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

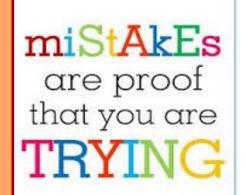
November 22- Parent Teacher Conference Night— Parents sign up using the Sign Up Genius link emailed from the school.

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.





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

	Ine oth Grade Team
Topic	Essential Question
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	How did the settling of the different European countries in
(Quebec & St. Augustine)	North America lead to the colonization of America?
Countries and their Settlements	How did the settling of the different European countries in
(Roanoke & Jamestown)	North America lead to the colonization of America?
Countries and their Settlements	How did the settling of the different European countries in
(Plymouth & Mayflower Compact)	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?
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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 guarters.

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 fived 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).