

Texas UIL

SOCIAL STUDIES

FOCUS 2019-20

World, U.S., and Texas history



for grades 5 & 6
based on the annual UIL topic



2019-20

UIL Social Studies Focus

Grades 5 & 6

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This booklet covers the annual focus topics and primary source documents as suggested by UIL for the A+ Social Studies Contest. Our companion booklet, *Social Studies Core Concepts for Grades 5 & 6*, covers the background material and general information about the U.S., world, and Texas. The new *Core* booklet has been revamped entirely from the original *Notes*. It is an outstanding adjunct to the classroom textbooks and is useful for the UIL contest as well as classroom instruction.

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– President Hexco Inc., Linda Tarrant

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

United States	1
Colonial Period.....	1
Background Information	1
Nations and Groups.....	2
Major Settlements.....	4
Significant Colonial Leaders	5
Important Dates	7
Primary Source Documents.....	8
Concepts in Economics	10
Major Industries of Colonial America	10
Economic Patterns of the European Colonists.....	11
Development of Free Enterprise in Colonies	12
Economic Terms Glossary	13
Concepts in Government and Citizenship	16
Representative Government in the Colonies.....	17
Government Terms Glossary.....	18
World	22
Concepts in Economics	22
Types of Economies.....	22
Influences of Factors of Production	22
Benefits of Free Enterprise.....	23
Concepts in Government & Citizenship.....	23
Texas	26
Concepts in History.....	26
Reasons for European Exploration and Settlement.....	26
Timeline of Significant Explorers.....	26
Concepts in Government and Citizenship in Texas	28
Characteristics of Spanish Colonial Government.....	28
Origins and Significance of State Celebrations	29
Index	31

UNITED STATES

(60% of Test Questions)

COLONIAL PERIOD

The colonial period began in 1492 and ended in 1763. The Spanish were among the first Europeans to arrive in the New World. Their focus was on the southern part of the U.S., the Gulf Coast of Texas, and throughout Texas and Mexico. The English, Dutch, French, and Swedes concentrated on the eastern coast of North America and Canada.

Background Information

- In 1606, wealthy English merchants set sail from the Virginia Company of London to go to the New World and start a colony. There were three ships that carried 144 men and boys and the crew, and it took them 144 days (more than four-and-a-half months) to reach Chesapeake Bay, which they named Cape Henry.

The ships were very crowded and dirty. After landing, they learned that they were on an island with limited game. The people quickly realized that gold was nowhere to be found and food was scarce. They soon used up all the available game. They were excited about the abundance of timber that they could sell and use to make ships.

All of the colonists were considered employees of the Virginia Company and were to be given tracts of land after seven years of service. This was an exciting prospect as land was hard to come by in England. They saw opportunities for the manufacture of glass, pitch, and tar. The area that the colonists decided to settle was low and swampy, and the mosquitos carried malaria. They had not brought enough food and were plagued by Indian attacks, poor water, sickness, and leadership problems.

- Between 1608 and 1609, 600 more colonists set sail for Virginia. One of the ships was shipwrecked in Bermuda on the way. When Sir Thomas Gates finally arrived to take up his new position as deputy governor, he found only 60 of the original colonists alive. Most of these remaining people were starving and sick.

The area experienced a drought in 1609 that ruined the few crops they had started. A third supply fleet that was on its way was badly damaged during a storm. The winter of 1609-1610 was very harsh, and the colonists did not have enough food to feed all the new arrivals. They ate anything that was available, and starvation killed many. The colony was in such bad shape that the colonists decided to abandon it.

- In 1610, a new group of people came and reclaimed the area to begin again. John Rolfe was among that group. He was a wealthy merchant and planned to grow a certain kind of tobacco that would be a cash crop. He made the colony more successful.

- **Minuit, Peter** - (1580-1638) He came from Germany and was director of the Dutch colony called New Netherland. He founded New Sweden and purchased the land of Manhattan Island from Native Americans for about \$680 in today's money.
- **Oglethorpe, James** - (1696-1785) A British general and member of Parliament, Oglethorpe was a social reformer who founded the colony of Georgia with the intention of sending people from debtors' prisons to his colony in the New World.
- **Penn, William** - (1644-1718) Penn was a founder and "Absolute Proprietor" of the Province of Pennsylvania, an English North American colony. He was known as an early champion of democracy and religious freedom and for his treaty with the Lenni Lenape.
- **Raleigh, Sir Walter** - (1551-1618) He led numerous expeditions to the New World and tried to establish colonies at Roanoke twice. Both failed due to starvation or disease. He is best known for his harassment of Spanish ships that carried gold from the New World to Spain.
- **Rolfe, John** - (1585-1622) He was a colonial leader of Jamestown. He was first to grow tobacco, and he proved that it could be profitably cultivated in the Virginia region and sent back to England. For a time, he held a virtual monopoly on this lucrative tobacco trade. He married Pocahontas, who was the daughter of Chief Powhatan.
- **Smith, John** - (1580-1631) An English soldier, author, and explorer, he was active in establishing the first permanent English settlement in the Virginia Colony, which was based at Jamestown. He named the area New England. He also mapped the Chesapeake Bay area.
- **Standish, Myles (or Miles)** - (1584-1656) An English military adviser for the Plymouth Colony, Standish arrived on the *Mayflower* and was active in governing the colony.
- **White, John** - (1540-1606) He was an artist and illustrator who made many sketches of landscapes and native people in America on his voyage with Richard Greenville. He became governor of Roanoke Colony and then left to get supplies in 1587. His return was delayed due to England's war with Spain, and he found Roanoke abandoned upon his return.



General James Oglethorpe
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usually just a portion of the selling price. The remaining balance is their debt. Interest on the money owed is often charged or a fee is charged for this service.

demographics - This term defines the makeup of a given population. In colonial times, the demographics of the South were primarily white landowners with black slaves. Things examined in determining demographics are usually gender, age, ethnicity, land ownership, employment, and other things that can be quantified.

economy - This system consists of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services by different individuals or businesses in an area. Transactions occur when two parties agree to the value or price of the item or service, and this is commonly expressed in a currency, but it can be defined in a bartering situation where goods are traded for goods.

export - An export is any item that is manufactured or grown in one country and shipped to another country for sale. Tobacco was grown in the early colonies, and much of it was exported to other countries.

free enterprise - This is an unrestricted economic system in which individuals or a company produce goods to satisfy the needs of consumers. A free enterprise economy is a capitalistic economy where supply and demand determine the pricing of items. In this system, if there is a large supply for an item, others are free to produce that item for sale in competition with the original producer.

goods and services - Goods are something that one can consume or use. Food, clothes, school books, cars, and appliances are considered goods. Services also need to be purchased, but are not something that can be held in one's hand. A service is something that someone does for you, such as a hair stylist, repairman, or an accountant who performs work in exchange for money.

import - An import is any item that is manufactured or grown in a foreign country and shipped to one's own country for sale. Tea was not grown in the early colonies, and in order to have it available, it had to be imported from other countries.

inflation - This term means that prices have risen and the value of paychecks have not. Look at a family's grocery receipts for a one-week period. Then, look at the prices of the same items a year later. Most will have risen slightly. Inflation means that a person can buy less with the money that person has today than the individual could have purchased with the same amount in the past.

interdependence - Most individuals can't produce everything needed to survive. Many are dependent on others for one need or another. Food is produced in different areas based on soil type, growing season, and weather. People in the U.S. are dependent on people in other

WORLD

(25-30% of Test Questions)

CONCEPTS IN ECONOMICS

Simply said, economics is the study of how things are made and shared. The "thing" might be physical, such as a cooking pot or wheat, or it can be a service, such as babysitting or running a hotel. Things can be shared through trade or sale.

Types of Economies

A traditional economy is based on a barter system. One person "trades" an item they have for something that they need from another person. An example is trading vegetables for eggs.

- A capitalist system or market economy lets people make money selling a product. Prices are set by producers, but people have a choice as to whether or not they want to pay the price. Having a choice about what to buy or sell is called free enterprise. The company's goal is to make a profit, and the individual's goal is to purchase the best item for the best price.
- A socialist or communist economy is controlled by the government. The government decides who will manufacture products and what those products will be. The government also sets the price. Wages are set by the government. The government makes money on all transactions, and theoretically, this is then distributed to the people.

Influences of Factors of Production

There are four major components or factors that determine what products can be produced:

- **Natural Resources** - These are the raw materials used to make products or provide services. Forests provide trees for lumber and paper products. Good soil and the right amount of rain are needed for farming. A seashore can be used by a beach resort.
- **Capital** - This is actually money. Money is needed to pay for many things before a business even starts making money. A business needs a place to operate, usually a building, materials need to be bought, and people need to be hired.
- **Labor** - This is the workforce. Are there enough people in the local area that have the skills needed to do the job, or will people need to be hired from some other place? You cannot substitute a manual laborer for a dental hygienist. You need to hire a skilled hygienist for that position. The hygienist has been specifically trained for his or her job and is thus considered skilled labor. A person who does manual labor typically needs very little training to do his job.

- **Entrepreneurs** - These are people who risk investment capital to produce a new product or service. Entrepreneurs are vital to a growing economic environment. Not everyone wants to take a chance on their own business, but it is important that someone does. Entrepreneurs are creative and energetic, and they help promote competition. Consumers benefit because competition helps keep prices down, and the variety of choices up.

Benefits of Free Enterprise

Free enterprise can have multiple benefits. Some benefits are easy to see, but others are not.

- Consumers benefit in two ways – by having a wide variety of choices and by having a wide range of price categories.
- Entrepreneurs have a chance to create businesses and make money for themselves. Entrepreneurs are encouraged because they are rewarded for their efforts if people like their product. Not only do they make a product that can earn them money, they also get the joy of knowing that they have created something useful or something people want.

CONCEPTS IN GOVERNMENT & CITIZENSHIP

Governments evolve over a long period of time. The basic governing unit since the beginning of time has been the family. As families came to live in groups, they had to agree how to govern the group. This concept continued as towns were built and states came into existence. All of the original colonies were self-governing at the time that they became the U.S. under a single federal governing body.

- **Limited vs. Unlimited Governments** - A limited government is one that is restricted by law in the manner that the officials govern and conduct business.

In comparison, an unlimited government is usually a monarchy or a dictatorship run by leaders who answer to no one. Nazi Germany was an example of a dictatorship.

Britain slowly developed from a monarchy into a limited government which is now in the form of a parliament with a prime minister, all of which are elective offices. There is still a monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, but she is a figurehead, not a governing entity.

- **Development of Representative Governments** - A representative government is one that is driven by individuals elected by the people at large to serve in a government body. In the U.S., we elect a president, a vice president, members of Congress, as well as state officials and local officials, even down to those who serve on school boards. Most countries with representative governments are republics or representative democracies. These are defined as countries with a chief of state who is not a monarch and a body of

INDEX

absolute monarchy	25	corporate colony	19	Houston	29
Africa	11	Corpus Christi	26, 27	import	10, 14
agriculture	4, 10, 13, 15	cotton	11, 13	India	4, 8, 25
Alamo	29	country ..	2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25	inflation	14
Albany	8	Cowboy Reunion	30	Instructions for the Virginia Colony	4, 7, 8
Argentina	25	credit	13	interdependence	14
Attorney General	18	Crockett	28	Irish	30
Austin	29, 30	Crown	2, 9, 16, 17, 19, 20	Irish Festival	30
barter	13, 22	Czechs	3	Iroquois	24, 28
basin	28	Dallas	30	island	1
Battle of San Jacinto	30	Dare	4	Jamestown	4, 6, 7, 8
Bering	26	de León	28, 29	Jesus	29
Bill of Rights	24	de Zavala	29	Karankawa	28
Boston	10	debt	3, 13	King	1, 2, 9, 24, 28
Bradford	4, 5, 9, 12	Delaware	5, 11	Kwanzaa	29
Britain	15, 19, 20, 23	demand	12, 13, 15, 16	La Salle	28
British East India	17	democracy	6, 19, 20	labor	11, 12, 15, 22
Bryan	30	demographics	14	land grants	20
budget	13	desert	27	liberal	17
Bush	30	dictator	19	limited government	20, 23
Cabeza de Vaca	27	drought	1	location	3
cabinet	18	Dutch	1, 4, 6, 8	Lunar New Year	29
canyon	27	economics	22	Luther	2
capital	13	economy	10, 13, 14, 15, 16	Magna Carta	20, 24
capitalist	22	education	4	Manhattan	4, 6
capitalistic system	15	El Paso	27, 29	map	26
cash crop	1, 4, 11, 13	Elizabeth	23	Marbury	5
Catherine	2	empresario	20, 29	Marcos	27
Cayuga	24	Estavanico	27	market economy	15, 22
charter	5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20	export	10, 11, 14	Martin	2
Charter of Massachusetts Bay	9	Fiesta	29	Massachusetts	4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10
checks and balances	24	flag	4, 7	Massachusetts Bay ..	4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10
Christmas	29	Folklife Festival	30	Mayflower	4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 19, 24
Cinco de Mayo	29	Fort Christina	5	Mayflower Compact ..	4, 5, 8, 9, 19, 24
citizen	19	France	2, 3, 28, 29	mercantilism	10, 15
citizenship	19	free enterprise	12, 14, 22	Mexico ..	1, 7, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
class	18, 19, 20, 24	French	1, 28, 29	Minuit	4, 5, 6
coast	1, 26, 27	Galveston	27	Mississippi	28
colony 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 28		Garcitas Creek	28	Mississippi River	28
Colorado River	27	Gates	1	monarchy	20, 23
commonwealth	9, 19	Georgia	3, 5, 6, 11	monopoly	6, 12
communism	19	German	3, 30	Moscoso	27
communist	22	Germany	3, 6, 23, 25	mouth	8
communist economy	22	Goliad	28	Narváez	27
compact	9, 19	goods and services	14	New Braunfels	30
Congress	23, 24, 25	governor	1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 27, 28	New England	6, 8, 10, 12, 17
Connecticut	5, 8, 10	Grant	17	New Jersey	11
constitution	9, 24, 25	Henry	1, 2, 8	New Netherland	4, 6, 11
constitutional monarchy	25	Hitler	19		
consumerism	13, 16	Homestead Act	3		
Coronado	27	Hooker	5		