

# 5th Grade News



November Newsletter

2022

## What is your child learning?

### STEM

> Math: Students are beginning Unit 2– Multiplication and Volume. Students will find the volume of 3D objects by calculating length x width x height or base x height. They will also find products using the standard algorithm of multiplication.

> Science: Students will complete our Earth Systems Unit by designing a water filtration system. Next, we will begin our Survivor unit learning about plant and animal adaptations.

### Humanities

> Students are learning about Native American cultural regions. Then we will begin the study of European explorers.

> Writing: Students are working on informational writing comparing two Native American cultural regions.

### Important Dates

**November 8**– No School– Election Day

**November 11**– Early dismissal- First Quarter ends

**November 14-18**– American Education Week

**November 18**– Report cards go home

**November 22**- Parent Teacher Conference Night– Parents sign up using the Sign Up Genius link emailed from the school.

**November 23**- Early Dismissal

**November 24 & 25**- NO SCHOOL

### How can you help your child from home?

- ◆ Practice multiplication facts.
- ◆ Read with your child 20 minutes a day and ask them questions about what they read.
- Check your child's grades in Home Access Center weekly to view your child's grades and check for missing assignments.
- Ask your child if they need to replenish their school supplies– pencils, dry erase markers, scissors, glue and coloring supplies to ensure they are prepared and ready for learning.
- Please clean out Take Home folders daily. Have your child show you their work and explain what they learned.

miStAkEs  
are proof  
that you are  
**TRYING**



# Fifth Grade Social Studies

## Unit 1: Colonial America

Dear Parents,

Your child will be learning about the cultural groups of Native Americans, the early settlements, and life in colonial times. Below is a list of topics that will be covered within this Colonial America unit.

Sincerely,

The 5th Grade Team

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Essential Question</b>
Native Americans Cultural Regions	How did the adaptations to different environments lead to the development of the cultures of the Native Americans?
Countries and their Settlements (Quebec & St. Augustine)	How did the settling of the different European countries in North America lead to the colonization of America?
Countries and their Settlements (Roanoke & Jamestown)	How did the settling of the different European countries in North America lead to the colonization of America?
Countries and their Settlements (Plymouth & Mayflower Compact)	How did the settling of the different European countries in North America lead to the colonization of America?
Comparing the Colonies: New England, Middle, & Southern Colonies	How did the culture of each colonial region develop?
Slavery & Triangular Trade	How did the culture of each colonial region develop?
Colonial Life in Williamsburg	What was life like for people living in the 1700's in colonial times?

### **Ways Parents Can Help**

- Visit the Blacks in Wax Museum in Baltimore to learn more about the history of slavery.
- Go to the Maryland House in Towson to see a plantation with slave quarters.
- Take a trip to the Carroll County Farm Museum or Williamsburg, Virginia to experience colonial life first hand.
- Review key vocabulary and key concepts previously taught in school.
- Ask your child about their thoughts and opinions on what they learned that day.
- Look over the work your child is bringing home.

## Key Vocabulary

**environment** – places with different types of natural surroundings, including land, water, air, plants, and animals

**adapt** - to change ideas and ways of living to fit a new situation, such as a new environment

**cultures** – ways of living for different groups of people. A group's culture includes such things as its language, beliefs, tools, types of homes, and ways of working and playing

**nomadic** – moving from place to place as changes in seasons made food available in different areas

**region** – an area with particular geographic, social, etc. characteristics

**artifacts** – objects made by groups of humans, such as tools and clothes. Artifacts help us understand the ways of life of the groups who made them

**mesa** – a flat-topped hill area with steep sides

**gorge** – a narrow, deep valley with steep sides

**settlement** – small communities that are started in a new place

**St. Augustine** – first settlement in North America; settled by the Spanish

**Quebec** – first French settlement in North America

**colonies** – places ruled by another country, not by their own people

**Roanoke** – island off the coast of North Carolina

**Jamestown** – site of the first English settlement in America

**tobacco** – a plant whose leaves are dried and turned into materials for smoking or chewing

**House of Burgesses** – representatives to make laws for the colony

**Plymouth** – present day Massachusetts

**Separatists** – people who wanted a separate or different church

**compact** – agreement

**Common House** – a meeting house

**diverse** – different from each other

**indentured servant** – individuals who agreed to work for a period of time in exchange for free passage from Europe

**slave** – a person who is owned by and forced to work for another person

**plantation** – usually large area of privately owned land where crops were grown with the labor of workers or slaves that lived on the land

**grant** – to give to someone something he or she has asked for

**Assembly** – a group of government officials who meet to make laws

**dilemmas** – situations in which a person is forced to make a choice, even though there is no good choice to make

**Middle Passage** – the voyage of slave traders and enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean from Africa to the Americas

**triangular trade** – triangular shape trade route from the English colonies, the West Indies, Africa, and Europe

**contract** – legally enforceable written or verbal agreement between two or more parties to do or not to do something

**slave auction** – a sale in which slaves were sold to buyers who bid for them. Usually a slave was sold to the person making the highest bid.

**overseer** – a person who was put in charge of the work of slaves. The overseer had great power over the slaves and could punish them for disobeying him.

**Williamsburg** – the capital of the British colony of Virginia, where the colony's government met

**government** – the people and groups who are in charge of a country or area (such as a town, colony, or a state).