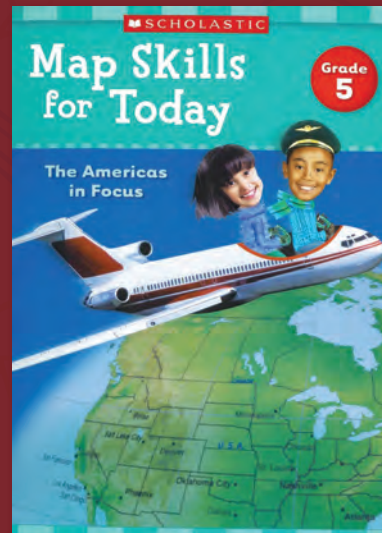
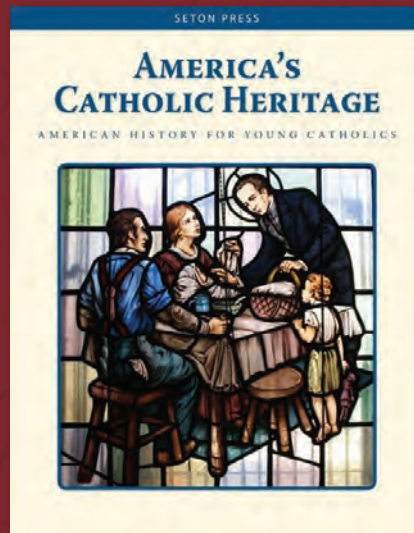




HISTORY 5

COURSE MANUAL



LESSON PLANS - ANSWER KEYS - TESTS - QUARTER REPORT FORMS

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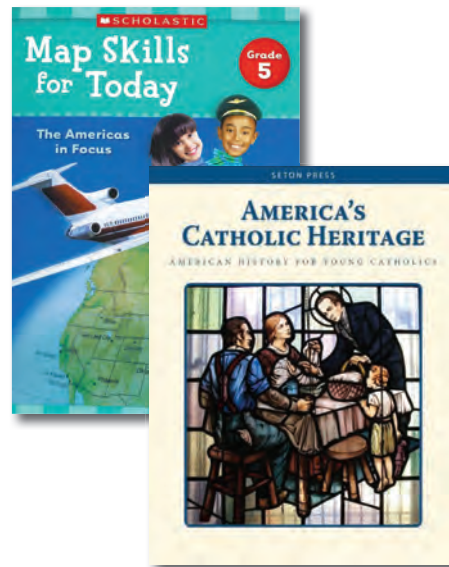
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Answer keys, tests, and Quarter Report Forms are located at the end of this Course Manual.

Course Materials

America's Catholic Heritage

Map Skills for Today: The Americas in Focus
(Grade 5)



Statue of St. Kateri Tekakwitha (Kieterkaupp: CC BY-SA 4.0, Wikimedia)



FIRST QUARTER

HISTORY 5 LESSON PLAN

Week One

Day 1

Parent:

Please give your student the following assignments.

You can check off work as you complete it!



With your parent, read the **Introduction of this Course Manual**, including the story of **Butch O'Hare**.

Day 2



America's Catholic Heritage: Read the **title page** and the **back of the title page**. Read the **Table of Contents**. Read the **Introduction** on pp. vii-ix.

At the end of each chapter, there are Review Sections. The test questions will be based on these reviews. Doing the Reviews will result in a better test grade.

Note the Statue of Liberty on p. x.



Optional: Go online and learn more about the Statue of Liberty. Where is it located? How did the U.S. obtain it? How big is it?

Parent:

Please carefully supervise your child's use of the Internet, including for any assignments in this course which ask your child to go online. It is strongly recommended that you check all Internet resources beforehand to make sure there is no inappropriate content.

Day 3

CHAPTER 1. THE STATES FORM A STRONG UNION



America's Catholic Heritage: Read **Chapter 1, pp. 1-3**, up to The Northwest Ordinance.

One of the most important things to study are **bold** words. They are bold because they are important. If you don't understand them, ask your parents. Look at the little picture at the bottom of p. 2. It provides an easy summary of the problems of the Articles of Confederation. Also, as you read, **highlight** or underline important sentences. This is good practice for later grades.



Optional: The painting at the beginning of the chapter is by Howard Chandler Christy. If you want to learn more about the painting, you can go to the Capitol website.

It was painted in 1939 and hangs in the U.S. Capitol. The 20-by-30-foot painting depicts Independence Hall in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787, as the delegates sign the U.S. Constitution. George

HISTORY 5 LESSON PLAN

Washington stands on the platform next to Richard Spaight of North Carolina who is signing the Constitution. Benjamin Franklin sits in the center next to Alexander Hamilton.

Day 4



Read from **The Northwest Ordinance on p. 3 to The Constitutional Convention on p. 6**. Note the map on p. 4 of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

Day 5



Map Skills for Today: Do **“Using a Globe”** and **“Latitude and Longitude”** on pp. 4-5. Answer the questions. Use the answer key (located near the end of this Course Manual) to check your answers.



Answer the **Use Your Skills** on pp. 4-5. Use the answer key to check your answers.

Week Two

Day 1



Read from **p. 6, The Constitutional Convention to p. 9, The Great Compromise**.

Day 2



Read from **p. 9, The Great Compromise to p. 11, A New Constitution is Adopted**.



After reading “The Three-Fifths Compromise,” **read the following section**.

No issue caused more disagreement during the Convention than the subject of slavery. Perhaps as many as 700,000 slaves lived in the Southern states. This represented a little under 20% of the total American population, and a huge percentage of the Southern population. While no one at the Convention suggested that slaves be allowed to vote, the question arose as to how to count slaves for the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives. Finally, the delegates agreed that enslaved persons would be counted as three-fifths of a person for voter representation.

The Three-Fifths Compromise was the first in a series of compromises that the North and the South would make over slavery during the next seventy years. No compromise resolved the issue of slavery. Each just postponed fixing the problem.

Sadly, delaying was the best the Framers could do at the time. The South would not agree to form a nation if slavery were abolished. Thus, the Framers of the Constitution did not really deal with the issue of slavery at all. The word “slavery” never appears in the Constitution. It says “three-fifths of all other persons.” Also, Congress was not able to ban slaves from coming into the United States from other nations until after 1808.

St. Katharine Mary Drexel



FOURTH QUARTER

HISTORY 5 LESSON PLAN

Week Twenty-Nine

Day 1



Read from **The Invasion of Normandy on p. 223** to **The War against Japan on p. 223**.



Next **read the following section** on the Holocaust.

THE HOLOCAUST

As Allied troops pushed into areas the Nazis controlled, they discovered death camps where the Nazis murdered millions of men, women, and children. Wherever Hitler gained power, he rounded up Jews and sent them off to these camps to be murdered. Although Hitler murdered several million Catholics, Poles, Russians, Gypsies, and anyone opposed to Nazism, he especially hated Jews. Before the Allies stopped his murderous reign, Hitler and his supporters slaughtered over 6,000,000 Jews from various European countries. The Nazis' mass murder of Europe's Jewish population is known as The Holocaust.

Hitler publicly began expressing hatred for the Jews in 1920. He blamed them for Germany's defeat in the first World War. Hitler also claimed that Jews were racially inferior to other Europeans. Sadly, too many Germans believed his crazy ideas and also came to hate Jews. When Hitler became dictator of Germany, Jews began to be severely persecuted.

In 1939, Hitler ordered the Jews in Germany to be arrested and sent to forced labor camps. As the Nazis conquered other nations, Jews in those countries were also sent to labor camps. In 1941, Hitler ordered that many of the forced labor camps be converted into death camps for the murder of Jews. Even at the end of the war, as the Nazis were losing, they continued to murder innocent people in the camps.



Read the section **The War against Japan on pp. 223-224**.



Study the map on p. 224. Note the neutral countries.

With few exceptions, almost every European, North African, and Middle Eastern nation was involved in the war. Notice that with the exception of Switzerland, the other neutral nations are located on the edges of the fighting. Switzerland, though, shares a border with both Germany in the North, where most of the nation speaks German, and Italy in the South, where most people speak French. Switzerland's policy of neutrality is centuries old, and in fact, the Swiss have not engaged in an international war since 1815.

Days 2-3



Read from **p. 224, The Battle of Iwo Jima, to the end of the chapter**.

**HISTORY 5 LESSON PLAN****Study Skills****Study and do the following:** **THE BATTLE FOR IWO JIMA**

This is considered one of the worst battles of the war. Underline the date when the battle began, and the date when the battle ended. Underline what the American Marines were trying to capture. Underline how many Japanese were alive at the end of the battle. Underline the number of Americans killed and the number of Americans wounded in the Battle for Iwo Jima.

BATTLE OF OKINAWA

It is difficult to comprehend the terrible loss of lives at Okinawa. Underline how many days the battle took place. Underline how many American soldiers were killed at Okinawa. Underline how many Japanese soldiers were killed.

THE ATOMIC BOMB

Underline the name of the American bomber which dropped the first atomic bomb. Underline the name of the city on which the first atomic bomb was dropped. Underline the name of the city on which the second atomic bomb was dropped.

Day 4**Review Chapter 19.** This chapter about World War II is important in reminding us of the terrible things that happen in wartime. **Day 5**Do the **Chapter 19 Review**. **Week Thirty****Day 1****CHAPTER 20. POST-WAR AMERICA IN THE COLD WAR**Read from the **beginning of the chapter** to **p. 232, The Atom Bomb Decision**. **Study the map on p. 230.** Find a map showing Eastern Europe today. How many nations were contained in the Soviet Union?