenue **Fifth Avenue** **Lexington Avenue**
- Which side of Manhattan is near the Hudson River? **East Side** **West Side**
- On which side of Manhattan is the NYU Medical Center? **East Side** **West Side**
- On which side of Manhattan is the Intrepid Museum? **East Side** **West Side**

How are Communities Connected?

Traveling Between Communities

People always move from one place to another. They travel to visit friends and family, or to do their shopping. People who live in suburbs or in rural areas often travel to work in nearby cities or towns. Goods and farm products are also shipped from place to place—from farms and factories to stores. A **factory** is a place where goods are made.

The ways of moving people and goods from place to place is called **transportation**. People use cars, buses, trains, trucks, bicycles, boats, and airplanes for transportation.

All kinds of transportation depend on routes. A **route** is a path that is used for going from one place to another. There are many kinds of routes. Cars, trucks, and buses use land routes, such as roads, tunnels, and bridges. Ships and airplanes use water or air routes.

WORDS

TO KNOW

factory
transportation
route
speed limit
highway
state highway
interstate
highway
destination
toll
link

Transportation is the moving of people and goods from place to place.



Government Services

A government provides services to citizens. A **government service** is work done by the government for the public, or all people.

Government services may include delivering mail, collecting garbage, and fixing streets and roads. It may also include setting up public schools and running public transportation. Some governments also build parks and places where people can relax and spend free time.

One of the important services of a community's government is to provide protection to its citizens. They do this by setting up police and fire departments to keep citizens and properties safe. A **department** is a part of the government with a special job to do. For example, some governments have departments that make sure that the food and water of a community is safe to eat and drink, and the air is healthy to breathe.

WORDS

TO KNOW

government
service
department
tax
income tax
property tax
sales tax
earn
budget



One example of a **government service** is setting up police and fire **departments**, to help keep citizens safe.

Unit 2

Chapter 7

WORDS

TO KNOW

president
chief executive
commander-in-
chief
vice president
cabinet
secretary

The Executive Branch

The President of the United States

The executive branch is the second branch of the federal government. The job of the executive branch of the federal government is to enforce, or carry out, the nation's laws. The executive branch makes sure that people pay their taxes. It also makes sure that schools, businesses, and transportation are run according to the law.

The **president** of the United States is the head of the executive branch. The president is the highest leader of the nation. As the leader of the executive branch of the federal government, the president is called the **chief executive**. *Chief* means “the head” or “the leader.”

The president is the leader of the United States Military. The president's job as the leader of the military makes him the **commander-in-chief** of the armed forces. A commander is someone who leads an army.

American citizens vote for a president every four years. A president can serve for one term, or two terms if elected again. But the Constitution does not allow anyone to serve as president for more than two terms.

The president lives and works in the White House, located in Washington, D.C., the nation's capital.



The Economy at Work

Producers and Consumers

There are millions of people in the United States working to make or sell all kinds of goods and to provide many kinds of services. People and businesses that make goods and provide services are called **producers**. The baker who makes bread and cookies is a producer. The farmer who grows apples or tomatoes to sell to stores is a producer. The doctor who treats sick people is a producer, too.

Every person is also a consumer.

A **consumer** is someone who uses goods and services. A consumer may buy the fruits grown by a farmer, or the bread baked by a baker. A consumer may also use the services of a dentist to fix his teeth or use the services of a plumber to unclog his sink.

Businesses that produce goods and services are consumers too. For example, a bake shop that produces bread must also buy flour and eggs to make the bread.

WORDS

TO KNOW

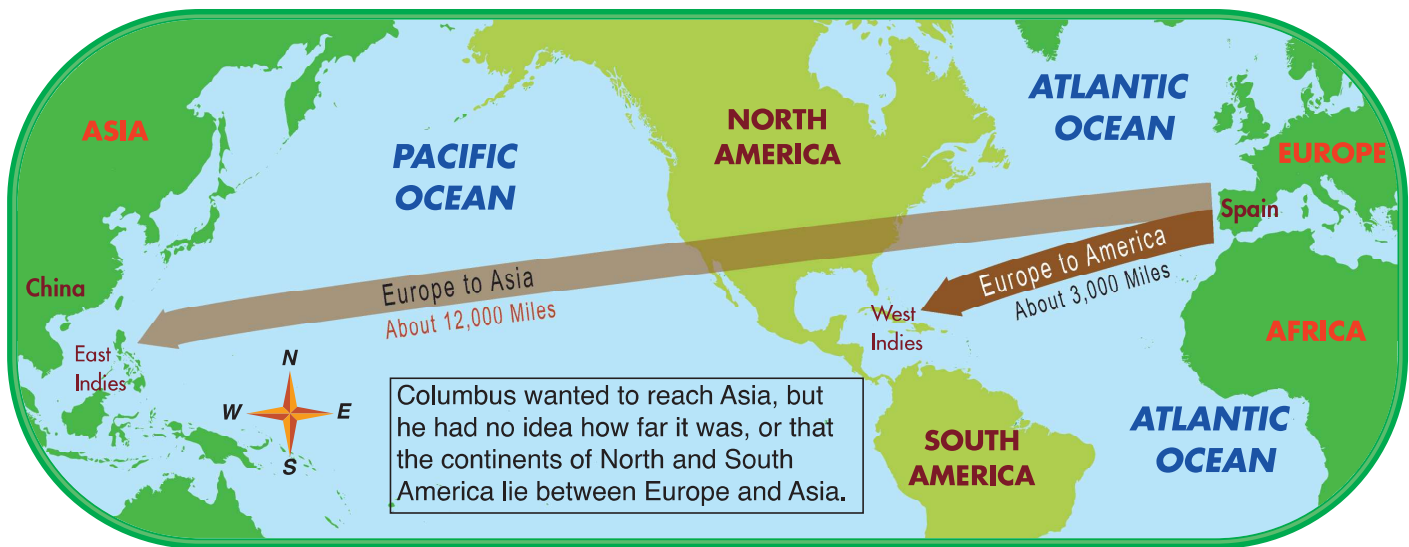
producer
consumer
economy
supply
demand
scarcity



A farmer is a **producer**. He sells his bananas to a **consumer**—the person eating the bananas.



A **producer**, such as a bake shop, is also a **consumer**. A bake shop must buy ingredients, such as flour and eggs, to use for baked goods.



Newcomers Arrive

For a long time, only Native Americans lived on the lands we now call America. Then, in 1492, the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus sailed to America from Spain. An **explorer** is a person who travels to find out about new places.

At that time, merchants from Europe used to travel to India and China to buy silks, jewels, and spices. A **merchant** is someone who buys and sells goods to earn money. India and China are on the continent of Asia. The European merchants had to travel thousands of miles to reach these faraway lands known to Europeans as the Indies. Columbus wanted to find an easier way to travel to the Indies.

Columbus knew that the world is round, so he thought he could reach Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. However, Columbus did not know that the continents of North and South America were between Europe and Asia.

In August 1492, Columbus and a group of men left Spain in three wooden ships. After sailing for two months, Columbus landed on an island near two large continents. We now call these continents North and South America. Because Columbus thought he had reached the Indies, he called the people he met in these lands “Indians.”



Spices in a market in Asia.



Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in three ships named *Nina*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria*.

Unit 4 Chapter 3

WORDS

TO KNOW

self-sufficient
fireplace
craftspeople
apprentice



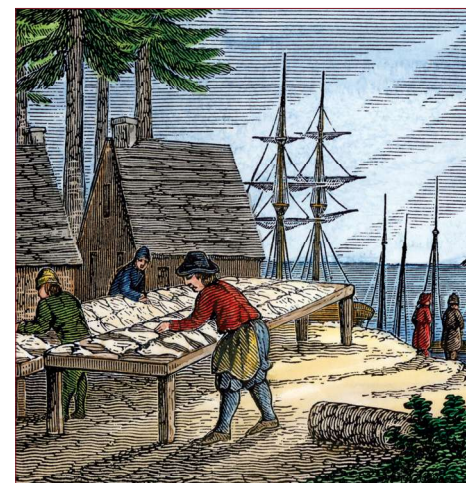
Colonists building their own homes.

Life in the Colonies

Life in the early American colonies was very different from what it is today. Most colonists lived on farms or in small villages or towns. Colonists built their own houses and barns. There were no shops where people could buy things. Almost everything a family needed had to be grown or made by hand. The colonists had to learn how to be self-sufficient. To be **self sufficient** (suh-FISH-uhnt) is to be able to provide most of one's own needs.

From their farm animals, the colonists had milk, butter, eggs, and meat. They used the wool from sheep to make yarn for clothing, and used feathers from geese and ducks to stuff pillows. They also used animal fat to make candles for lighting their homes and soap for washing and bathing.

Winters were often cold and harsh. Food had to be stored during the summer for the long months of winter. Vegetables were put into cellars or holes in the ground, and covered with straw and earth to keep them fresh. Meat had to be smoked or dried to keep it from spoiling.



Colonists drying fish for winter.