FIFTH GRADE SCIENCE/SOCIAL STUDIES

WEEK TWO

Day One:
1. Daily Skill (Monday 1-5)
2. Westward Expansion (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Two:
1. Daily Skill (Tuesday 6-10)
2. Landform, Rocks, and Soil (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Three:
1. Daily Skill (Wednesday 11-15)
2. Immigration (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Four:
1. Daily Skill (Thursday 16-20)
2. Invertebrates (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Five:
1. Famous Treaties (Study Guide and Question Set)
2. The Harlem Renaissance (Study Guide and Question Set)
Monday:
1. President Roosevelt was elected to a record 4 terms of office. Why did he get elected so many times?
   A. He was responsible for turning around the country's economy during the Great Depression.
   B. His New Deal Programs helped millions of Americans receive assistance they needed.
   C. He kept America out of World War II until the attack at Pearl Harbor
   D. All of the above

2. Match the correct leader to his country.
   A. F. D. Roosevelt-Great Britain
   B. Adolf Hitler-Germany
   C. Joseph Stalin-U.S.S.R. (Russia)
   D. Winston Churchill-United States

3. The Chisholm Trail, the route used to move cattle to railroads headed for markets in the East, is represented by which number on the map?
   A. 3
   B. 2
   C. 4
   D. 1

4. The Vietnam became unpopular in the United States during the 1960's. What was one of the MOST important and immediate events that resulted from the war's lack of popularity?
   a. The world economy was no longer strong, and it declined
   b. President Johnson decided not to run for a second term
   c. The Korean War began and would go on for many years
   d. Republicans were not favored and Bill Clinton was elected president

5. An economic system based on government ownership and control of resources is
   A. Capitalism
   B. Communism
   C. Socialism
   D. Dictatorship
Westward Expansion

Lewis & Clark
In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase from Napoleon. This piece of land made the United States twice as big as it had been before. Jefferson wanted someone to explore this new land. He chose Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Lewis and Clark wanted to travel all the way to the Pacific Ocean. They were able to cross the Rocky Mountains with the help of Sacajawea.

The Oregon Trail
In the 1840s many people wanted to go to Oregon. There was good farmland there. If a family decided to go to Oregon, the U.S. government would give them free land. The way to Oregon soon was called the Oregon Trail. People traveled in wagons called covered wagons. Sometimes they were called "prairie schooners." Going west was a very hard trip. There were prairie fires, Indians, blizzards, broken wagons, animals that got hurt or died, and illness.
The Gold Rush
In 1848, James Marshall found gold in a California river. This was the start of the Gold Rush. Many people came to California to find gold. They were called prospectors.

The Homestead Act
In 1862, the U.S. Government passed the Homestead Act. This gave free land to people who would live in the Great Plains. It was hard to live in the plains. There were no trees to build houses with so the people made sod houses. People were far away from their neighbors and got very lonely.

The Transcontinental Railroad
It was very hard to travel west by wagon. People wanted a railroad to make the trip faster and easier. In 1862, President Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Bill. This bill gave money and land to build a railroad line to California. Immigrants did much of the work for this railroad. By 1869, the first transcontinental railroad was finished. It connected the eastern railroad with California.
Try This!

Circle reasons that people traveled west.
Explore   easier life   gold   adventure
Prairie fires free land to be lonely to work

What was the name of the large purchase the Thomas Jefferson made in 1803?
A] California Purchase
B] The Alamo
C] Louisiana Purchase
D] Oregon Purchase

Cross off things that were not used to travel west on the Oregon Trail
Prairie schooner airplane ship car
covered wagon taxi stagecoach horse

Write yes or no beside each of the following questions.
Were children allowed to go on the Oregon Trail?
Did Thomas Jefferson steal land from Napoleon?
Did people die on the Oregon Trail?
Has the United States always been the same size?
Westward Expansion

Name __________________________  Class __________  Date __________

1. President Thomas Jefferson made a very large land purchase from Napoleon in 1803. This made the U.S. twice as big as it had been. What was this purchase called?
   A. the California Purchase  
   B. the Oregon Gift  
   C. the Louisiana Purchase  
   D. the Florida Find

2. After buying Louisiana, President Jefferson wanted someone to ________ it. He chose Lewis and Clark to do the job.
   A. auction  
   B. burn  
   C. sell  
   D. explore

3. What Native American woman acted as a guide for Lewis and Clark and helped them to understand the Native languages?
   A. Pocahontas  
   B. Sacajawea  
   C. Betsy Ross  
   D. Eleanor Roosevelt

4. “Remember the __________” was what Sam Houston and his soldiers shouted as they went to fight the Mexicans. After this battle, Texas became independent.
   A. alimony  
   B. albums  
   C. Alamo  
   D. altar

5. During the 1840s, many people wanted to move to Oregon. Why did they want to go there?
   A. good farming land  
   B. hurricanes  
   C. lots of crime  
   D. no rights for anyone

6. This is a __________.
   A. covered car  
   B. breezy wagon  
   C. covered wagon  
   D. gold keeper

7. The trail that many people took to get to Oregon was called the Oregon Trail.
   A. true  
   B. false

8. James Marshall was living in California in 1848. What did he find one day in a river?
   A. a fish  
   B. a boot  
   C. gold  
   D. diamonds

9. Many people raced to California in 1848-1849. This time period was called the ________.
   A. Gold Hurry  
   B. Money Central  
   C. Silver Surge  
   D. Gold Rush

10. All the miners who traveled to California during the Gold Rush became very wealthy.
    A. true  
    B. false
Tuesday:

6. An economic system based on **private** ownership and control of resources is ____
   A. Capitalism
   B. Communism
   C. Socialism
   D. Dictatorship

7. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) formed in 1949?
   a. To halt funds from being given to civil rights leaders
   b. To help eastern Europe recover after WWII
   c. To give the United States more money from taxes
   d. To stop communism from spreading

8. What fraction of state legislatures or constitutional conventions must ratify an amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution?
   A. Two-thirds
   B. Three-fourths
   C. Seven-eighths
   D. One-half

9. Which city grew as a result of the discovery of gas and oil?
   A. Seattle and Pittsburgh
   B. Seattle and Portland
   C. Phoenix and Tuscon
   D. Houston and Dallas

10. The Dust Bowl was a problem with farmland that happened during the Great Depression. What were the MAIN reasons the Dust Bowl happened?
    a. farmers overplanted fields
    b. Farmers left their farms unattended to fight in WWI
    c. There was an unusual amount of tornadoses
    d. There was a drought
    e. President Hoover ended the New Deal
LANDFORMS, ROCKS, AND SOIL

Use a Special Map
When you want to see and understand landforms, the best type of map is a topographic map. A topographic map shows many features of the landscape, such as water, roads, and landmarks, but also uses contour lines to represent precisely the size, shape, and elevation of the land’s features.

What are Landforms?
Landforms are features that make up the Earth’s surface. They include mountains, plateaus, canyons, deltas, hills, valleys, and more...A topographic map of an area shows them all!
Now let’s review the basics—the things many landforms are made of – soil and rocks.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What is a topographic map?

Life-Giving Soil
Soil is the loose material the covers much of the Earth’s surface. There are three main layers of soil, starting from the top: topsoil, which is the soil we walk around on and the soil in which the plants and trees grow, subsoil, and even deeper below is bedrock.
What about Rocks?

Rocks are made up of many tiny pieces of minerals. Minerals are natural, nonliving crystals that make up rocks.

Types of rocks:

- **Igneous rocks** form when melted rock cools down and then hardens again. During the cooling stage, crystals form.
- **Sedimentary rocks** form when layers of rock settle on top of each other and then harden together.
- **Metamorphic rocks** form when solid rocks are pressed together and heated; the extreme heat can change the properties of the rocks being squeezed together.

Lesson Checkpoint:

Name one type of rock and how it’s formed.

The Rock Cycle

The rock cycle represents the process of rocks changing into different forms over long periods of time. Rocks can change from one form to another and back again.
Weathering and Erosion

Erosion is the wearing away of the earth's surface by rain, wind, snow, and ice. There are two kinds of erosion: mechanical weathering is the breaking of rock into small pieces because of such things like gravity, wind, rain, and ice. Chemical weathering is the changing of material in a rock through a chemical process.

Erosion can occur quickly, as in a landslide, or can happen slowly, as in a slow moving river. When water moves, in rivers, ocean currents, tides, and floods, it moves particles of soil and rock from one spot to another.

Rain causes erosion too! Rain can move soil downhill off of fields. Farmers obviously need soil to grow crops, so they try and do what they can to stop the erosion of their fields. Farmers plow across fields to do this. The spaces created by plow catch rainwater to keep it from rolling off of their fields and taking soil and other particles with it.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What is the difference between chemical and physical weathering?

Deposition

Deposition is the laying down of pieces of the Earth's surface. When all that water that moves particles from one place to another slows down, it no longer carries the sediment along with it. Instead, the sediment begins to fall to the bottom of the river, ocean, or whatever water is carrying it.

Pieces of the Earth can move in other ways too!

Faults

Faults are rock fractures or cracks in the Earth's crust which are caused by the movement or shifting of the Earth's surface.
Different types of faults:

1. The first fault in the diagram is a **normal fault**.
2. The second fault in the picture is a **reverse fault**.
3. The third fault in the picture is a **strike-slip fault**.

**Plate Tectonics**

We know that the Earth has four main layers: the crust, the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core. The crust and part of the mantle make up the top layer of the Earth—but it is not just one big, whole piece that covers the Earth. It is more like puzzle pieces put together that cover the Earth. These pieces float on the top of the hot liquid of the lower part of the mantle. These pieces are called **tectonic plates**. The plates under the ocean are called **oceanic plates** and the plates under land are called **continental plates**.

The area where one plate meets another plate is called a **boundary**. The pieces do move (very slowly of course)...they slide by, bump into, and scrape against each other. When the pieces move, they cause changes to the Earth. Slow changes caused by plate movements can occur over long periods of time, such as the formation of mountains. Plate movements can also cause RAPID changes to the earth...think EARTHQUAKE!
How Do Earthquakes Happen?
Earthquakes usually occur where two plates bump into each other. What most often happens to cause an earthquake is that two plates bump into each other and their edges get stuck together but the rest of the plates keeps moving. Soon the plate edges finally unstick and an earthquake occurs due to the energy released as the plates unstick. This energy shoots out in all directions causing seismic waves to shake the ground as the waves move to the Earth’s surface.

The spot on the Earth’s surface directly above where an earthquake occurs is called the **epicenter**.

**Lesson Checkpoint:**
**Explain how earthquakes occur.**

Volcanoes
A **volcano** is an opening in the earth’s crust through which lava, ash, and gases erupt.

Under the Earth’s surface are magma (melted rock) chambers. These chambers are like pools of magma. Above these magma chambers are channels (like tunnels) that lead to openings in the Earth’s surface. As magma moves under the surface, bubbles made up of gas form inside the magma chambers. These gas bubbles cause the magma to rise. When the bubbles get bigger, the magma rises and rises until the magma is forced through the channels leading to the Earth’s surface, causing the volcano to erupt. *(Note: When magma is above the Earth’s surface, it is then called lava.)*

**Lesson Checkpoint:**
**What causes volcanoes to erupt?**
Match each of the following terms to its definition:

- **Acid rain**
- **Erosion**
- **Continental plates**
- **Chemical weathering**
- **Alluvial fan**
- **Alpine glacier**
- **Abrasion**
- **Continental glacier**

1. _________ - a process by which weathered rock and soil is transported to a new location; the wearing away of the Earth's surface by rain, wind, snow and ice

2. _________ - a type of mechanical erosion that occurs when one rock grinds against another

3. _________ - rain that contains more acid than normal and causes chemical weathering

4. _________ - a triangular deposit of sediment at the foot of a mountain or hill, where a river or stream empties into a flat, low-lying plain

5. _________ - a moving mass of ice that forms at high altitudes on mountains; also called valley glaciers

6. _________ - the breaking down of rock by chemical reactions

7. _________ - a moving mass of ice that forms across large geographic regions near the poles

8. _________ - tectonic plates under land
Wednesday:

11. A scientist had two substances. One was a yellow liquid. The other was a colorless liquid. The scientist added a few drops of the yellow liquid to the colorless liquid. A red solid formed. What most likely happened when the scientist mixed the two liquids?

A. A new substance with properties identical to the yellow liquid was formed, creating a chemical change.
B. A new substance with properties different from either of the liquids was formed, creating a chemical change.
C. The two substances stayed the same and no new substances were formed, creating a physical change.
D. A new substance with properties identical to the colorless liquid was formed, creating a physical change.

12. The arrows in the image below represent the processes that occur as water goes through phase changes. How is water different after going through any of the four numbered processes?

A. There is no change in the water temperature or the motion of the water particles.
B. There is a change in both the water temperature and the motion of the water particles.
C. There is only a change in the motion of the water particles.
D. There is only a change in the water temperature.

13. Mary has two beakers. Beaker A contains a colorless liquid while beaker B contains a blue liquid. Mary adds a few drops of the blue liquid from beaker B into beaker A and observes that a pink solid is formed. What is the best conclusion that can be drawn from this?
A. The substance from beaker A can be either colorless or pink.
B. The substance from beaker B can be either blue or pink.
C. The temperature in beaker A decreased so that the substances froze.
D. The two substances combined to form a new substance.

14. What does the term classify mean?
A. To describe
B. To group like objects
C. To separate unlike objects
D. To make new products

15. Which of the following would be an example of an acquired trait?
A. Blue eyes
B. Green hair
C. Disliking the color purple
D. Length of nose
IMMIGRATION

An **immigrant** is a person who comes to live in another country. Immigrants came to live in the United States for many reasons:
- political freedom
- religious freedom
- to join their family who was already here
- forced to come as slaves
- in hopes of a job, money, or land
- because of problems in their home country (Potato Famine in Ireland in 1845)

Most immigrants in the 1800s came by boat. The boats were very crowded. They had bad food, bugs, and disease. There were bad storms and people got very seasick. Boats often arrived at Ellis Island on the East Coast or Angel Island on the West Coast. These places were called **Federal Immigration Stations**.

![Statue of Liberty](image)

The **Statue of Liberty** is in the New York Harbor. It became known as the “lady of hope” who welcomed immigrants to their new home.

**Restrictions**

At some times in U.S. history, there have been millions of people coming into the U.S. as immigrants. At other times, immigration has been restricted, or limited. For example:
- **Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882**: This law kept Chinese workers from coming into the U.S. for ten years.
- In 1891, criminals were not allowed to come into the U.S.
- Sometimes there have been **quota** laws. This kind of law limits the number of immigrants. It also told how many people could come from certain countries.
Citizenship
In order to become citizens, immigrants go through a process called naturalization. Back in 1790, there was a Naturalization Act that was passed. It let white men who lived in the U.S. for two years become citizens. Today, it is not just white men who can become citizens. People who go through the process of naturalization can become citizens. Any baby who is born in the U.S. is a citizen.

Try This!

Which of these places welcomed immigrants?
Grand Canyon
Statue of Liberty
Lincoln Memorial

Some immigrants were called “birds of passage.” This meant that they were going to ________________.
A] go to Alaska
B] go to flight school
C] go back to their own country
D] go bird watching

The U.S. had many jobs, lots of land, and was a place for people to get a new start. This is why it was called the ________________.
A] land of pain
B] land of opportunity
C] land of the poor
D] land of sadness
Answer: b

True or False?
The Naturalization Act of 1790 let white women become citizens. T / F

Many immigrants came to this country by boat. T / F

To pay for the trip to America, some people became indentured servants. T / F
**Immigration**

**Name** ___________  **Class** ___________  **Date** ___________

1. What is an **immigrant**?
   - A a state worker
   - B a slave
   - C one who comes to live in a new country
   - D an indentured servant

2. “_________ of Passage” refers to immigrants who came to the U.S. with the plan to return to their own country.
   - A Dogs
   - B Cows
   - C Bugs
   - D Birds

3. What statue became known as “Lady Liberty” for immigrants arriving in America?
   - A the President’s wife
   - B the Statue of Liberty
   - C the Washington Monument
   - D the eagle

4. There were years in America’s history when there were **many** immigrants coming to this country, and years when immigration was **restricted**.
   - A true
   - B false

5. When immigrants come to the **United States**, they look forward to political freedom, a good job, and a chance to buy land.
   - A true
   - B false

6. **Slaves** from ___________ were forced to come to America.
   - A Great Britain
   - B Africa
   - C Germany
   - D Australia

7. The **Chinese Exclusion Act** of 1882 kept ___________ workers from immigrating to the United States for 10 years.
   - A French
   - B Spanish
   - C English
   - D Chinese

8. The **Potato Famine** in the 1840’s was the reason that many ___________ people immigrated to the United States.
   - A African
   - B wealthy
   - C Irish
   - D Mexican

9. How did **European** immigrants travel to America during the 1800’s?
   - A airplane
   - B steamship
   - C train
   - D car

10. The **Statue of Liberty**, a gift from France, is located on Liberty Island.
    - A true
    - B false
Thursday:
16. Flowering plants use flowers, which produce pollen and eggs, to reproduce. Many of these plants also produce
   a. Fruit
   b. Cones
   c. Spores
   d. Stems

17. What is another term used to describe an inherited behavior?
   a. Instinct
   b. Incentive
   c. Intrinsic
   d. Internet

18. What happens if you flip a switch on for a lamp?
   A. The electrical source is turned on
   B. The circuit closes, allowing electrons to move
   C. The circuit opens, allowing electrons to move
   D. Electrical current is transferred from a different load to the light

19. Boiling or freezing are examples of ____________ change because there is no new substance created.
   A. Physical
   B. Chemical
   C. Astrological
   D. Catastrophic

20. What is an example of static electricity? Choose all correct answers.
   A. Lightning
   B. Car battery
   C. Computer
   D. Clothes clinging after being dried
   E. A doorknob shocking a person
   F. Hair standing up after sliding down a plastic slide
INVERTEBRATES: ANIMALS WITHOUT BACKBONES

Most Animals are Invertebrates!
Animals are classified into groups so that scientists around the world can study them easier. Scientists classify animals into two major groups, vertebrates and invertebrates.

Invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. Many invertebrates do not have hard body parts either, though some do.

Scientists classify invertebrates into broad groups called phyla, such as cnidarians, echinoderms, mollusks, and arthropods. Invertebrates are classified into phyla based on their symmetry and body plan.

There are many different invertebrates living on Earth. In fact, MOST of the organisms living on Earth are invertebrates.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What do invertebrates NOT have?

Sponges
Sponges are invertebrates that are simple organisms. Sponges live attached to a fixed location in the water. Most sponges live in salt water. Sponges have holes, called pores, which allow water to flow through them. They get their food from the water that flows through them.

Lesson Checkpoint:
Where do most sponges live?
Cnidarians

**Cnidarians** include hydra, jelly fish, and sea anemones. Cnidarians have several things they have in common with each other. One characteristic they have in common is that they all have stinging cells. Cnidarians include **hydra**, which are organisms that live in freshwater. **Cnidarians** also include jellyfish. **Jellyfish** have soft bodies and long stinging tentacles that are poisonous.

![Jellyfish Image]

**Sea anemones** look like flowers in the sea and live attached to objects in the sea.

![Sea Anemone Image]

**Lesson Checkpoint:**
What is one characteristic that cnidarians have in common?

Worms

**Worms** are also invertebrates. Worms have segmented bodies, which means they have bodies that are divided into sections. An example of a **flatworm** is a **tapeworm**, which is a type of worm that lives off another living thing. **Leeches** are also classified as invertebrates and have segmented bodies.

![Worms Image]

**Lesson Checkpoint:**
How does a tapeworm live?
Mollusks
Snail and clams are types of mollusks. **Mollusks** have soft bodies and most mollusks have shells. **Mollusks**, like a snail, move by using a structure called a **foot**. This foot produces **slime** that helps the snail move easier along the ground.

![Snail](image)

**Lesson Checkpoint:**
*What is an example of a mollusk?*

Echinoderms
**Echinoderms** are invertebrates that show radial symmetry and include starfish and sea urchins. **Echinoderms** live on the **ocean** floor and can only be found in salt water.

![Starfish and sea urchin](image)

**Lesson Checkpoint:**
*Where does an echinoderm live?*
**Arthropods**

Arthropods are the largest animal phylum. Two characteristics of arthropods are that they have segmented bodies and jointed legs.

![Images of butterflies and bees]

**Spiders**

Spiders are NOT insects. Spiders only have two main body parts and eight legs. Insects have THREE main body parts and SIX legs. Arachnids are spiders. They have an exoskeleton and jointed legs.

![Images of spiders]

**Centipedes and Millipedes**

Other invertebrates include centipedes and millipedes. Centipedes and millipedes both have hard exoskeletons, which is their hard outer body.

**Crustaceans**

Speaking of having a hard outside, crustaceans are invertebrates and include crabs and lobsters, which have hard external shells.

![Images of crabs]

**Lesson Checkpoint:**

Are spiders insects? Why or why not?
Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are a mass or ridge of living coral that need sunshine and warm waters to survive. Coral reefs live in warm, shallow sea waters. Coral reefs provide a protective place to live for a large variety of marine life.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What do coral reefs provide?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segmented</td>
<td>divided into sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
<td>the classification of all known living organisms that shows relationships between different organisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerate</td>
<td>invertebrates that are extremely simple organisms that live attached to a fixed location in the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>a two-part name that is made up of an organism's genus and species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertebrates</td>
<td>animals that have a backbone; five main groups of vertebrates: fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponges</td>
<td>vascular tissue that moves water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylem</td>
<td>an external skeleton that protects and supports an animal's body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exoskeleton</td>
<td>to expose to oxygen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FAMOUS TREATIES

What do you know about Famous Treaties?

A treaty is an agreement made between two nations. Throughout history, there have been many treaties to solve different problems. Some treaties form alliances with other countries and some end wars. Many treaties are well known because they ended terrible conflicts and have had long-lasting effects on the entire world.

Some examples of these famous treaties are:

- The Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I.

- The North Atlantic Treaty, which created the North Atlantic Trade Organization.

- The UN Charter, which created the United Nations.
Treaties are important because they are an official agreement between two or more countries. Even though not all treaties are well known, they have still had an important impact on the world. With every treaty, humans again affirm that peace is important and necessary on earth.
Famous Treaties

Name __________________ Class __________________ Date ____________

1. A treaty is a(n) ______.
   A. amendment
   B. argument
   C. agreement
   D. bill of rights

2. In the United States, two-thirds of the Senate has to approve a treaty to make it official.
   A. true
   B. false

3. In 1657, the Treaty of Paris was signed, creating a military alliance between what two countries?
   A. France and Germany
   B. France and Greece
   C. France and Sweden
   D. France and England

4. The Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812, was signed in ______.
   A. 1812
   B. 1814
   C. 1818
   D. 1822

5. The Treaty of ______ exiled Napoleon Bonaparte from Elba in 1814.
   A. Italy
   B. Fontainebleau
   C. Paris
   D. Champagne

6. Which treaty created the modern day borders of Greece?
   A. Constantinople
   B. Sparta
   C. Homer
   D. Alexander

7. The Treaty on ______ was the decision to allow European subjects to become American citizens.
   A. Independence
   B. Citizenship
   C. Colonization
   D. Naturalization

8. What was the name of the treaty that ended the Franco-Prussian war?
   A. the Prussian Peace agreement
   B. the Treaty of Frankfurt
   C. the Franco-Prussian Treaty
   D. the Treaty of Fontainebleau

9. In 1880, the Treaty of ______ formed an alliance between Japan and the US.
   A. Japan
   B. Pearl Harbor
   C. Iwo Jima
   D. Saigon

10. When did the Treaty of Saigon give shared control of Hawaii to Japan and the US?
    A. 1943
    B. 1823
    C. 1777
    D. 1884
THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE

What do you know about the Harlem Renaissance?

The Harlem Renaissance was an American movement in the 1920s and 1930s that celebrated the African-American culture through art, music, and literature. The center of this movement was in Harlem, a small neighborhood in New York City.

The musician Duke Ellington, the poet Langston Hughes, and the painter Jacob Lawrence were all part of the Harlem Renaissance. Their work, and the work of other African-Americans, was valued by many people. Jazz and poetry became very popular during the Harlem Renaissance. White Americans also liked and supported African-American art during this time, although racial discrimination still took place.
Many African-Americans took part in the Harlem Renaissance, and many people thought it was a powerfully positive step for African Americans in this country at the time.

The Harlem Renaissance started in Harlem, but reached many parts of the U.S. and the rest of the world.
1. About when did the Harlem Renaissance begin?
   - A 1890's
   - B 1920's
   - C 1930's
   - D 1940's

2. What event started the Harlem Renaissance?
   - A the Civil War
   - B World War II
   - C Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech
   - D the Great Migration

3. What was the purpose of art, music and writing during the Harlem Renaissance?
   - A to raise money for museums
   - B to sell works and buy land
   - C to create a positive image of the culture
   - D to send secret messages to other communities

4. Harlem is a neighborhood located in what city?
   - A San Francisco
   - B New York
   - C Chicago
   - D Philadelphia

5. African American art and literature was only popular among the black community.
   - A true
   - B false

6. Langston Hughes was a ______.
   - A musician
   - B nightclub owner
   - C poet
   - D mayor

7. Jacob Lawrence was a famous ______ whose work depicted the Harlem Renaissance.
   - A painter
   - B actor
   - C singer
   - D lawyer

8. What does Pan-Africanism mean?
   - A the attempt to unite the global African community
   - B the increased travel to Africa during the Harlem Renaissance
   - C the rise in African immigrants in the 1900's
   - D the goal to include white Americans in the Harlem Renaissance

9. What other American city, nicknamed Bronzeville, was celebrating African American art and literature at the time of the Harlem Renaissance?
   - A Savannah
   - B Kansas
   - C Atlanta
   - D Chicago

10. Who was nicknamed the "Poet Laureate of Harlem"?
    - A James Johnson
    - B Langston Hughes
    - C Aaron Douglas
    - D Selma Burke