

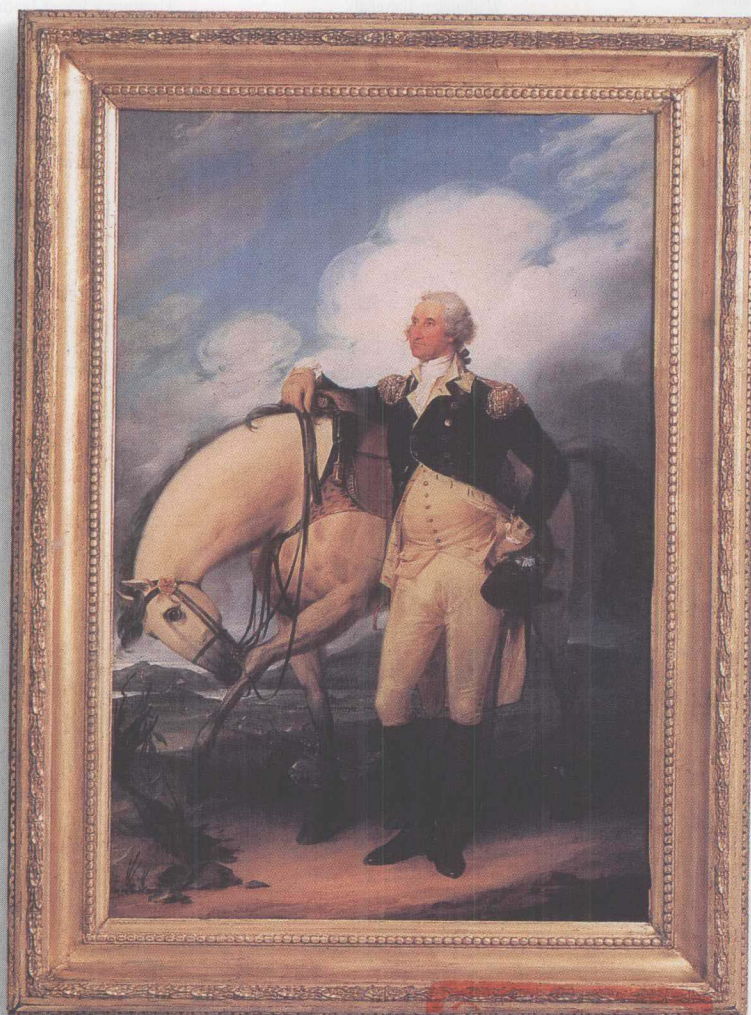
Communities

ADVENTURES IN TIME AND PLACE



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James A. Banks

Barry K. Beyer

Gloria Contreras

Jean Craven

Gloria Ladson-Billings

Mary A. McFarland

Walter C. Parker



GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS OUR
COUNTRY'S FIRST PRESIDENT.
THIS PAINTING OF HIM BY THE
ARTIST JOHN TRUMBULL IS IN
THE WINTERTHUR MUSEUM IN
DELAWARE. IS THERE A PLACE
NAMED FOR GEORGE
WASHINGTON NEAR YOUR
COMMUNITY?

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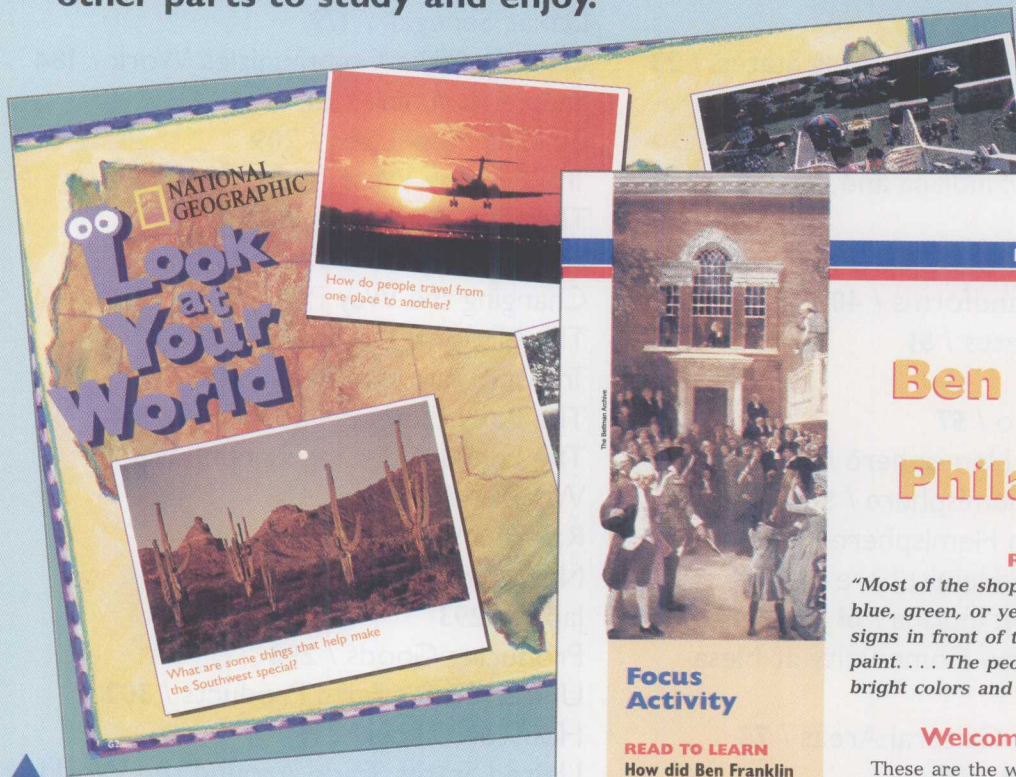
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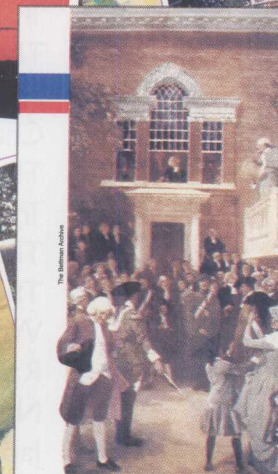
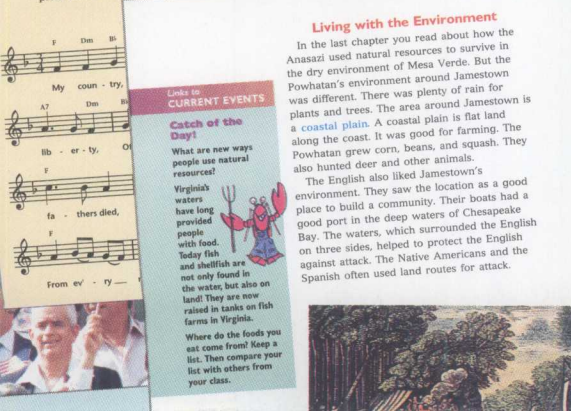
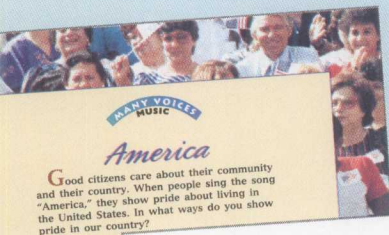
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YOUR TEXTBOOK at a glance

Your book is *Communities: Adventures in Time and Place*. It has twelve chapters and a special section, as well as many other parts to study and enjoy.



Special pages from **National Geographic** bring you ideas and **Adventures** in geography.



Focus Activity

READ TO LEARN
How did Ben Franklin make a difference in Philadelphia?

VOCABULARY
almanac
tax
American
Revolution
Declaration of Independence

PLACE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PEOPLE
Benjamin Franklin
Thomas Jefferson

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LESSON 1

Ben Franklin and Philadelphia

READ ALOUD

"Most of the shop fronts were painted red, blue, green, or yellow, and the big swinging signs in front of them were brilliant with paint. . . . The people of Philadelphia wore bright colors and had a taste for fine clothes."

Welcome to Philadelphia!

These are the words of a writer named Margaret Cousins. She describes what life was like in the city of **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania** in the early 1700s. At that time there were 13 English colonies in America. The colonies had many cities. The biggest, busiest city of all was Philadelphia. About 38,000 people lived there, more people than in Boston and New York City put together.

Philadelphia became one of the most important communities in our country's history. Many things happened there that led the colonies to become the United States of America. Let's take a look at what Philadelphia was like back in colonial days.

Some lessons have **Links** or **Did You Know**—activities and facts to share. You will also see **Many Voices**—songs, writing, and art by many people.

Look at the special lessons and features shown at right. They build your **Skills** and bring you interesting subjects from the past and present.

CITIZENSHIP VIEWPOINTS

Three DIFFERENT Viewpoints

1 ELIJAH KEMP
Third Grader, Carlin, California
Excerpt from Interview, 1968

I think zoos are very educational because kids get to see animals firsthand. You're looking at them. But they are safe and you're safe. Watching animals in the zoo is not like anything you see on television. It's real. Zoos are also good because they raise endangered species. They protect these animals. That's how they grow!

2 NED HARRIS



The rattlesnake was a colonial symbol used in 1775.



Legacy
LINKING PAST AND PRESENT

Our Country's

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Reading Grid Maps

USING THE SKILL

Look at the grid map below. You can see two sets of lines. One set runs across, the other set runs up

Look in the index for the Library of Congress. Find D13 next to its name. D13 is the letter

HELPING Yourself

Grid maps have crisscrossing lines that help you find places.

map. To find the Capitol, look in the index. What grid boxes is it in? Find the Capitol on the map.

Infographic

A Day with the Anasazi

Pretend you are standing across from the cliff house where Little Rabbit and his family lived long ago. What might you see?

Many storage rooms are used to hold crops and grain.

Women and children are grinding corn.

Swift Raven is making clay pots for cooking and storage.

Strong Deer is sharpening an arrow for hunting.

Meet Ben Franklin

Everyone in Philadelphia was talking about one person—**Benjamin Franklin**. He seemed to be everywhere, doing just about everything.

Ben Franklin grew up in Boston, Massachusetts, in a family of 17 children. When he was 12, his father sent him to live and work with his older brother James, a printer. Ben quickly learned a lot about printing. But he did not get along with his brother. When he was 17, he left for Philadelphia.

When he arrived in Philadelphia in 1723, Ben found an exciting city. He talked to everyone and soon made many friends. He loved his new city, and he set out to make it even better.



As a young man, Ben Franklin learned to use the printing press.

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Your book has a **Reference Section** at the end. Use it to look up words, people, and places as you study them.

Biographical Dictionary

The Biographical Dictionary tells you about the people you have learned about in this book. The Pronunciation Key tells you how to

Dictionary of GEOGRAPHIC TERMS

HILL (hil) Rounded, raised landform; not as high as a mountain.

GULF (gulf) Body of water partly surrounded by land; larger than a bay.

PENINSULA (pu nin'su lu) Land that has water on all sides but one.

MESA (me sa) Landform that looks like a high, flat table.

PLAIN (plein) Large area of flat land.

CANAL (ka nal) Waterway dug across the land to connect two bodies of water.

PORT (port) Place where ships load and unload goods.


BAY (ba) Body of water partly surrounded by land.

HARBOR (har bar) Protected place.

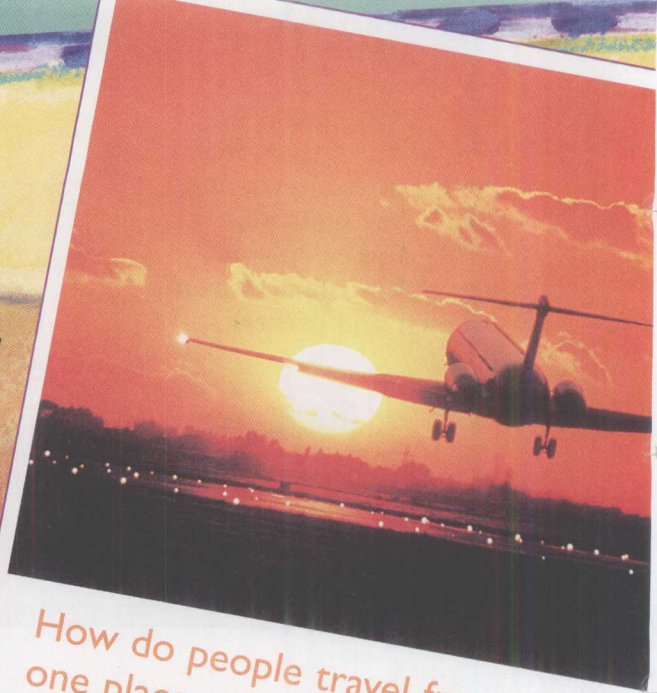


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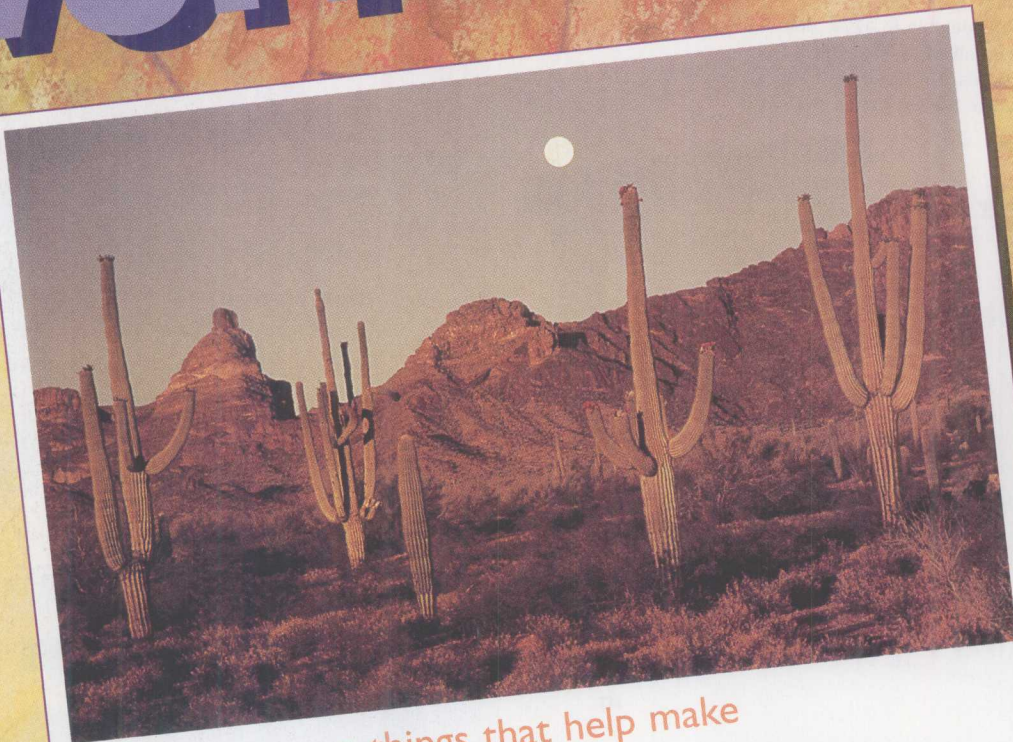
Each lesson begins with a **Read Aloud** selection. A **Read to Learn** question and a list of important words, people, and places will guide your reading.

 NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

Look at Your World



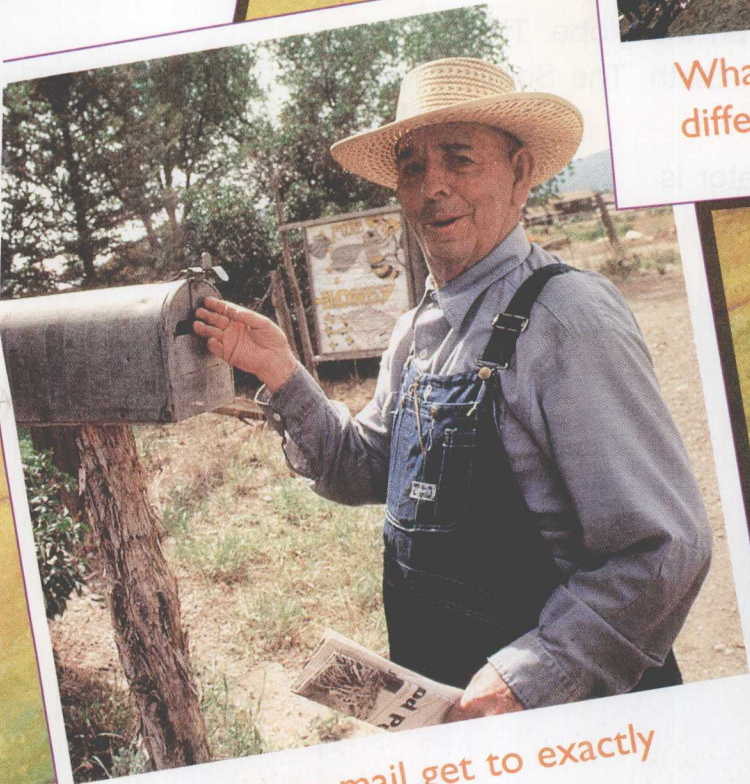
How do people travel from
one place to another?



What are some things that help make
the Southwest special?



What makes this place different from other places?



How does mail get to exactly the right place?



What foods do people get from trees?

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

PART 1 Using Globes

VOCABULARY

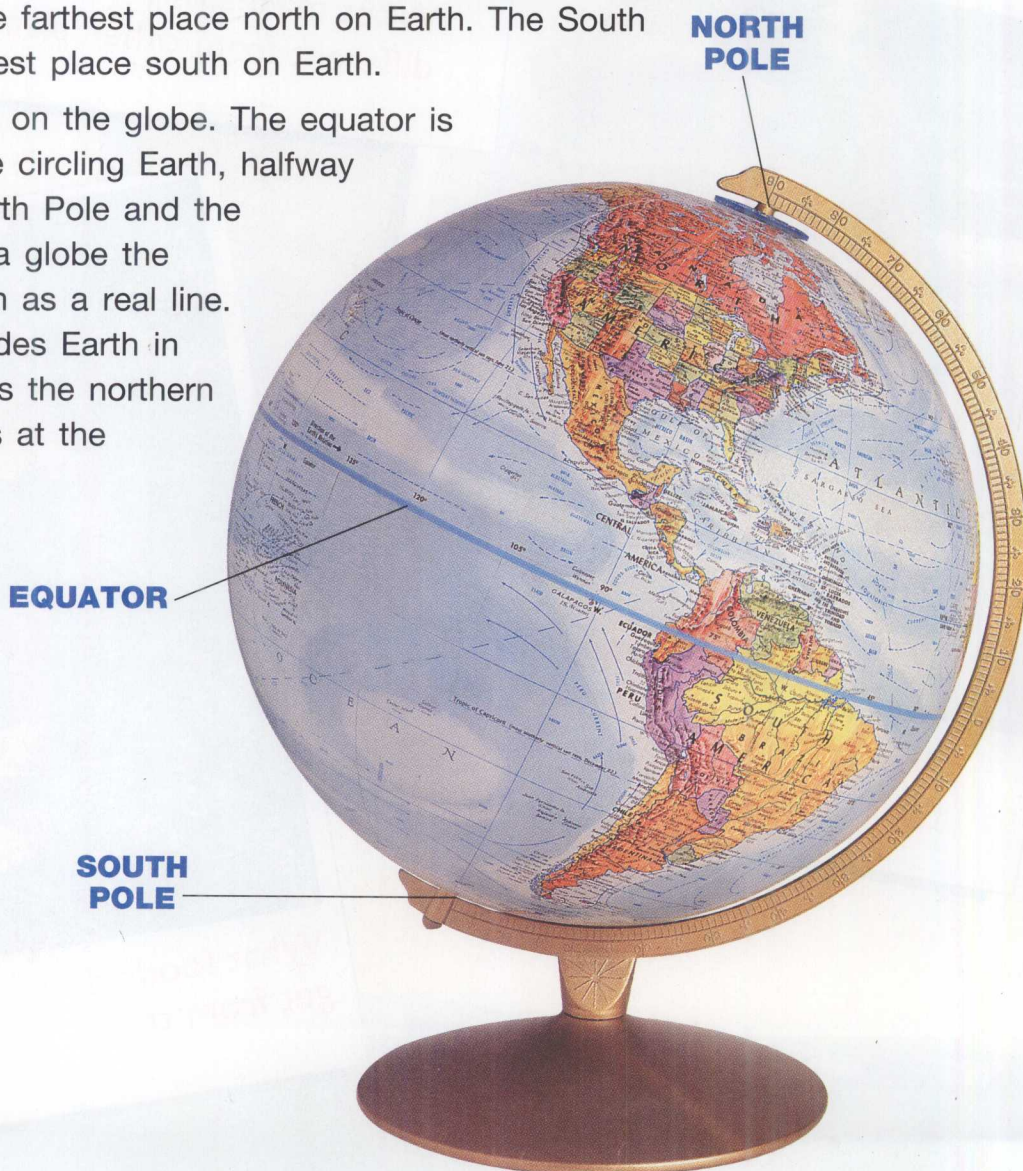
North Pole

South Pole

equator

What are globes?

- A globe is a small model, or copy, of Earth.
- Find the **North Pole** and the **South Pole** on the globe. The North Pole is the farthest place north on Earth. The South Pole is the farthest place south on Earth.
- Find the **equator** on the globe. The equator is an imaginary line circling Earth, halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. On a globe the equator is shown as a real line. The equator divides Earth in half. At the top is the northern half. What half is at the bottom?



PART 2

Using Maps

VOCABULARY

continent

map key

locator

ocean

cardinal directions

symbol

compass rose

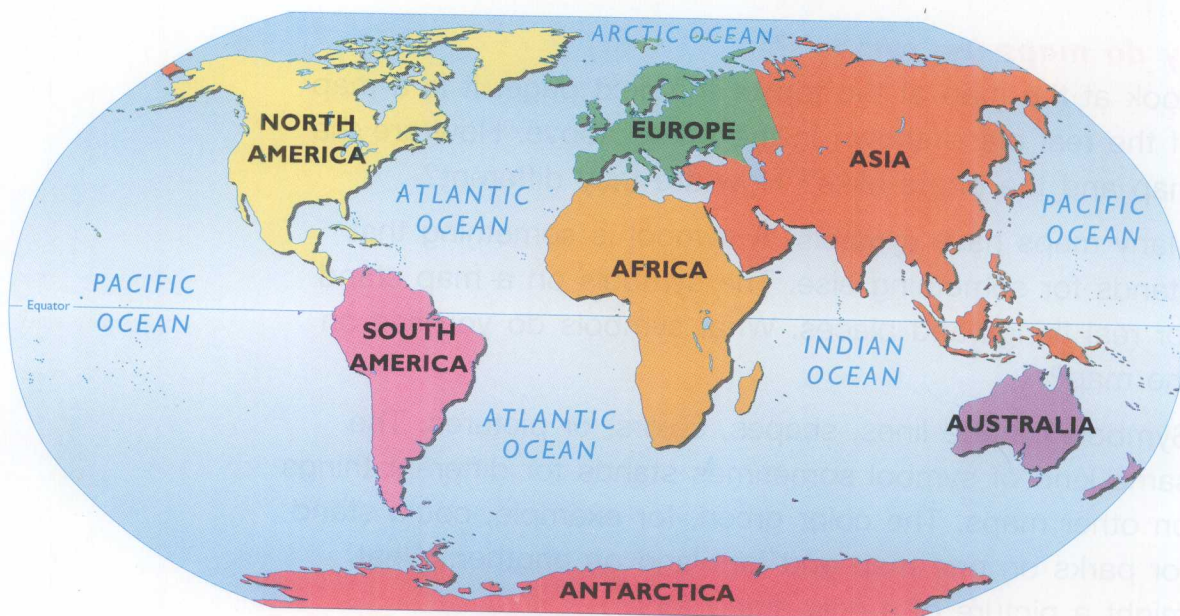
What are maps?

- A map is a flat drawing of a place. This map shows Earth's seven **continents**. A continent is a very large body of land. Find the continents on the map. What are they called?
- The map also shows Earth's four **oceans**. An ocean is a very large body of salt water. Find and name the oceans.

More Practice

There are other maps that show continents and oceans in this book. For examples, see pages 58, 59, and R10-R11.

THE WORLD





Why do maps use symbols?

- Look at the map at the top of the next page. It is a map of the real place shown in the photo above. How are the map and the photo alike? How are they different?
- Many maps have **symbols**. A symbol is something that stands for something else. The symbols on a map stand for real things and places. What symbols do you see on the map?
- Symbols can be lines, shapes, colors, or pictures. The same kind of symbol sometimes stands for different things on other maps. The color green, for example, could stand for parks on one map and farmland on another. What might a picture of a cow stand for?

Neighborhood Map



Why read a map title and map key?

- A map title tells you what the map shows. What is the title of this map?
- To find out what symbols on a map mean, you can look at a **map key**. A map key tells what the symbols on a map stand for. Look at the map on this page. What does the blue circle stand for? What symbol means tree?

More Practice

You can practice working with symbols and map keys on many maps in this book. For examples, see pages 25, 249, and 302.

What are cardinal directions?

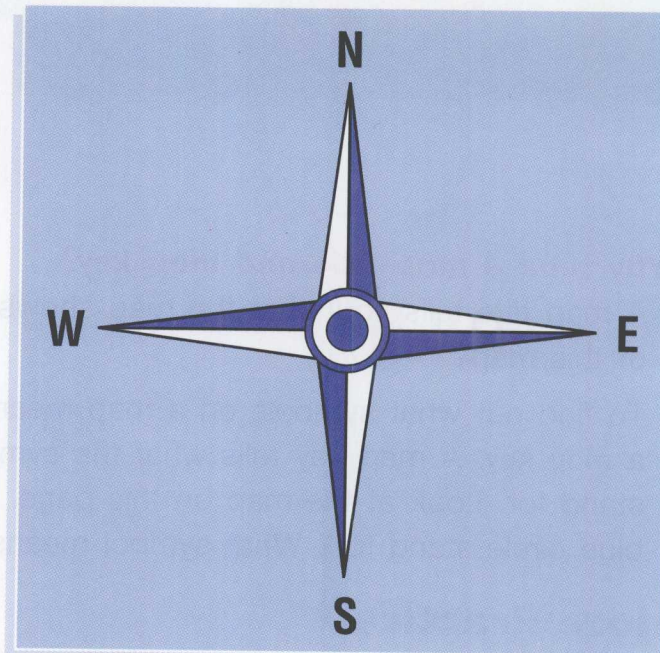
- There are four **cardinal directions**. These directions are north, south, east, and west.
- North is the direction toward the North Pole. When you face the North Pole, you are facing north. South is directly behind you. East is to your right. Which direction is to your left?

What is a compass rose?

- How do you find directions if a map does not show the North Pole? You can use a small drawing on a map, called a **compass rose**, to help you find directions.
- Look at the picture of the compass rose below. The compass rose shows cardinal directions. North is shown by **N**. What letters stand for east, south, and west? Find your home state on the map of the United States at the bottom of the next page. What lies to the north of your state? What lies east, south, and west?

More Practice

You can practice finding directions and using a compass rose on most maps in this book. For examples, see pages 126, 243, and 257.



What is a locator?

- A **locator** is a small map included on a bigger, or main, map. A locator shows where the area in the main map is located. The area of the main map is shown in red on the locator. Find the locator on the map below.
- Study the locator. What does it show? Find the red area on the locator. On which continent is the red area? What country does the red area show? Now look at the main map. What does it show?

More Practice

There are other maps with locators in this book. For examples, see pages 53, 79, and 293.



PART 3

Different Kinds of Maps

VOCABULARY

landform map

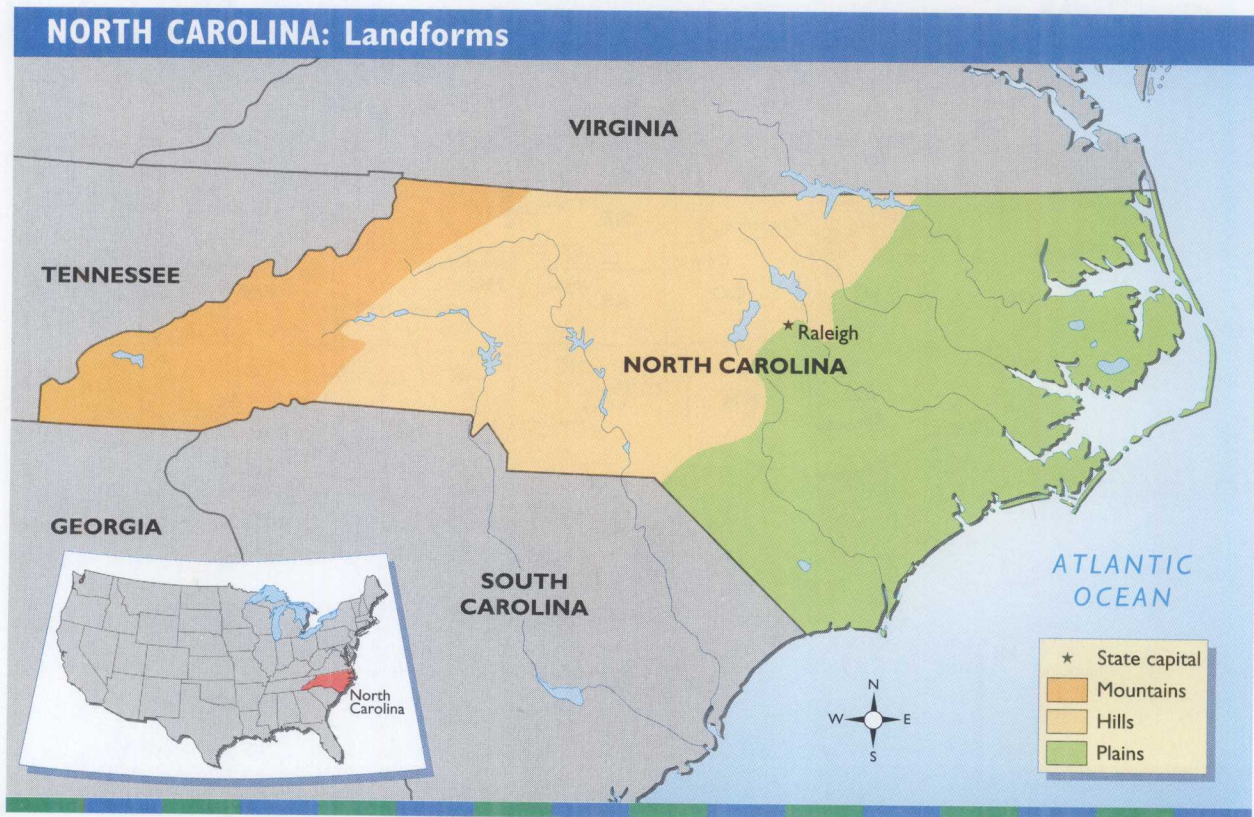
grid map

What is a landform map?

- The map below is a **landform map**. This kind of map shows the different landforms on Earth. Many landform maps use different colors to show the different kinds of land. Look at the map key. What color shows mountains? What other landforms are shown?

More Practice

There is another landform map in this book. See pages 40-41.



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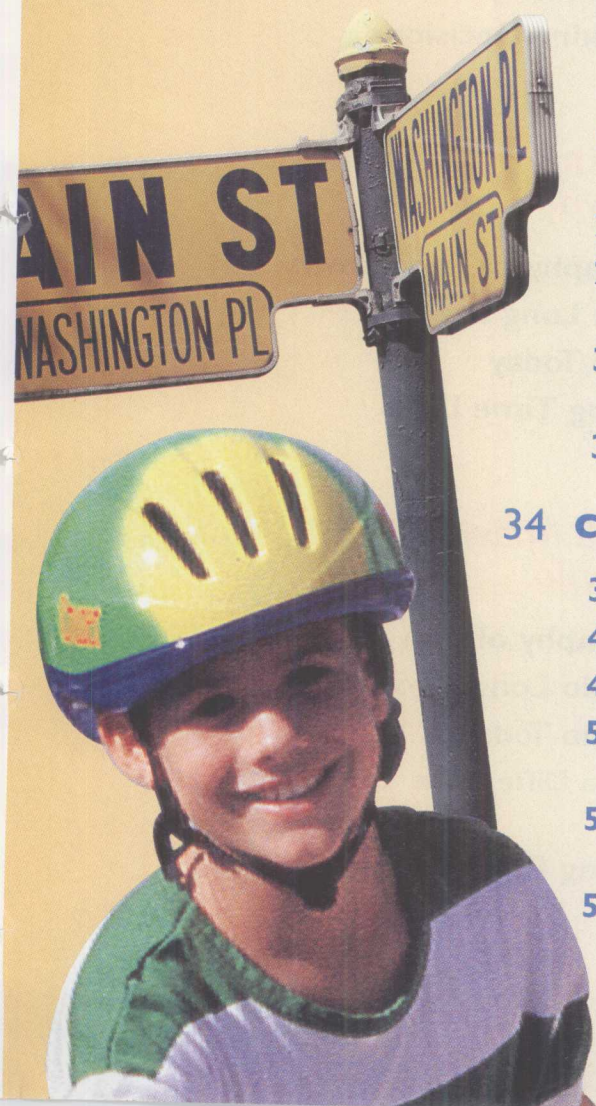
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