



VOCABULARY

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY WORDS

- ◆ **Historic Turning Points**
- ◆ **Leaders Then and Now**
- ◆ **See the USA**
- ◆ **Wonders of the World**

VOCABULARY
in context

JOANNE SUTER

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EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY WORDS
MEDIA AND MARKETPLACE WORDS
MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WORDS
WORKPLACE AND CAREER WORDS



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Development and Production: Laurel Associates, Inc.
Cover Design: Elisa Ligon
Interior Illustrations: Katherine Urrutia, Debra A. LaPalm, C. S. Arts

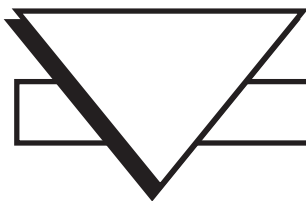
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ISBN 1-56254-394-6

Printed in the United States of America
07 06 05 04 03 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT!

A well-developed vocabulary pays off in many important ways. Better-than-average “word power” makes it easier to understand everything you read and hear—from textbook assignments to TV news reports or instructions on how to repair a bicycle. And word power obviously increases your effectiveness as a communicator. Think about it: *As far as other people are concerned, your ideas are only as convincing as the words you use to express them.* In other words, the vocabulary you use when you speak or write always significantly adds or detracts from what you have to say.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT was written especially for *you*. The program was designed to enrich your personal “word bank” with many hundreds of high-frequency and challenging words. There are six thematic books in the series—**Everyday Living Words, Workplace and Career Words, Science and Technology Words, Media and Marketplace Words, History and Geography Words, and Music, Art, and Literature Words**. Each worktext presents topic-related readings with key terms in context. Follow-up exercises provide a wide variety of practice activities to help you unlock the meanings of unfamiliar words. These strategies include the study of synonyms and antonyms; grammatical word forms; word roots, prefixes, and suffixes; connotations; and the efficient use of a dictionary and thesaurus. Thinking skills, such as drawing conclusions and completing analogies, are included as reinforcement.

A word of advice: Don’t stop “thinking about words” when you finish this program. A first-class vocabulary must be constantly renewed! In order to earn a reputation as a first-rate communicator, you must incorporate the new words you learn into your everyday speech and writing.

PREVIEW

Test your knowledge of the vocabulary skills, concepts, and terms you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. ____ A *democracy* is usually headed by a *tyrant*.
2. ____ *Eighty degrees* can also be written 80° .
3. ____ The words *climate* and *weather* are antonyms.
4. ____ The words *boundaries* and *borders* are synonyms.
5. ____ The adjective form of *patriot* is *patriotic*.
6. ____ A *civil war* is fought between a country and its overseas colonies.
7. ____ *Battlefield*, *freedom*, and *bloodshed* are all compound words.
8. ____ In the word *midnight*, the suffix *mid-* means “in the middle of.”

SPELLING

Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

1. colunist collonist colonist
2. empiror emperor emperer
3. Massachusetts massachusetts Masachusetes
4. goverment govarment government

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. F
 SPELLING: 1. colonist 2. emperor 3. Massachusetts 4. government

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is a list of unusual or specialized words from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words that relate to history and geography.

canyon a long, narrow valley with high cliffs on each side, often with a stream running through it

civil war war between sections or groups of people of the same nation

climate the average weather conditions in a certain region over a period of years

coast land along the sea

colonist one of a group of people who settle in a distant land, but remain under the rule of the home country

czar the title of any of the former emperors of Russia

democracy government in which the people hold the ruling power

empire a group of countries or territories under the rule of one government or person

jungle a tropical land thickly covered with trees and other plants and usually filled with animals

longitude distance measured in degrees east and west of an imaginary line running from the North Pole to the South Pole

North Pole the spot that is farthest north on the Earth

patriot a person who shows great love and loyalty toward his or her own country

prime meridian the imaginary line from which longitude is measured both east and west. Located at 0° longitude, it passes through Greenwich, England.

regent a person chosen to rule while a king or queen is absent, sick, or too young to take the throne

serfs farm workers who, almost like slaves, belong to a landowner

South Pole the spot that is farthest south on the Earth

terrain ground or area of land

tyrant a cruel or unjust ruler who has complete power

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Complete each sentence with a word from the glossary. Use the other words in the sentence to help you decide which word to add. Check the dictionary definition if you're still not sure.

1. Year after year, the flowing river made the _____ deeper.
2. The ruler was a power-hungry _____ who demanded total control of his people.
3. The rocky, uneven _____ made travel by vehicle impossible.
4. Because the new king was only 10 years old, a _____ would head the government for several years.
5. When powerful families from two different regions claimed power, _____ broke out.
6. Around the whole Earth, there are 360° of _____.
7. The nobleman was a wealthy landowner who had many _____ farming his lands.

WORD FORMS

Add vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete a different form of some words from the glossary. Use context clues to help.

1. Pollutants in the air can cause a cl__m__t__c change in a region.
2. The __mp__r__r ruled his vast lands from the capital city.
3. C__ __st__l winds often bring rain from the west.
4. He felt it was his p__tr__ __t__c duty to vote in every election.
5. Massachusetts was one of the 13 original c__l__n__ __s.
6. P__l__r explorers found conditions unlike anywhere else on Earth.

SCRAMBLED WORDS

First unscramble the words from the glossary. Then solve the crossword puzzle with words that complete the sentences.

NOOLTISC _____

MEIRPE _____

GLUNJE _____

CAMECYDRO _____

LICTAME _____

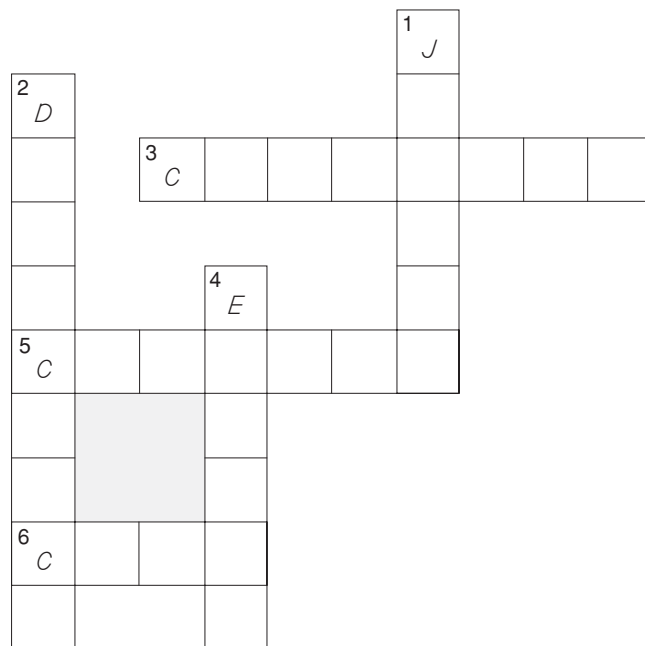
ZRAC _____

ACROSS

- Although living across the sea, every American _____ had to follow the laws of England.
- The arctic _____ is so cold that some lakes never thaw.
- For nearly 20 years, the _____ ruled all of Russia.

DOWN

- Huge vines hung from the trees in the hot, steamy _____.
- The founding fathers of the United States wanted a _____ in which every citizen had a voice in government.

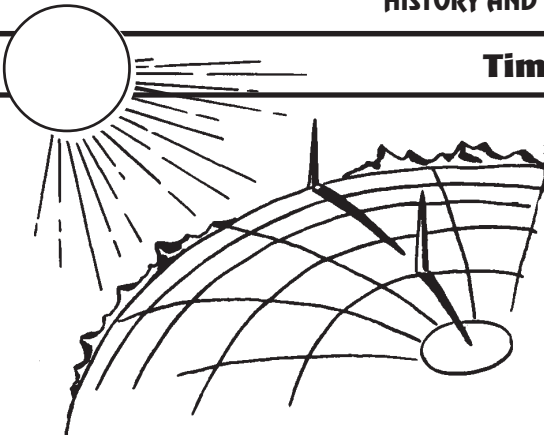


- The ruler added to his _____ by conquering many small tribes.

WORD HISTORY

Some glossary words have origins in other languages. Write a letter to match each **boldface** word with its origin. If necessary, check a dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ canyon | a. from the Latin word <i>caesar</i> , meaning “emperor” |
| 2. _____ czar | b. from the Latin word <i>servus</i> , meaning “slave” |
| 3. _____ democracy | c. from ancient Greek words meaning “the people” and “to rule” |
| 4. _____ empire | d. from the Latin word <i>imperium</i> , meaning “command, authority, realm” |
| 5. _____ serf | e. from the Spanish word <i>cañon</i> , meaning “a pipe,” “a tube,” or “a gorge” |
| 6. _____ terrain | f. from the French word <i>terra</i> , meaning “earth” |

Time Zones

“Good morning,” Maria said when she telephoned her cousin Sam in New York. “It’s already a balmy Saturday here in California!”

“Good *morning*?” her cousin laughed. “Are you kidding? I’m just about to eat lunch!”

Maria had forgotten all about the three-hour time difference between the west and east coasts of the United States. When it is 9:00 A.M. in California, it is 12:00 noon in New York.

There is a geographical reason why clocks in different parts of the world show different times. Time is measured by the sun. As the Earth rotates, the sun shines on different parts of it. The side of the Earth facing the sun experiences daytime while the side turned away from the sun experiences night. Every 24 hours, the Earth completes a rotation. That means there are 24 hours in a

day—and there is a time zone for each one of those hours.

The time zones closely follow the lines of longitude. An imaginary line called the *prime meridian* goes from the North Pole to the South Pole. It passes through Greenwich, England and is the starting point for measuring longitude. Longitude is measured in degrees, so the prime meridian has been designated 0° longitude. There are 12 time zones east of the prime meridian and 12 west of it. Another imaginary line, called the International Date Line, marks 180° longitude—halfway around the Earth. When it is noon at the prime meridian, it is midnight at 180° longitude.

The United States has eight standard time zones. The time in each zone is one hour different from its neighboring zones. To the west of each zone, times are earlier. To the east of each zone, times are later. Sam lives on Eastern Standard Time. Maria lives on Pacific Standard Time—three time zones to the west. That’s why it is 9:00 for her when it is noon for Sam.

WORD SEARCH

1. What 12-letter adjective from the reading means “having to do with the study of the Earth’s surface and natural features”? g_____
2. What four-letter noun from the reading means “an area or region that is set apart from the parts around it in some special way”? z_____
3. What nine-letter noun means “a distance east and west measured by an imaginary line running from the North Pole to the South Pole”? l_____
4. What two words name a line of longitude that is measured as 0°? p_____ m_____
5. What names are given to the spots that are farthest north and south on Earth? N_____ P_____ and S_____ P_____

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. *East coast* is to *west coast* as *North Pole* is to S_____ P_____.
2. *Lines of latitude* are to *horizontal* as *lines of* l_____ are to *vertical*.
3. *Everything* is to *nothing* as *nighttime* is to d_____.
4. *Breakfast* is to *morning* as l_____ is to *noon*.
5. *Plus* is to + as *degree* is to _____.

EASILY CONFUSED WORDS

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. When (it’s / its) 3:00 P.M. in Oregon, it is 6:00 P.M. in New York.
2. The Earth never stops rotating on (it’s / its) axis.
3. “I’m (already / all ready) eating lunch!” exclaimed Sam.
4. The seven travelers were (already / all ready) to board the airplane.

SYNONYMS

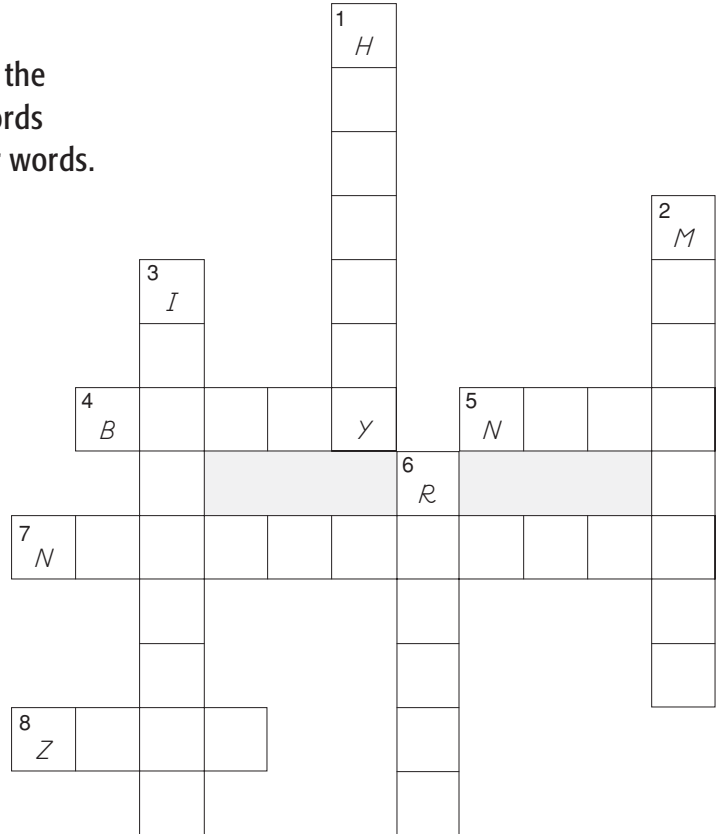
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

4. warm
5. 12:00 P.M.
7. bordering
8. cipher

DOWN

1. midpoint
2. 12:00 A.M.
3. unreal
6. turn



MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Many words have different meanings, depending on their context. Read the two definitions of each word. Then circle a letter to show the meaning *used in the reading*. Finally, use that meaning of the word in a sentence of your own.

1. a. **coast:** land along the sea b. **coast:** to slide downhill

YOUR SENTENCE: _____

2. a. **Earth:** the planet we live on b. **earth:** soil or ground

YOUR SENTENCE: _____

3. a. **degrees:** units used to measure temperature
- b. **degrees:** units used to measure angles and arcs of circles

YOUR SENTENCE: _____

4. a. **standard:** something set up as a model to use for comparison
- b. **standard:** a flag or banner of a military group or government

YOUR SENTENCE: _____

The Remarkable Road of the Inca Empire

Throughout the 15th century and into the 16th, a mighty empire thrived along the west coast of South America. This was the land of the Inca. It was ruled by an emperor believed to be the son of the sun god. This godly mortal, known as the Sapa Inca, faced a daunting job. He needed to figure out a way to unite his vast lands and many peoples.

The emperor decided to link the parts of his empire with an amazing system of roads. This was a time when most European roads were dirt tracks. Eventually, the Inca roads covered 12,000 miles of desert and mountains. Builders stretched bridges across rivers and canyons. They cut tunnels through mountains and chiseled steps into slopes. The incredible Inca engineers tackled varied climates and terrain—from steep, icy mountain sides to windswept lowlands and steaming jungles.

The Royal Road of the Inca may well be the world's greatest feat of engineering. It ran more than 1,250



miles—between the capital, Cuzco, and the city of Quito in the north of the empire. For most of its length, the roadway was arrow-straight and 24 feet wide. The paving stones fit tightly together like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Trees gave shade, and a stream flowing in a roadside ditch provided water.

The Inca road system was off-limits to commoners—farmers or crafts people, for example. Regular travelers included the Sapa Inca's warriors and messengers. Relay teams carried news throughout the empire. They had to memorize their messages. Why? Because the Inca had no system of written language. A message could travel the 1,250 miles from Quito to Cuzco in five days. Travelers journeyed the Royal Road by foot—perhaps accompanied by a llama to carry gear. Despite their engineering genius, the Incas had not invented the wheel!

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter plural noun from the reading means “long, narrow valleys with high cliffs on each side”?

c

4. The Inca had amazing roads, but they had not invented the (wheel / we'll).
5. Cuzco was the (capital / capitol) city of the empire.
6. Each stone fit together like a (piece / peace) of a jigsaw puzzle.

COMPOUND WORDS

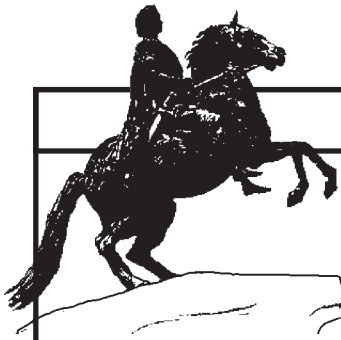
Write a compound word from the reading to complete each sentence.

1. Artisans who craft tools and goods are called _____.
2. An area that is banned or forbidden is said to be _____.
3. A paved surface used for travel is called a _____.
4. The land bordering a traveler's route may be called the _____.
5. _____ are regions that are lower than the land around them.

SUFFIXES MEANING "ONE WHO"

Words that end in *-or*, *-er*, or *-eer* often name people, such as *doctors*, *hikers*, and *pioneers*, who "do something." Complete each sentence with a word from the reading that ends with one of these suffixes. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. An _____ plans and designs roads, bridges, buildings, and such.
2. A _____ erects buildings and other structures.
3. A _____ tills the soil before planting, growing, and harvesting crops.
4. One who journeys from place to place is a _____.
5. In all ages and places, _____ fight in wars.

**Czar Peter the Great**

In the 17th century, two boys were ready to inherit the throne of Russia. The czar had died, and his grandsons—Ivan and Peter—were next in line to rule. Since both were young, their sister Sophia served as regent.

Peter spent his youth in the countryside. There, the ambitious, energetic boy launched an old boat and learned to sail. As a teenager he lived in the capital city of Moscow. Its residents and their European clothing and food were fascinating to the boy from the country.

Peter grew to be a giant of a man—nearly seven feet tall! By age 17, he knew that he wanted the throne. He forced his sister Sophia to resign. Ten years later, his brother Ivan died. Peter became sole ruler of Russia, a country that had become the largest in the world. Russia had, however, kept itself isolated. It had fallen far behind the West in science and education. Peter planned to change that in a big way.

Setting sail for Europe, he became the first Russian czar to travel overseas. When Czar Peter returned

to Russia, he brought weapons and scientific tools. He also brought artisans, engineers, and soldiers to teach his people European skills. Two barbers were included in the group. Why? Peter had decided that his noblemen must adopt western fashions. He ordered them to shave their long beards and get rid of their flowing robes. Russian subjects did as Peter ordered. They knew their czar was a tyrant with a bad temper! He could be very cruel to anyone who did not agree with him.

Czar Peter built the city of St. Petersburg. It would replace Moscow as the capital. He called the European-styled city his “Window on the West” and declared that it would open Russia to the world. Then Peter claimed a new title. He became *Peter the Great, Emperor and Father of the Fatherland*.

With his European-style reforms, Peter brought Russia into the modern age. He extended its borders and power. Still, most Russians remained poor serfs, tied to the land of the nobles they served. Peter’s “great” reforms did nothing to improve the lives of the masses.

4. As a young boy, Peter learned to sail a boat. _____

5. Peter the Great brought new tools and styles from Europe. _____

WORD MEANINGS

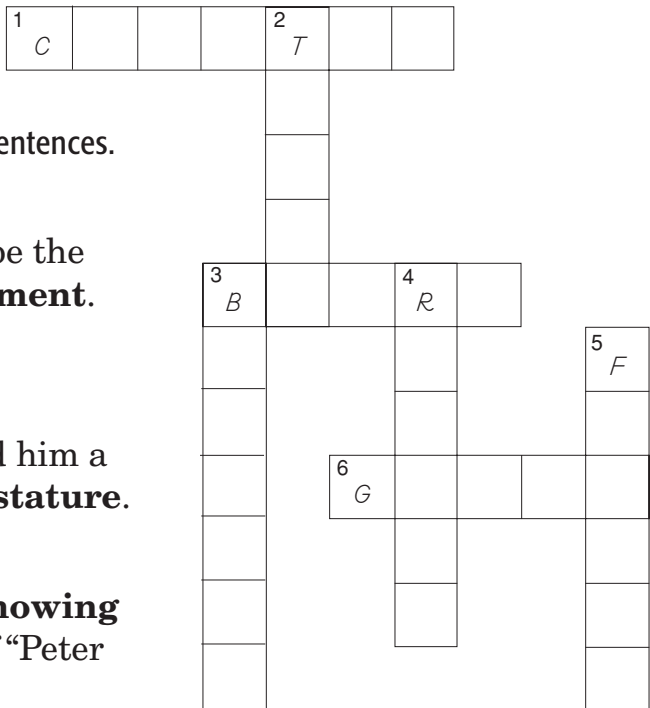
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are **boldface** words in the sentences.

ACROSS

1. Peter built St. Petersburg to be the new Russian **seat of government**.
3. Peter ordered every noble to get rid of his **chin hairs**.
6. Peter was so tall people called him a **person of unusually huge stature**.

DOWN

2. Peter claimed a new **name showing rank or role**, calling himself "Peter the Great."
3. Peter brought home two **hair stylists** to spread western fashion.
4. Sophia, Peter's sister, was forced to **give up her job** as acting ruler of Russia.
5. Czar Peter was known as the **male parent** of the Fatherland.



WHO ARE THEY?

Match each word in the first column with the type of person it names. Write a letter by each number.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ czar | a. people under the control of a ruler or government |
| 2. _____ regent | b. one chosen to head the government while a ruler is sick, absent, or very young |
| 3. _____ artisan | c. a farmworker, much like a slave, who belongs to the landowner |
| 4. _____ serf | d. the title of any former emperor of Russia |
| 5. _____ subjects | e. skilled craftsperson |

2. What eleven-letter noun from the reading means “a public statement”? d_____

3. What eight-letter verb from the reading means “to open something or some place with a formal ceremony”? d_____

UNDERSTANDING THE SPEECH

Circle a letter to show how each sentence should be completed.

1. *Four score and seven* would be a period of
a. 27 years. b. 87 years. c. 107 years. d. 127 years.
2. When Lincoln refers to “our fathers,” he means
a. the Union generals. c. Grandfather Lincoln.
b. all American fathers and grandfathers. d. The founding fathers of the United States.
3. To “die in vain” means to:
a. bleed to death. c. die uselessly, for no good cause.
b. die bravely. d. die in a bloody battlefield.
4. A government “of the people, by the people, for the people” could best be described as a:
a. dictatorship. b. monarchy. c. tyranny. d. democracy.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. *North* is to *Union* as *South* is to _____.
2. *Dozen* is to *number 12* as *score* is to *number* _____.
3. *Reign* is to *rain* as *vein* is to _____.
4. *King* is to *monarchy* as *president* is to _____.

SYNONYMS

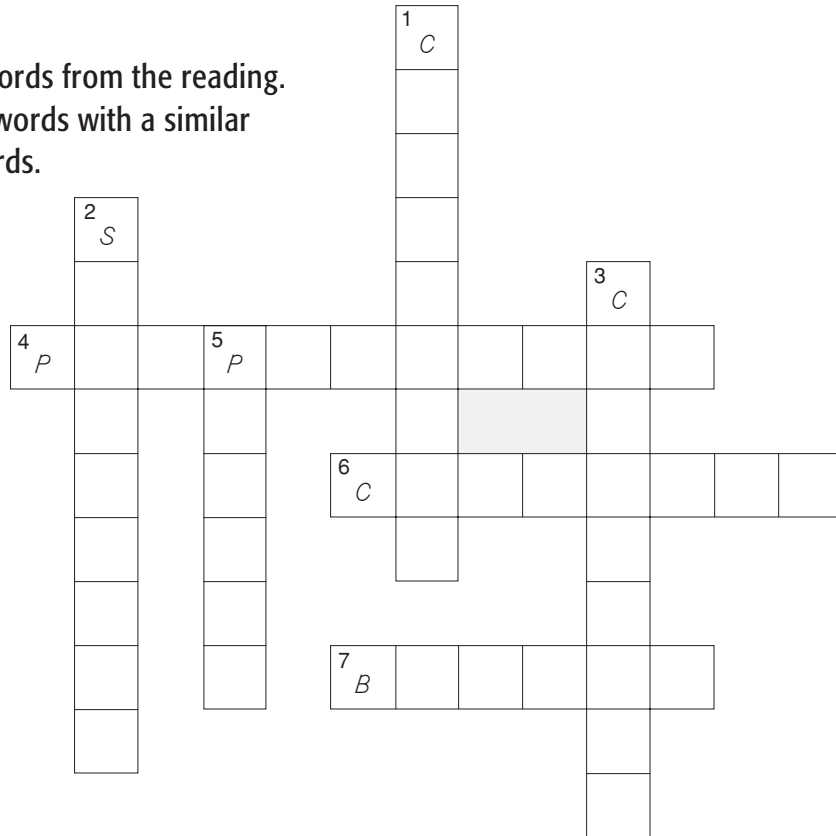
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 4. proposal
- 6. graveyard
- 7. sour or harsh

DOWN

- 1. envisioned
- 2. to give up
- 3. land mass
- 5. die



COMPOUND WORDS

Unscramble the compound words to complete the sentences.

- 1. REFWRAA _____ raged for more than four years.
- 2. Many soldiers died on the FLEELABDITT _____.
- 3. The LOSBODHED _____ continued for four long years.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Figurative language is not intended to be taken literally. Read the sentence pairs below. In one sentence, the italicized word is an example of figurative language. In the other, the word or phrase has a literal meaning. Circle the letter of the sentence that contains figurative language.

- 1. a. The *tide* of war turned in favor of the North.
b. The warship sailed on the outgoing *tide*.
- 2. a. The soldier was *staggering* from the blow to his head.
b. The loss of life on both sides was *staggering*!
- 3. a. The United States of America was *torn in two* by the Civil War.
b. The Union flag was *torn in two* by the Confederate soldiers.

**Paul Revere's Ride**

In April 1775, General Gage sent out British troops. Their mission was to destroy the American colonists' military supplies. The arms were stored at Concord, 20 miles from Boston. Throughout Massachusetts, patriot groups called *Minutemen* were ready to fight for freedom from Britain. Someone had to warn the Minutemen of Gage's attack!

This historical event inspired Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to write the now-famous poem, "Paul Revere's Ride." It begins:

<i>Listen, my children, and you shall hear, Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere. On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-Five; Hardly a man is now alive Who remembers that famous day and year. He said to his friend, "If the British march By land or sea from the town tonight,</i>	<i>Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch Of the North Church tower, as a signal light. One if by land and two if by sea; And I on the opposite shore will be, Ready to ride and spread the alarm Through every Middlesex village and farm, For the country folk to be up and to arm."</i>
--	---

Seeing two lights in the steeple, Revere rode through the countryside and towns. As he rode, he warned colonists, "The British are coming!" Longfellow's poem concludes:

<i>You know the rest. In the books you have read, How the British regulars fired and fled— So through the night rode Paul Revere; And so through the night went his cry of alarm How the farmers gave them ball for ball From behind each fence and farm-yard wall, Chasing the redcoats down the lane, Then crossing the fields to emerge again Under the trees at the turn of the road, And only pausing to fire and load.</i>	<i>To every Middlesex village and farm, A cry of defiance and not of fear, A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door, And a word that shall echo forevermore! For, borne on the night-wind of the Past, Through all our history to the last In the hour of darkness and peril and need, The people will waken and listen to hear The hurrying hoof-beat of that steed, And the midnight message of Paul Revere.</i>
--	--

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter plural noun from the reading means “people who settle in a distant land but are still under the rule of the country from which they came”? c _____
2. What six-letter noun from the reading means “a tower in which bells are hung”? b _____
3. What eight-letter plural noun is used to mean “members of an army that is maintained in peacetime as well as in war”? r _____
4. What six-letter verb means “to come out into view”? e _____

ANTONYMS

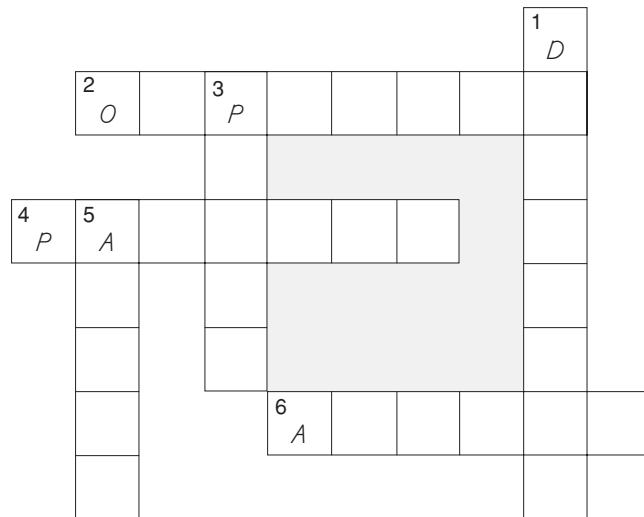
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with the opposite meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. same
4. traitor
6. retreat

DOWN

1. obedience
3. safety
5. down low



COMPOUND WORDS

Answer each question below.

1. What compound word names colonial revolutionary groups? _____
2. What compound word did the colonists use as a name for British soldiers? _____
3. What compound word from the poem means “always”? _____

WORD FORMS

First, write the *adjective* form of each **boldface** noun from the reading. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. **history** _____
2. **colonist** _____
3. **patriot** _____
4. **alarm** _____

VOWEL SOUNDS

Use a word from the reading to complete each sentence or phrase. (Hint: The words you need contain the vowels *ee* or *ea*, which have the long *e* sound.)

1. Two lights twinkled from the North Church _____.
2. Paul Revere mounted his _____ and rode through the night.
3. *One if by land and two if by _____ . . .*
4. *In the hour of darkness and peril and _____ . . .*

PARAPHRASING

To *paraphrase* means to put something you read into your own words. Paraphrase what you think Longfellow meant by the following lines.

1. . . . *For the country folk to be up and to arm.*

2. . . . *How the British regulars fired and fled . . .*

3. *The farmers gave them ball for ball.*

Vocabulary Stretch

Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

LOOK IT UP!

Complete each definition below with a word from the box. Check a dictionary if you need help.

aqueduct	autonomy	conspire	despot	dispatch
dominion	embark	isthmus	loyalist	meteorologist

- _____ is a verb meaning “to plan together secretly.”
- An _____ is a channel or pipe for carrying water over a distance.
- A cruel, unjust ruler who has complete control might be called a _____.
- To begin or start out on a journey is to _____.
- To maintain rule or power is to have _____.
- To _____ is to send something out promptly to a certain place in order to do a certain job.
- A _____ is a scientist who studies weather and climate.
- Another word for self-government and independence is _____.
- During a revolt, a _____ supports the present government.
- An _____ is a narrow strip of land with water on both sides; it serves as a land bridge between two larger bodies of land.

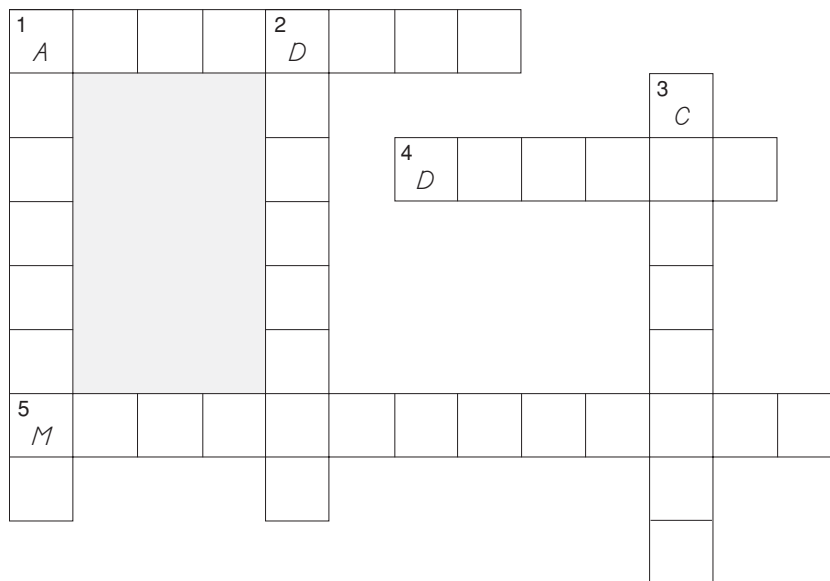
WORDS IN CONTEXT

Use context clues to figure out which **boldface** word correctly completes each sentence. Circle the word.

1. The (**meteorologist** / **loyalist**) supported Britain's rule over the 13 colonies.
2. The emperor will (**dispatch** / **despot**) a messenger with news of the invaders' movements.
3. Many colonists wanted (**dominion** / **autonomy**) from England.

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the clue words.



ACROSS

1. waterway, channel
4. tyrant, dictator
5. weather forecaster, climatologist

DOWN

1. independence, self-rule
2. control, supremacy
3. to scheme or plot

ANTONYMS AS CONTEXT CLUES

For each item, underline the word that appears in the box on page 24. Then find and circle a word that is its *antonym* (word with the opposite meaning).

1. George will embark on a dangerous mission. Hopefully, he will return with the information.
2. The king rewarded loyalists with favors and privileges. He punished traitors harshly.

3. The people overthrew the despot. They held a free election and chose a president.
4. We will dispatch the message at dawn. If the situation changes, we will send a second messenger to retrieve the document.

WORD CONNOTATIONS

Many words have a certain shade of meaning. They carry feelings and emotions that affect the way a reader feels. For example, the words *despot* and *ruler* are synonyms—but *despot* is a negative word, while *ruler* is neutral or even positive.

- Underline the word in each pair that has the most *positive* connotation.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. err / fail | 7. shifty / shrewd |
| 2. complain / whine | 8. comedy / farce |
| 3. bizarre / unusual | 9. reckless / daring |
| 4. evil / bad | 10. assistant / subordinate |
| 5. curious / nosy | 11. barren / infertile |
| 6. ambitious / industrious | 12. dry spell / drought |

- Read the sentences below. Write a **plus (+)** if the italicized word has a *positive* connotation. Write a **minus (-)** if it has a *negative* connotation.

1. _____ The king, who was a *confident* man, made up his own mind.
2. _____ The *arrogant* king did not listen to his advisors.
3. _____ Some called Samuel Adams a bold *rebel*.
4. _____ Other people called Samuel Adams a *traitor* to England.
5. _____ The soldiers made a *cautious* retreat.
6. _____ The soldiers made a *cowardly* retreat.

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you've learned about the material you studied in this unit!

SENTENCE COMPLETION

To complete the sentences, write words from the readings in Unit 1.

1. Because they have the same meaning, the words *climate* and *weather* are called s_____.
2. Although the words *ruler* and *tyrant* mean nearly the same thing, they carry different feelings, or c_____.
3. Because they have opposite meanings, the words *conquer* and *surrender* are a_____.
4. To p_____ something is to rewrite it in your own words.
5. Words—such as *piece* and *peace*—that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings are h_____.
6. C_____ clues can help a reader figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word.

COMPOUND WORDS

Write a *compound word* to answer the question or complete the sentence.

1. Farmers, shopkeepers, and craftspeople were ready to fight the British. Because they could come to arms at a moment's notice, these troops were known as _____.
2. Because their uniforms had scarlet-colored jackets, the British soldiers were known as _____.

3. What is a name for regions that are lower than the land around them? _____
4. Another way of saying that a place is across the ocean is to describe it as being _____.
5. What is a word for men of high social station who often gained their position by birth? _____
6. What do we call a piece of land where combat has taken place? _____

MYSTERY WORD PUZZLE

Unscramble the letters to write the word from the reading that matches each definition. Then write only the *circled* letters on the lines below. When you unscramble the letters, you will answer the question and spell the MYSTERY WORD.

1. Imaginary lines running east and west that measure distance in degrees: **TIDEGUNLO** _____
2. One of the former rulers of the Russian empire: **RACZ**
3. Places on Earth that are the farthest north and south: **LOSPE** _____
4. Members of an army that is maintained in peacetime as well as in war: **SLAGRUER** _____
5. All the recorded events of the past: **YISTHRO** _____

Scrambled letters of mystery word
(letters circled above): _____

What do we call the study of the Earth and its features, including its climate, plants, animals, and minerals?

MYSTERY WORD: _____

IN YOUR OWN WORDS

Paraphrase the following lines from President Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address."

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

RECOGNIZING EXAMPLES

Write a letter to match each word in the first column with an example in the second column.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ synonyms | a. patriot, traitor |
| 2. _____ antonyms | b. <i>serf</i> = from the Latin <i>servus</i> , meaning "slave" |
| 3. _____ compound word | c. boundary, border |
| 4. _____ suffix | d. <i>colonist</i> |
| 5. _____ prefix | e. battlefield |
| 6. _____ word origin | f. <i>midnight</i> |

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Each of the **boldface** words from Unit 1 has more than one meaning. Write two sentences for each word, using the word in two different ways.

1. **arms**

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

2. **coast**

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

PREVIEW

Test your knowledge of the vocabulary terms, skills, and concepts you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. ____ The words *federal* and *national* are synonyms.
2. ____ *Tropical* is the verb form of the noun *tropics*.
3. ____ The words *throne* and *thrown* are homonyms.
4. ____ A *jobless* person is one who has a very unimportant job.
5. ____ The words *allies* and *enemies* are antonyms.
6. ____ The phrase “passed away” is a euphemism for *died*.
7. ____ If you visited the *equator*, you would see a line in the Earth.
8. ____ The word *degree* has more than one meaning.

SPELLING

Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. fertul / fertle / fertile | 3. lattitude / latitude / latettude |
| 2. alliance / allyance / aliance | 4. infentry / infantry / enfantry |

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T
 SPELLING: 1. fertile 2. alliance 3. latitude 4. infantry

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is an alphabetical list of unusual or specialized words from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words relating to history and geography.

alliance nations joined together, usually by a treaty, for certain purposes

city-state a city that governs itself as an independent political state

conquistador an early Spanish conqueror of Mexico and Peru

depression a period of time when business is very poor and many people lose their jobs

drought a long period of dry weather with little or no rain

equator an imaginary circle around the middle of the Earth; the equator is equally distant from the North and South Poles

federal having to do with the national government

globe a round model of the Earth showing the continents, oceans, and other important features

hero person admired for having done something brave or noble

infantry military troops trained and armed for fighting; “foot soldiers”

latitude distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees

memorial anything, such as a statue or holiday, meant to honor and remind people of something or someone

plain a large stretch of flat land

treaty an agreement of cooperation among nations

tropics a mostly warm region of the Earth between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn (between about $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south)

valley low land lying among or between hills or mountains

veteran person who has served in the armed forces

volcanic containing molten rock, and having a likelihood of erupting

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Complete each sentence with a word from the glossary. Use the other words in the sentence to help you decide which word to add. If you're still not sure, check the dictionary definition.

1. Cortez was a _____ who led the Spanish conquest of Mexico.
2. Blazing temperatures and a lack of rain led to the worst _____ in America's history.
3. The _____ of England, France, and the United States was a powerful force during World War II.
4. The _____ is a line of _____ that is measured at 0°.
5. Tall mountains ringed the lush, green _____ that lay below them.

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

- Circle the word in each group that can have more than one meaning. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. infantry / city-state / plain

2. valley / depression / volcanic

- Now write two sentences for each word you circled. Give the word a different meaning in each sentence.

First Word: _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

Second Word: _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

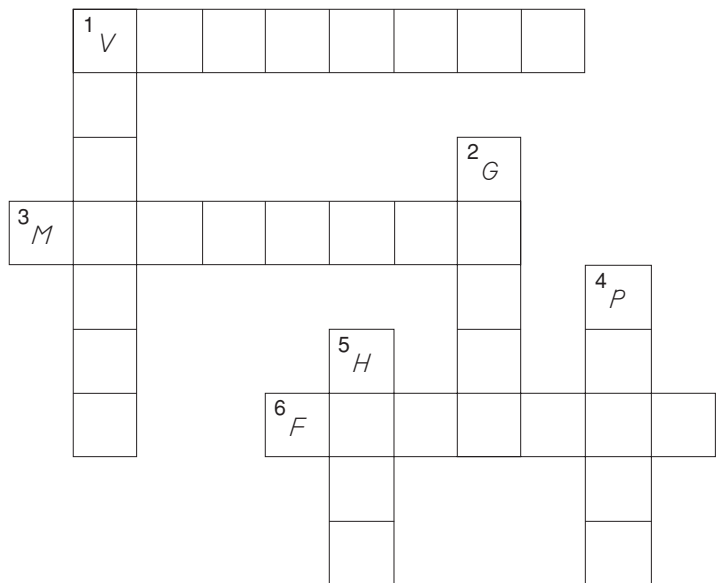
SCRAMBLED WORDS

First unscramble the words from the reading. Then solve the crossword puzzle with the unscrambled words that complete the sentences.

MOLRIMAE _____	ROEH _____
DEEFRLA _____	REETNAV _____
CALCIVNO _____	LAPNI _____
LOGEB _____	

ACROSS

1. The _____ mountain threatened to erupt and wipe out the village.
3. A stone wall was built as a _____ to those who fought in the Vietnam War.
6. The capital of the _____ government is in Washington, D.C.



DOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Willis, who was a _____ of World War II, had some interesting tales to tell. 2. The large _____ of the world in the library shows the seven continents. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Because there were no hills, we could see for miles across the open _____. 5. Bruno the dog became a _____ when he saved his master's life. |
|---|---|

EXAMPLES

Write the glossary word that is an example of each item.

1. word borrowed from Spanish:

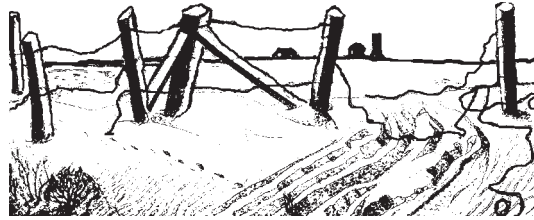
2. homonym of *plane*:

3. antonym of *flood*:

The Dust Bowl

The daytime sky was dark. Clouds of brown dust blotted out the sun. It had been extremely dry on the Great Plains. In fact, all of the early 1930s had been drier than usual in the Midwest. The midsummer heat—sometimes above 110°—baked the earth. Normally, waving grasses held the soil in place on the Great Plains. Without moisture, the grasses died and the parched ground cracked. When heavy winds came, the topsoil simply flew away. From 1933 to 1939, dust storms and drought turned good farmland into a desert of dust. Parts of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas became known as the Dust Bowl.

The dust storms couldn't have hit Midwestern farmers at a worse time! America was facing an economic depression. Factories were closing, and people were out of work. Banks began to fail. Stocks became worthless. This was an era known as the Great Depression. When the farmers of the Great Plains lost their fields to wind and dust, they had no other way to earn a living.



The government offered the farmers what help it could. President Roosevelt sent millions of federal dollars to Dust Bowl states. The Soil Conservation Corps planted trees to hold the soil. But the rains didn't come. Winds continued to whip clouds of dust across the plains.

When the dust buried houses, fields, livestock, and wildlife, many farmers picked up and moved out. They hoped to find greener pastures in the West. But the western states were already filled with homeless, jobless Americans. Many of the Dust Bowl migrants ended up in California. There they crowded their families into wooden shacks. Families worked for a dollar a day picking fruits and vegetables in the fields. The Great Depression of the 1930s shattered the lives of many Americans. Among its worst victims were the farming families of the Dust Bowl.

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “a long period of dry weather with little or no rain”?

d _____

2. What eight-letter plural noun in the reading names people who move from one place or country to another to make a new home? m_____

SUFFIXES

- The suffix *-less* means “without.” For example, a person who is “humorless” is without a sense of humor. Replace each **boldface** phrase below with a word from the reading that ends with the suffix *-less*.

1. **without any value**

2. **without employment**

3. **without a place to live**

- Now write three sentences of your own. In each sentence, include a word that ends in the suffix *-less*.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

IDIOMS

An *idiom* is an expression that has a meaning different from the literal meaning of the words. For example, “to bury the hatchet” does not really mean to put the tool underground. It is an idiom meaning “to forgive past quarrels; to make peace.” Circle a letter to show the meaning of each **boldface** idiom.

1. The Dust Bowl farmers hoped to find **greener pastures** in the West.

a. a place where things are much better

b. fields covered with green dollar bills

c. grazing land for their cattle

2. When the stock market did poorly, everything else seemed **to go to pot**.

a. became very moist

b. got worse and fell apart

c. got better, improved

WORD COMPLETION

Add vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete the words from the reading.
Use the context clues for help.

- In order to stay alive, grasses and trees need m__ _st__r__.
- President Roosevelt sent __c__n__m__c aid to the Dust Bowl.
- The f__d__r__l government is headed by the U.S. president.
- While the 1920s had been an __r__ of well-being, the 1930s brought tough times!
- People sometimes invest money in st__cks,
which means they buy shares in a business.

ANTONYMS

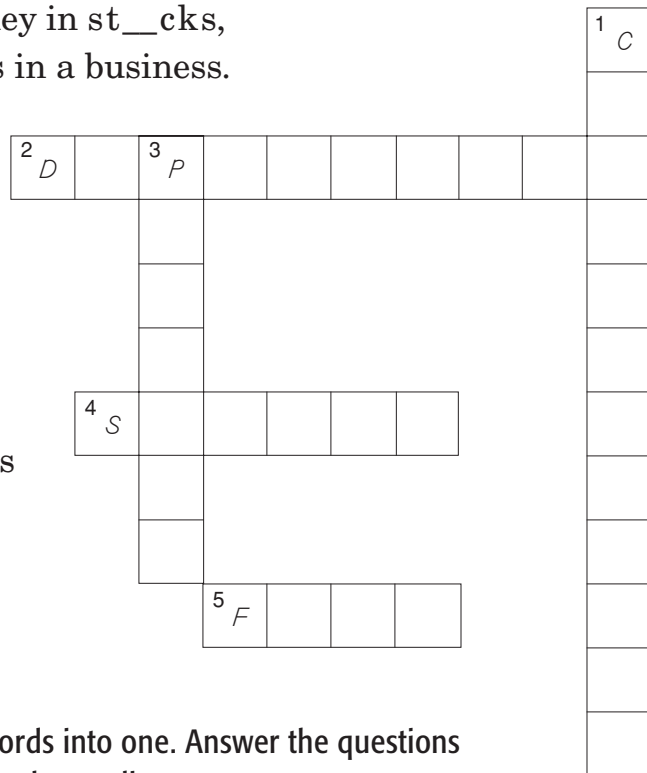
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with the opposite meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- prosperity
- mansions
- succeed

DOWN

- wastefulness
- moist



COMPOUND WORDS

Compound words combine two or more words into one. Answer the questions containing **boldface** compound words from the reading.

- Name three animals that are examples of **livestock**.

- Where would you find **topsoil**?

- What is the most likely use for **farmland**?

The World Wars

Students of history often find charts helpful—especially for comparing and contrasting. Charts can show you similarities and differences at a glance. The chart below compares and contrasts World War I and World War II.

	WORLD WAR I	WORLD WAR II
	1914–1918	1939–1945
<i>Causes</i>	Growing power struggles erupt when Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, is killed by a Serbian assassin.	Aggressive dictators become powerful: Hitler (Nazi party, Germany), Tojo (Japan); German invasion of Poland; Germany’s Nazi campaign to kill all Jews
<i>Alliances</i>	Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary Allies: England, France, Russia, Italy* (*Italy joined the Allies in 1915)	Axis nations: Germany, Japan, Italy Allies: England, France, Russia, United States, and many smaller nations
<i>U.S. Involvement</i>	United States declares war April 6, 1917	Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor; U.S. declares war on Dec. 11, 1941
<i>New Technology</i>	poison gas, fighter planes, tanks, trench warfare	submarines, atom bomb
<i>Results</i>	An Allied victory! A peace treaty drawn up in Versailles, and France sets up the League of Nations to promote world peace.	Allies are victorious! Victory in Europe (V-E Day) declared May 8, 1945. Japanese surrender on August 15, 1945; United Nations set up as peacekeeping organization

WORD SEARCH

1. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “nations or people joined together for some purpose, such as the uniting of nations by a treaty”?

a _____

2. What eight-letter noun means “a ruler who has complete power”?

d _____

3. What four-letter proper noun names a dictator-run political party that ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945?

n _____

SYNONYMS

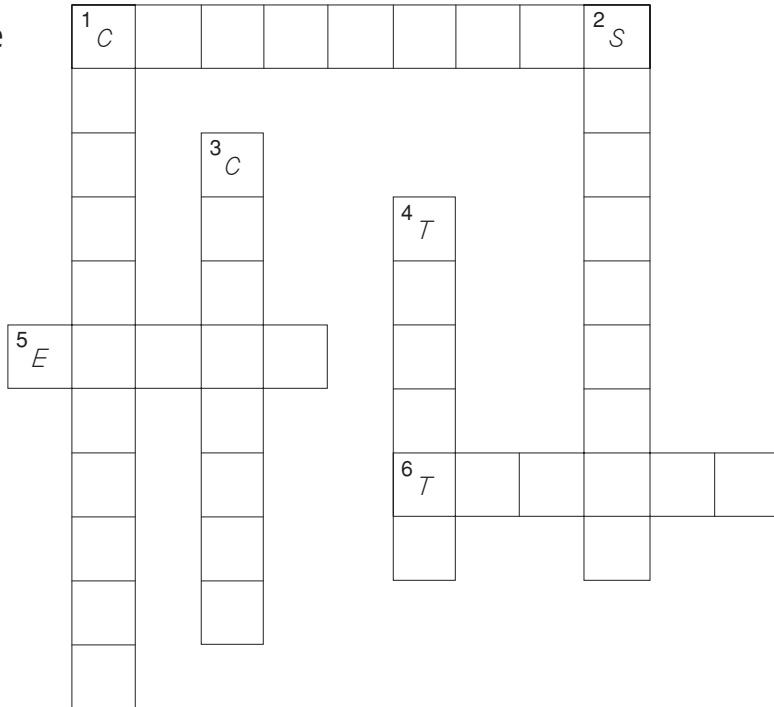
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 1. differences
- 5. to explode
- 6. a ditch

DOWN

- 1. similarities
- 2. U-boat (underwater boat)
- 3. crusade
- 4. agreement



HOMONYMS

Homonyms are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings. Circle the homonym that correctly completes each sentence. Then write an original sentence using the homonym you DID NOT circle. Use a dictionary for help.

1. Archduke Ferdinand was the (heir / air) to the kingdom of Austria-Hungary.

2. The Archduke was killed before he could sit on the (thrown / throne).

3. V-E Day celebrated (piece / peace) in Europe.

4. The United States developed the atom (bomb / balm) and used it to end the war with Japan.

5. (Plains / Planes) were first used for warfare during World War I.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing term, you must figure out the relationship between the first two terms. Then complete each analogy with a term from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. *Poison gas* is to *World War I* as _____ is to *World War II*.

2. *1914* is to *World War I* as _____ is to *World War II*.

3. *League of Nations* is to *World War I* as _____ is to *World War II*.

4. *Mussolini* is to *Italy* as _____ is to *Germany*.

5. *Central Powers* are to *World War I* as _____ are to *World War II*.

CONNOTATIONS

Connotations are the feelings and ideas associated with a word. Find the word *aggressive* in the reading. Then read the synonyms for *aggressive* listed below. Notice that some have positive connotations and others suggest negative feelings. Put a + or - beside each synonym to tell whether it is *positive* or *negative*.

1. _____ assertive

3. _____ combative

5. _____ determined

2. _____ bold

4. _____ militant

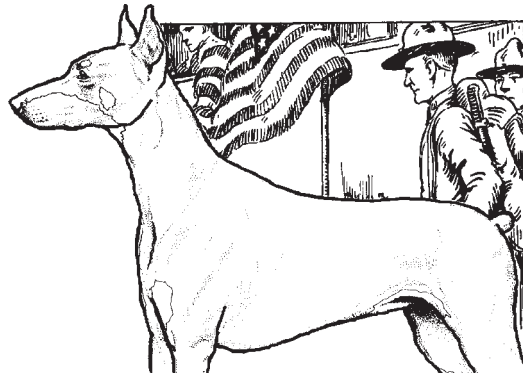
6. _____ pushy

Dogs of War

Long ago, “war dogs” joined hunting parties. They stood guard over campfires and accompanied Roman warriors into battle. Did you know that dogs have also served on modern battlefields? More than 1,000 canines trained by World War II marines became known as “Devil Dogs.” Mainly Doberman pinschers, these dogs were used to sniff out mines, scout out enemy troops, and deliver supplies.

During the Vietnam War, civilians were asked to donate their dogs for duty. The U.S. Army and Marine Corps trained dogs—especially German shepherds—to use as sentries, or guards. The dogs were also enlisted for infantry duty. For this assignment they were taught to track, scout, and detect mines.

The war dogs of Vietnam served longer than most human soldiers. When a dog handler ended a tour of duty, the dog was reassigned to a new handler. Handlers of the 39th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon describe the loyalty of their canine companions. “He saved me many times, and others too,” said Vietnam dog handler Carl Dobbins. He spoke emotionally of his wartime comrade, a German shepherd partner named



Toro. For many Vietnam veterans, the names of famous war dogs like Toro, Buddha, and Baron are synonymous with the word *hero*.

Most of the canine heroes of the Vietnam War met a tragic end. Of the 4,000 or so dogs that served, fewer than 200 returned to the United States. Some were turned over to the South Vietnamese. Most were “put down”—a nicer way of saying they were killed.

Members of the Vietnam Dog Handlers Association have not forgotten their heroes. Through their efforts, a War Dog Memorial was erected at California’s Riverside National Cemetery. The statue was dedicated in February 2000. Soon after, the president signed a bill protecting the dogs of war when they are no longer needed for service. This law requires the military to de-train the dogs and put them up for adoption by ex-military handlers.

PREFIXES

- Use your knowledge of *prefixes* to figure out the meanings of words from the reading. Draw lines to match each word in the first column with the correct definition in the second column.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. ex-military | a. placed at some task or job another time |
| 2. de-train | b. to cancel out previous teachings |
| 3. reassigned | c. formerly in the armed services |

- Now circle the word or words that best complete each sentence.

4. The prefix *ex-* means (in the past / again).
5. The prefix *de-* means (to undo or do in reverse / at an earlier time).
6. The prefix *re-* means (without / again).

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Some words have more than one meaning, depending on how the word is used. Write two sentences for each **boldface** word below. In the first sentence, use the word as it was used in the reading. In the second sentence, use the word in an entirely different context with a different meaning. Use a dictionary for help.

1. **mines**

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

2. **parties**

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

3. **dedicated**

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

The Aztec Legend of *Tenochtitlan*

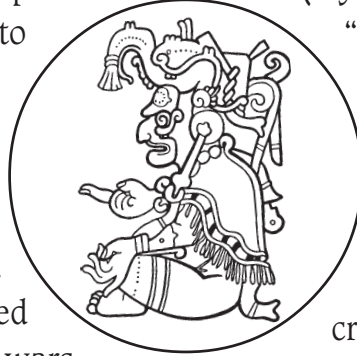
In central Mexico, volcanic mountains ring a large bowl of land. Around A.D. 1200, a group of wanderers arrived there to settle the region—the Valley of Mexico. Some of these people were a tribe who would become known as the Aztecs. Unfortunately, they drifted from the north just when wars between small city-states were being fought in central Mexico.

Forced to defend themselves, the Aztec nomads became excellent warriors. According to legend, they received word from Huitzilopochtli (wheet-zee-loh-POHS-tee)—their god of the sun and of warfare.

“Search for an eagle perched on a cactus!” the great god commanded. “The bird will grasp a snake in its beak. Where you find the eagle and cactus, build your city.”

The legend says that the Aztecs finally saw the sign they were looking for. It was on a swampy island in Lake Texcoco (tay-SKOH-koh). There the tribe settled. They stopped hunting and

became a farming society. They called their new home *Tenochtitlan* (tay-nawch-tee-TLAHN)—the “Place of the Cactus.” In time, it became the heart of a great empire.



Because it was a swampland, Tenochtitlan could not grow enough crops to feed its population.

So Aztec builders constructed reed rafts in shallow parts of the lake. They used tree branches to anchor these rafts to the lake bed. Then they blanketed the rafts with fertile mud from the lake bottom. The rich soil on these *chinampas*—or floating gardens—was ideal for growing corn, squash, and beans. This method of farming turned the swampy island of Tenochtitlan into a powerful capital city.

The Aztecs ruled there for hundreds of years—until the Spanish conquistadors arrived. In 1521, the Spaniards captured Tenochtitlan and conquered the Aztec empire. Today, Mexico City stands on the site where Tenochtitlan once stood.

BORROWED WORDS

Many words in English come from other languages. The word *conquistadors*, which appears in the reading, is borrowed from Spanish. So are the other words listed in the first column. Write a letter by the number to match each word with its meaning. Check a dictionary if you need help.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ conquistadors | a. brick made of sun-dried clay |
| 2. _____ mustang | b. any of the early Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru |
| 3. _____ rodeo | c. a very rich deposit of ore |
| 4. _____ patio | d. a donkey |
| 5. _____ mesa | e. a small wild or partly wild horse of America's southwestern plains |
| 6. _____ bonanza | f. a courtyard around which a house is built, or a paved area near the house |
| 7. _____ adobe | g. a large, high rock with steep sides and a flat top |
| 8. _____ burro | h. competition in which contestants ride horses and rope cattle |

PRONUNCIATION

Some of the difficult names in the reading are rewritten to help readers pronounce them correctly. The syllable (word part) written in capital letters is *accented* to show that it should be pronounced with the most emphasis. Example: Texcoco (tay-SKOH-koh)

Rewrite each **boldface** word from the reading to show how it is correctly pronounced. Divide each word into syllables. Write the accented syllable or syllables in capital letters. Use a dictionary if you need help. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mexico <u>MEX i co</u> | 3. legend _____ |
| 2. cactus _____ | 4. Spanish _____ |

2. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees”?

l _____

3. What five-letter noun in the reading means “a round model of the Earth showing the continents, oceans, and other important features”?

g _____

4. What eight-letter adjective in the reading describes things that are lying in the same direction, always the same distance apart, and never meeting?

p _____

SYNONYMS

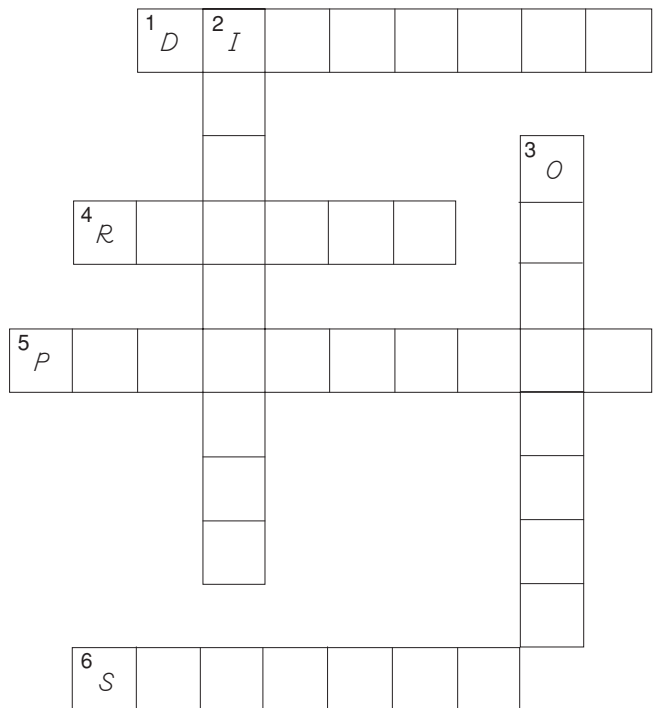
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. different
4. area
5. a happening
6. sloped

DOWN

2. unreal
3. contrary



WORD FORMS

Fill in the blank with a different form of the **boldface** word. Then use the word you wrote in an original sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. **imagine** (verb) imaginary (adjective)

The equator is an imaginary line that circles the globe.

2. **tropics** (noun) _____ (adjective)

3. **differ** (verb) _____ (adjective)

4. **distinct** (adjective) _____ (adverb)

INFERENCE

Write a letter to match each **boldface** word on the left with its language source on the right. Check a dictionary if you need help.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ arctic | a. from a Greek word meaning “the goat”; it is a sign of the zodiac that names a constellation of stars |
| 2. _____ antarctic | b. from the ancient Greek word <i>arktikos</i> , meaning “northern” |
| 3. _____ Capricorn | c. from the ancient Greek word <i>antarktikos</i> , which means “southern” |
| 4. _____ Cancer | d. from the Latin word <i>aequator</i> , which means “equalizer of day and night” |
| 5. _____ equator | e. from a Greek word meaning “the crab”; it is a sign of the zodiac that names a constellation of stars |

THINKING ABOUT THE READING

Circle a letter to show how each sentence should be completed.

- Only in the tropics is the sun ever
a. cold. b. directly overhead. c. hidden for a whole day.
- The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are
a. lines of latitude that mark the edges of the tropics.
b. star patterns seen in the night sky.
c. other names for the North Pole and the South Pole.

Vocabulary Stretch

Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging words in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

WORDS IN CONTEXT

- Use a word from the box to complete each definition. Use a dictionary for help.

devastation hostile legislation pacifist recession

1. A _____ is a person who opposes war of any kind.
 2. Although business is poor during a _____, economic times are not as bad as during a depression.
 3. The dust storms of the 1930s brought _____ to the Great Plains of America's Midwest.
 4. The U.S. Congress often enacts new _____ to protect the rights of citizens.
 5. One who is _____ is unfriendly and may be warlike.
- Circle a word to correctly complete each sentence. Use context clues to help you select the appropriate word.
6. The (cartographer / legislation) drew a map that showed the new boundaries between counties.
 7. Italy was a (devastation / fascist) state when it was ruled by the harsh dictator Mussolini.

8. In an act of (neutrality / genocide), Hitler ordered the murder of millions of Jews.
9. During World War II, Switzerland and Sweden both claimed (neutrality / recession) by refusing to take sides.
10. The Spaniards, who were newcomers to Mexico, conquered the Aztecs, who were an (indigenous / pacifist) tribe.

• Now write sentences of your own, using the **boldface** word choices you did *not* use to complete the sentences above.

11. **WORD:** _____ **SENTENCE:** _____

12. **WORD:** _____ **SENTENCE:** _____

13. **WORD:** _____ **SENTENCE:** _____

14. **WORD:** _____ **SENTENCE:** _____

15. **WORD:** _____ **SENTENCE:** _____

• Fill in the missing letters to complete words from the box on the previous page.

16. Otto became angry when the f__ _ cis__ government of Nazi Germany practiced __en__ __id__ against Jews. Under such circumstances, Otto could not maintain n__u__ra__i__y. He was forced to take sides. Although Otto was a pa__i__ist and would not take up arms, he helped Jewish people escape the Nazis.

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit!

ANALYZING WORDS

Complete each sentence with words from Unit 2. You have been given the first letter as a clue.

1. The s_____ -less, as in the word *homeless*, means "without."
2. The words *similarities* and *differences* are a_____.
3. The words *contrasts* and *differences* are s_____.
4. A c_____ is a person who makes maps.
5. *Swampland* and *wildlife* are examples of c_____ words.
6. A mountain that is likely to erupt can be described as v_____.

ANALOGIES

Remember that *analogies* are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from Unit 2 that shows the same relationship.

1. *Brave* is to *fearful* as _____ is to *coward*.
2. *Longitude* is to *east-west* as _____ is to *north-south*.
3. 90° is to the *North Pole* as 0° is to the _____.
4. *Past* is to the prefix *ex-* as *again* is to the prefix _____.

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

- Find and circle the words in the hidden words puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ DEPRESSION ___ SWAMPY
___ DROUGHT ___ VICTORY
___ MIGRANT ___ COMRADE
___ NOMAD ___ TOPSOIL
___ CACTUS ___ TROPICAL
___ TREATY ___ VETERAN

Y	C	T	R	E	A	T	Y	D	S
D	R	O	U	G	H	T	N	E	T
T	S	P	M	I	L	K	A	P	N
R	W	S	X	R	C	B	R	R	A
O	A	O	D	C	A	N	E	E	R
P	M	I	A	A	H	D	T	S	G
I	P	L	M	C	G	D	E	S	I
C	Y	R	O	T	C	I	V	I	M
A	S	W	N	U	E	Q	F	O	H
L	J	U	T	S	R	P	C	N	C

- Now use any six words from the puzzle in sentences of your own. Be sure that each sentence makes the word's meaning clear.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

MAKE IT TRUE

Make each *false* statement *true* by replacing the **boldface** word. Write the replacement word on the line.

1. During the 1930s, a great **flood** caused much destruction on the Midwestern plains. _____
2. France and England were **enemies** during World War II.

3. Allies are usually **hostile** toward one another.

4. Some 4,000 **felines** served with the U.S. military forces in Vietnam.

5. *Conquistador* is a word borrowed from the **French** language.

6. The Tropic of Cancer marks the northern end of the **polar region**.

HOMONYMS

Write the *homonym* (word that sounds the same but has a different meaning and spelling) for each of the **boldface** words. Then use each homonym in a sentence. Make sure your sentence shows the meaning of the word.

1. **plain** / _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

2. **rain** / _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

3. **heir** / _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

4. **throne** / _____

SENTENCE 1: _____

SENTENCE 2: _____

PREVIEW

Test your knowledge of the vocabulary terms, skills, and concepts you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. ____ The words *symbol* and *emblem* are synonyms.
2. ____ The suffix *-ize* is often used to turn a noun into a verb.
3. ____ *Waterways*, *wildlife*, and *endanger* are all compound words.
4. ____ If an election is running “neck-and-neck,” one candidate is far ahead.
5. ____ The Electoral College is a university in Washington, D.C.
6. ____ In the phrase “the rare white alligator,” the word *rare* means “only slightly cooked.”
7. ____ The abbreviation B.C. after a date means “before the birth of Jesus Christ.”
8. ____ The abbreviation A.D. means “After Death” and refers to the time after the death of Jesus Christ.

SPELLING

Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

1. campaign campagne campane
2. temple tempel tempul
3. pilosophy philosophy phillosofy
4. opress oppres oppress

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F
 SPELLING: 1. campaign 2. temple 3. philosophy 4. oppress

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is an alphabetical list of unusual or specialized words from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words that relate to history and geography.

bay a part of the sea that curves into the coastline

campaign a series of planned actions to accomplish something or get someone elected to office

candidate someone who runs for an office, position, or award

conservation the act of caring for and preserving forests, waters, and other natural resources

constitution a written document containing the basic rules of a government

election the process of choosing among candidates or issues by voting

Electoral College representatives of each state who meet to choose the president and vice president of the United States; these electors are expected to vote for the candidate who won in their own state

gulf a large part of the ocean—much bigger than a bay—reaching into the land

laws government rules telling people what they must and must not do

national park a large area of land maintained by the government for people to visit

oppress to control people by a cruel use of power

philosophy human thought about the meaning of life and about right and wrong behaviors

plague a deadly disease that spreads from person to person

politics the science of government

surrender to stop resisting and give up; to yield

swamp a piece of wet, spongy land

temple a building intended for worship of God or a god

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete each sentence with a glossary word. If you need help, check the dictionary definition.

1. The federal government sometimes sets aside a beautiful or historic area as a _____.

2. A deadly _____ killed nearly one-fourth of the city's population.
3. Her _____ of life was to treat others as she would like to be treated.
4. He used posters, newspaper ads, and speeches in his _____ for reelection.
5. Some recently passed _____ protect dogs from cruel treatment by their owners.
6. After half of his soldiers were killed, the general was forced to _____.

MYSTERY WORD PUZZLE

Use the clues to figure out the glossary words that go across. Then complete the mystery word that reads from top to bottom.

ACROSS

1. a person who runs for office
2. the process of voting to select an officer or settle an issue
3. the science of government
4. a house of worship
5. the protection of valuable resources

6. to keep people down by treating them harshly

DOWN

THE MYSTERY WORD:
a government's written system of rules

1.	C	_____

2.	E	_____

3.	P	_____

4.	T	_____

5.	C	_____

6.	O	_____

WORD FORMS

Add *vowels* (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete a different form of six glossary words. Use context clues for help.

1. A person who commits nl wf l acts can be put in jail.
2. Citizens can help the environment by saving water and c ns rv ng energy.
3. The code of rules told people what acts were illegal and what acts were l wf l.
4. Every four years Americans l ct a president.
5. After years of ppr ss n, the citizens demanded their rights.
6. “What is the meaning of life?” is a ph l s ph c l question.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word that shows the same relationship.

1. *Stream* is to *river* as *bay* is to _____.
2. *Telephone book* is to *phone numbers* as *constitution* is to _____.
3. *Dry* is to *wet* as *desert* is to _____.
4. *Research* is to *library* as *worship* is to _____.

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

The glossary defines the words *gulf* and *bay* as they relate to geography. The same two words have different meanings in the sentences below. For help, use context clues or check a dictionary. Write a definition on the line after the sentence. (Use a dictionary if needed.)

1. The hound dogs often **bay** at the full moon.

DEFINITION: _____

2. A **gulf** of misunderstanding separated the boy and the old man.

DEFINITION: _____

The Florida Everglades

A one-hour drive from Miami takes travelers into the swamplands of the Everglades National Park. This area is like nowhere else in the world! The large region extends from Lake Okeechobee in the north to Florida Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

Almost all of this spectacular wilderness is a shallow, slow-flowing river. It is home to many rare and endangered animals. There are alligators, pelicans, Florida panthers, and giant turtles weighing hundreds of pounds. In winter, the park draws many species of migrating birds from all over the country.

The northern Everglades is a prairie. It is covered by shallow water and saw grass—a grasslike plant with jagged edges which grows as high as 12 feet. The southern Everglades is a wilder, more remote region of salt marshes and swamps. Spreading roots of mangrove trees catch and hold soil there. Visitors are very likely to spot a rare green sea

turtle or an American crocodile in the southern Everglades.

The town of Flamingo is the southernmost place in the continental United States. Once a sleepy fishing village, Flamingo now offers services for tourists including cottages and lodge rooms. Houseboats and canoes are available for cruising the waterways.

Peak tourist season is during the drier months between December and May. The temperature is cooler then, and a lower water level draws more wildlife. The wet season—from June to November—brings hotter weather, a decrease in migratory birds, and an increase in mosquitoes.

The Everglades are threatened by the rapid growth of surrounding cities. Chemicals pollute the water. Non-native plants can overpower native Everglades species. The state government and local conservation groups are working together to protect the Everglades. This unique swampland is truly a treasure worth saving.

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter verb from the reading means birds moving from one place to another as the seasons change?

*m*_____

2. What eleven-letter adjective from the reading describes something that has to do with one of the Earth's seven large land masses?

C _____

3. What twelve-letter noun from the reading means "the act of caring for and preserving forests, waters, and other natural resources"?

C _____

SYNONYMS

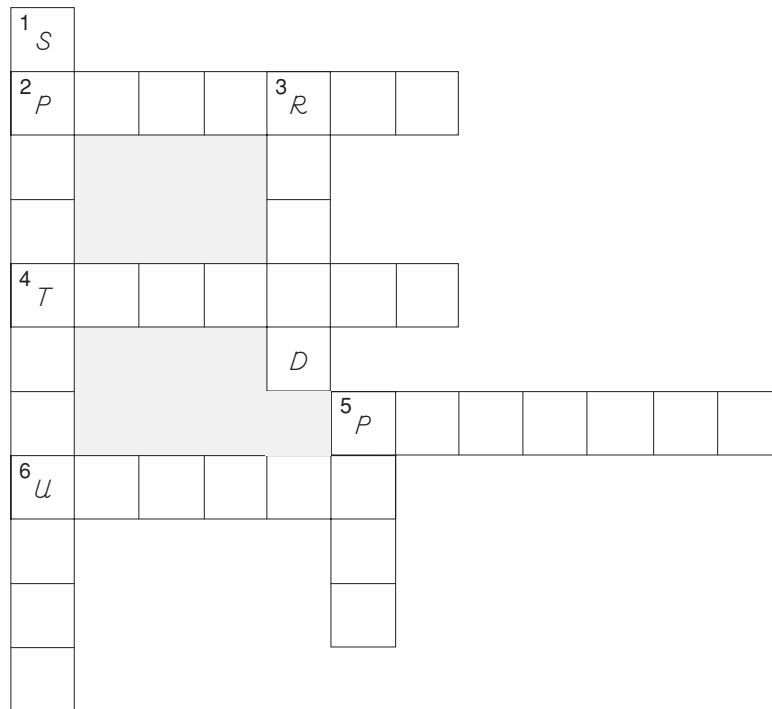
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 2. a plain
- 4. sightseer
- 5. contaminate
- 6. one-of-a-kind

DOWN

- 1. sensational
- 3. swift
- 5. maximum



ANTONYMS

Complete each sentence with an *antonym* (word with the opposite meaning) of the **boldface** word.

- 1. Lake Okeechobee is at the **north** end of the Everglades, and the town of Flamingo is at the _____ end.
- 2. The temperature is **cooler** from December through May, and _____ from June to November.
- 3. The Everglades' waterways are not very **deep**, so canoes are used to cruise the _____ passages.

LATIN WORD ROOTS

In the selection, you read that the wet season brings an *increase* in mosquitoes. The word *increase* comes from the Latin root *cresco*, meaning “grow.” What antonym of *increase* has the same root? _____

PREFIXES

The prefix *en-* can mean “to put into or in” or “to make.” *Endanger*, for example, means “to put in danger.” Write a letter to match each word on the left with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ enliven | a. to make weak |
| 2. _____ enrich | b. to give hope and confidence |
| 3. _____ endear | c. to make beloved |
| 4. _____ encrust | d. to make more energetic |
| 5. _____ encourage | e. to cover a layer |
| 6. _____ enfeeble | f. to make richer |

SUFFIXES

The suffix *-most* can be added to an adjective to form the superlative. For example, the *topmost* branch of a tree is the highest one. Answer the following questions about words that end with the suffix *-most*.

1. What word from the reading means “the farthest south”? _____
2. What word means “the farthest north”? _____
3. What word means “the first in position or importance”? _____

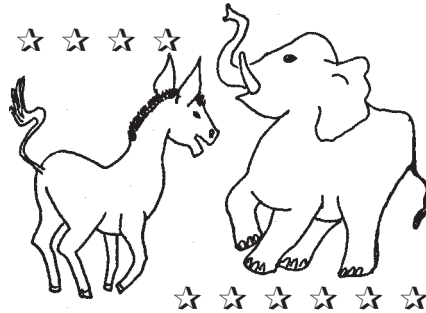
USING REFERENCE BOOKS

The reading mentions several animals that live in the Everglades. Choose one of these animals and look it up in a dictionary or encyclopedia. Then, describe the animal in two or three sentences.

ANIMAL: _____ DESCRIPTION: _____

The Elephant and the Donkey

Readers are likely to discover political cartoons in their local newspapers—especially at election time. The drawings often picture a donkey and an elephant. As you may know, these animals represent the two main political parties of the United States. The donkey symbolizes the Democratic Party. The elephant is a Republican through and through! How in the world did these two unlikely characters become political symbols?



posters. By the mid-1870s, the donkey had become the official political symbol of the Democratic Party.

One of the political cartoonists who popularized the Democratic donkey was Thomas Nast. Bavarian-born Nast moved to America at age six. In adulthood he became one of the country’s most famous cartoonists. It was through Nast’s imagination that the Republican elephant came onto the political scene. The elephant first showed up in a Nast cartoon in *Harper’s Weekly* in 1874. In the sketch, an elephant labeled “the Republican vote” was being frightened by a donkey. Actually, the elephant had little to fear. Republican Ulysses S. Grant had defeated Democrat Horace Greeley and was serving a second term as U.S. president.

It was during the presidential election of 1828 that the donkey became associated with the Democrats. The Democratic candidate was Andrew Jackson. His opponents satirized his name, calling him a “jackass.” Jackson laughed right along with his foes and adopted the donkey as his own emblem. He even used the symbol on his campaign

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter noun from the reading means “a humorous drawing, sometimes meant to criticize or make fun of something”? c
2. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “the process of choosing by voting”? e

3. What nine-letter noun from the reading names someone who runs for office?

c_____

4. What four-letter noun from the reading means “the length that something lasts”?

t_____

ANTONYMS

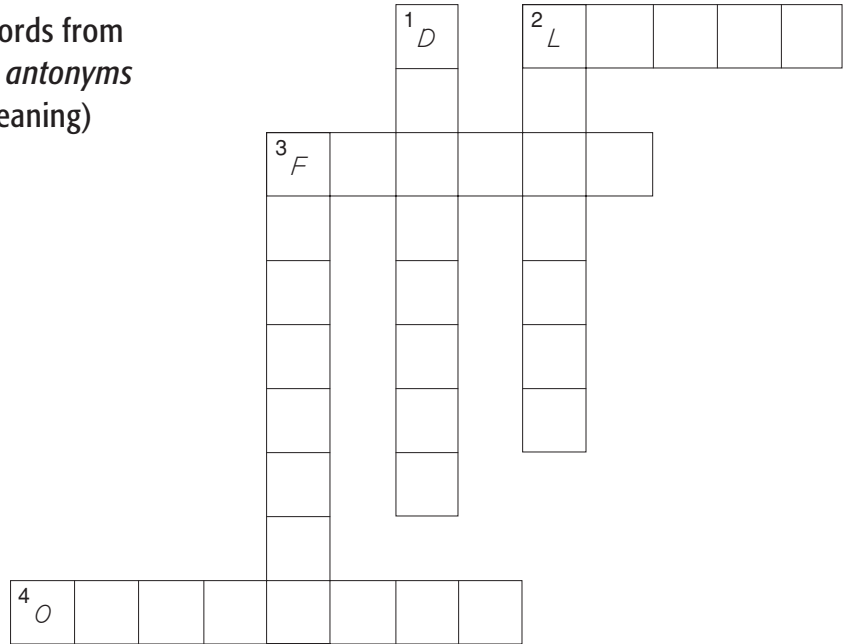
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with the opposite meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- 2. foreign
- 3. unknown
- 4. teammate

DOWN

- 1. Republican
- 2. cried
- 3. hearten



ADJECTIVES

Unscramble the letters to write adjectives that match the meanings. (HINT: All the adjectives you write will end with the suffix *-ical*.)

1. Describes something having to do with politics:

LAPLOTCH _____

2. Describes something that makes fun of or criticizes:

TILRISACA _____

3. Describes wildly out-of-control fits of laughing or crying:

YESTALHRIC _____

4. Describes something that is mysterious or spiritual:

MACLYTIS _____

GREEK WORD ROOTS

The reading told about the symbol of the *Democratic* party. The Greek word root *demos* means "people." Draw a line to match each word based on the root *demos* with its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. democracy | a. the rapid spread of a disease to many people |
| 2. demography | b. government in which the people hold ruling power |
| 3. epidemic | c. science that deals with factual information about groups of people |

THINKING ABOUT THE READING

- Circle a letter to answer each question.
 1. What quality might make a donkey a good political symbol?
a. long ears b. stubborn determination c. loud hee-haw
 2. What quality might make an elephant a good political symbol?
a. a great memory b. capacity for food c. a long nose

- Write your ideas on the lines.

1. How did Andrew Jackson react when his opponents called him a name? Do you think this was a smart reaction? Why or why not?

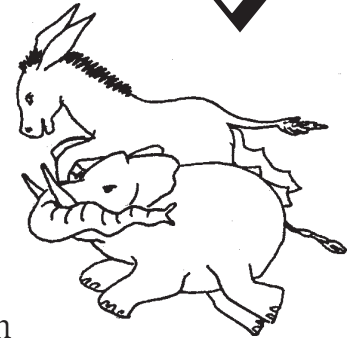
2. If you were going to organize a political party, what animal might you use as a symbol? Why?

Neck-and-Neck Races to the White House

The outcome of the 2000 United States presidential election created national turmoil. Was the winner Democratic candidate Al Gore or Republican George W. Bush? The results were fiercely contested. The final decision: Bush had won Florida's electoral votes. That gave him the numbers he needed to become the U.S. president. But the new president faced a tough task. He had to convince citizens to unite and put post-election ill will aside. George W. Bush was not the first U.S. president to tackle such a job. Others have entered the White House under the shadow of a controversial victory.

Two of this country's most famous presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John F. Kennedy, won neck-and-neck races. In 1801, Jefferson and his opponent, incumbent John Adams, tied in the Electoral College. The final decision was left to the House of Representatives. It took 36 rounds of voting for representatives to elect Jefferson. It didn't take the new president long to get public support on his side. He went on to win a second term in a landslide election.

In the next century, Democrat John F. Kennedy won a very close race over Republican Richard Nixon. Some states



depended on absentee ballots to make the final decision. Republicans demanded some recounts. With a lead of only one-tenth of one percent of the popular vote, Kennedy received the electoral votes needed to win the 1960 race. Like Jefferson, John Kennedy went on to be one of our country's best-remembered presidents.

Three more controversial races elected less-famous presidents. In 1825, none of the four candidates received an electoral majority. John Quincy Adams was declared president. In 1877, just one electoral vote pushed Rutherford B. Hayes over the number he needed for a victory. In 1888, Benjamin Harris won the Electoral College—despite narrowly losing the popular vote!

Some 200 years ago, Thomas Jefferson sought to heal the wounds caused by a close election. He said, "Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind. . . ." It is a fitting message for Americans of the 21st century.

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter noun from the reading means “the person currently holding an office”? *i* _____
2. What six-letter noun from the reading means “a piece of paper on which a person casts a secret vote”? *b* _____
3. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “the greater part or number”? *m* _____

SYNONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. debatable

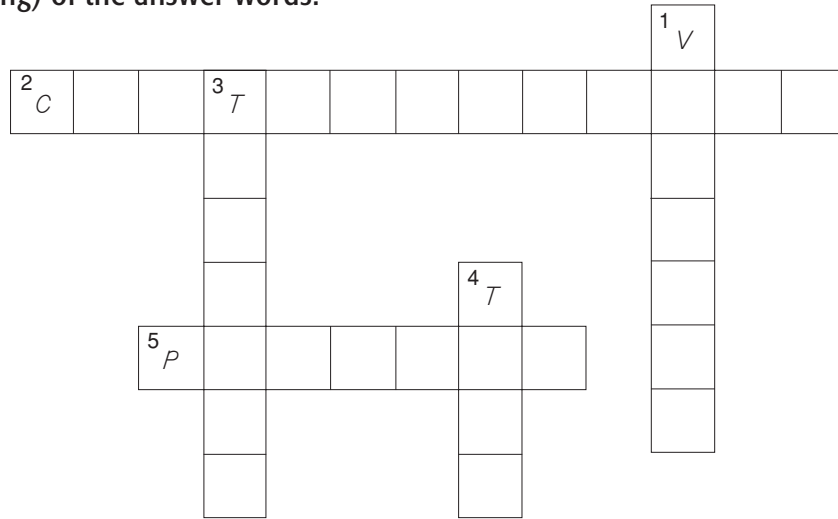
5. of, for, or by the people

DOWN

1. triumph

3. uproar

4. job



PROPER NOUNS

• Draw a line to match each proper noun with its definition.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. House of Representatives 2. Electoral College 3. White House | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the official residence of the U.S. president and his family b. the lower branch of Congress; a federal lawmaking body c. representatives from each state who vote to elect the president and vice president |
|--|--|

- Now select one of the three proper nouns. Use an encyclopedia or history book to find out another fact about the item you chose. Write the fact on the lines below.

LATIN WORD ROOTS

The words in the first column are built on the root Latin *centum*, which means “hundred.” Write a letter to match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ century | a. officer in the Roman army commanding a company of 100 foot soldiers |
| 2. _____ cent | b. period of 100 years |
| 3. _____ percent | c. unit of length equal to 1/100th of one meter |
| 4. _____ centigrade | d. describing a thermometer on which freezing is 0° and boiling is 100° |
| 5. _____ centimeter | e. coin worth 1/100th of a dollar |
| 6. _____ centurion | f. a hundredth part; the symbol is % |

IDIOMS

Idioms are figurative rather than literal expressions. A “neck-and-neck” race, for example, is very close right up to the finish line. The phrase refers to horses racing side by side until one stretches its neck out to cross the finish line first. Circle a letter to show the meaning of each italicized idiom.

- Thomas Jefferson won a second term of office in a *landslide election*.

a. few voters because of heavy rain	b. an overwhelming victory	c. the day of an earthquake
-------------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------
- Two hundred years ago, Thomas Jefferson sought to *heal the wounds* caused by a close election.

a. get past hard feelings	b. treat those injured in war	c. conduct a recount of votes
---------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

The Code of Hammurabi

If a man breaks into a house, he shall be killed in front of that house and buried there.

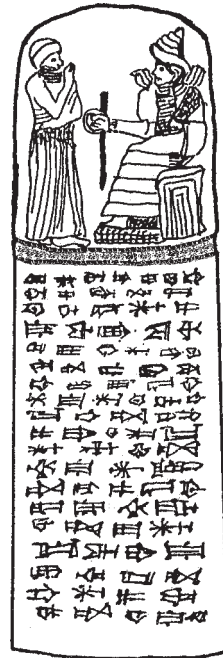
That is just one law in Hammurabi's Code. Hammurabi (hah moo RAH bee) was among the greatest kings of the ancient Middle East. He ruled the great kingdom of Babylonia from about 1792 B.C. to 1750 B.C.

Hammurabi sought to unite his empire by publishing a set of laws. Many of the rulings had been around for a long time. But Hammurabi wanted to make it clear that his subjects must follow them. He ordered artisans to carve nearly 300 laws on a pillar. The seven-foot stone column stood in the capital city of Babylon. Hammurabi's Code became history's first major collection of laws.

At the top of the pillar, a carving showed Hammurabi sitting on his throne. These engraved words declared the king's goal: *That the strong may not oppress the weak.*

The Code of Hammurabi dealt with many aspects of life. There

were laws about marriage and divorce, property, business contracts, wages, loans, and military service. The Code spelled out lawbreakers' penalties. By the standards of A.D. 2000, some of these punishments seem harsh. Hammurabi believed in the principle of "an eye for an eye; a life for a life." Imagine, for example, that a house collapsed due to poor construction. If someone in that house was killed, the builder could be put to death. This was Hammurabi's idea of justice!



While its punishments were harsh, Hammurabi's Code showed a concern for human rights and welfare. Borrowers, for example, did not have to repay their loans if personal misfortune made it impossible to do so. The code also allowed a wife to own property and leave it to her children.

Eventually, invaders conquered the Babylonians. Hammurabi's laws, however, were passed down through the ages. Many of his ideas are reflected in today's laws.

WORD SEARCH

1. What two-letter abbreviation stands for the words “Before Christ”? (used to date events before the year Jesus Christ was born) _____
2. What two-letter abbreviation stands for the Latin words “Anno Domini”? (used to date events from the year Jesus Christ was born) _____

WORD MEANINGS

Unscramble the word in each clue. Then complete the puzzle with the unscrambled words.

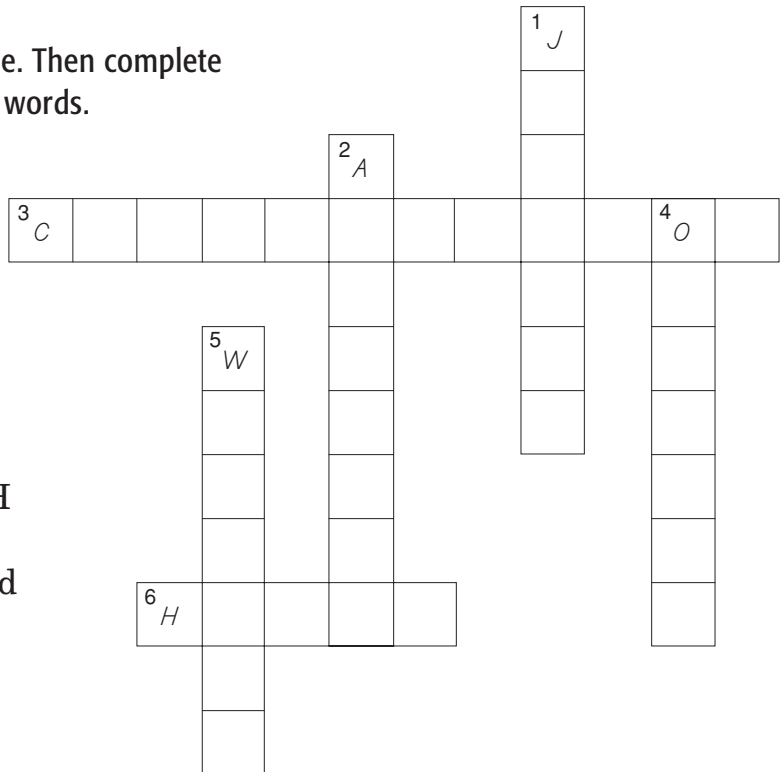
ACROSS

3. The noun SOICNOTCUTNR means something that has been built; a structure.

6. The adjective HRASH describes something that is unusually hard or cruel.

DOWN

1. The noun TECIJSU means the quality of being fair and lawful.
2. The plural noun SITSNAAR means craftspeople who are skilled in some trade.
4. The verb REPPSSO means to keep people under control by a cruel use of power.
5. The noun LEFREAW means the health, happiness, and general well-being of a people.



POSSESSIVES

Possessives are words that show ownership. Singular nouns are made possessive by adding an apostrophe (') and an *s* (*Mary's* sweater). Plural nouns that end in *s* are made possessive by adding an apostrophe after the *s* (five *countries'* flags). Plural nouns that do *not* end in *s* are made possessive by adding an apostrophe and an *s* (the *children's* rooms).

- Circle the possessive noun in each sentence.
 1. Hammurabi's Code was engraved on a stone pillar.
 2. This was history's first published set of laws.
 3. Lawbreakers' punishment could be harsh.
- Read each sentence below. Write the possessive form of the noun in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.
 4. Hammurabi was thinking of his (people) welfare. people's
 5. The (Babylonians) kingdom was governed by strict laws. _____
 6. The (kingdom) ruler was Hammurabi. _____

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Underline the *prefix* (word part added to the beginning) or *suffix* (word part added to the end) in each word. Next, write the meaning of the word part you underlined. (Check a dictionary if you need help.) Finally, write another word that has that same prefix or suffix.

1. **misfortune** WORD PART MEANING: _____
ANOTHER WORD: _____
2. **powerless** WORD PART MEANING: _____
ANOTHER WORD: _____
3. **greatest** WORD PART MEANING: _____
ANOTHER WORD: _____

Athens and Sparta



The ancient Greek empire was a mountainous land. It included many small islands that were separated by seas. Because of this geography, contact between regions was difficult. The empire's city-states maintained individual governments and built their own power.

Each city-state had its unique idea about the way people should live. Some were ruled by a single leader. Others gave citizens a voice in government. Sometimes the city-states supported each other as allies. At other times, they challenged each other's power. In the two largest city-states—Athens and Sparta—citizens led very different lives!

Sparta was a military society governed by a small group of men. A Spartan boy was raised to be a soldier. A Spartan girl was thought to be useless as a warrior—and thus without value. Most of the work in Sparta was done by slaves. The Spartan men were usually off fighting in the army. The Spartans had little interest in philosophy, art, or music.



By contrast, the Athenians gave less thought to warfare. Athens was a wealthy city. Its wealth allowed the people to enjoy life. They created marble statues, built fine temples, and made their city one of the most beautiful in the world. Actors performed plays in outdoor amphitheatres. Great teachers, like Socrates, encouraged Athenians to question their world and think about right and wrong. Athenians developed a democratic government. A constitution declared that all free men were citizens with the right to vote. While Athenians did have slaves, some citizens questioned the practice. Many other Greek city-states admired the Athenian way of life and adopted their ideas of democracy.

Sparta, however, greatly resented Athens' growing power. In 421 B.C., Sparta led some other city-states in a war for control of Greece. This war, called the Peloponnesian War, lasted 27 years! It finally ended when a plague broke out in Athens. With one-fourth of its population dead from the illness, Athens could no longer hold out. In 404 B.C. Athens finally surrendered to Sparta.

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter plural noun from the reading means “land masses smaller than continents and surrounded by water”? i _____
2. What ten-letter noun from the reading means “the study of human thought about the meaning of life and about right and wrong”? p _____
3. What ten-letter noun from the reading means “all the people living in a country, city, or other specific region”? p _____

WORD MEANINGS

Use the clues to complete the puzzle with words from the reading.

ACROSS

3. captive servants
5. house of worship
7. felt angry about

DOWN

1. a body of laws
2. quarreled about
3. backed up
4. sculpted likenesses
6. because of this

The crossword puzzle grid is 10 columns wide and 10 rows high. The starting points for the words are as follows:

- Across:**
 - 3. Captive servants (Starts at Row 4, Column 6)
 - 5. House of worship (Starts at Row 5, Column 4)
 - 7. Felt angry about (Starts at Row 7, Column 1)
- Down:**
 - 1. A body of laws (Starts at Row 1, Column 5)
 - 2. Quarreled about (Starts at Row 2, Column 7)
 - 3. Backed up (Starts at Row 3, Column 4)
 - 4. Sculpted likenesses (Starts at Row 4, Column 8)
 - 6. Because of this (Starts at Row 6, Column 4)

Shaded cells are located at (Row 4, Column 7), (Row 5, Column 5), (Row 6, Column 5), (Row 7, Column 5), (Row 8, Column 5), (Row 9, Column 5), (Row 10, Column 5), (Row 4, Column 8), (Row 5, Column 8), (Row 6, Column 8), (Row 7, Column 8), (Row 8, Column 8), (Row 9, Column 8), (Row 10, Column 8), (Row 3, Column 9), (Row 4, Column 9), (Row 5, Column 9), (Row 6, Column 9), (Row 7, Column 9), (Row 8, Column 9), (Row 9, Column 9), (Row 10, Column 9).

UNDERSTANDING THE ABBREVIATIONS

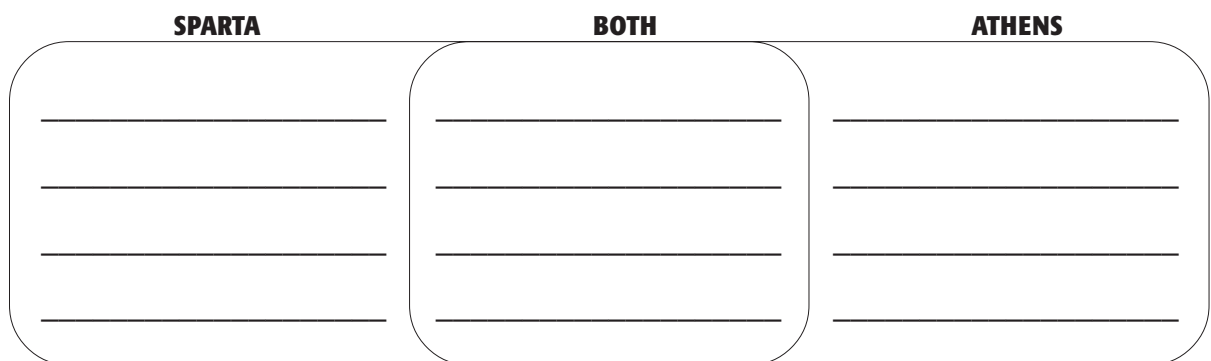
Earlier in this unit, you learned that historical dates may be labeled B.C. or A.D. Numbers followed by B.C. are dated from before the birth of Jesus Christ. Numbers preceded by A.D. are dated from after the birth of Christ. According to the reading, the Peloponnesian War began in 431 B.C. and ended in 404 B.C. Use this information to answer the following questions.

1. Which came first, 431 B.C. or 404 B.C.? _____

2. Which came first, 2000 B.C. or 31 B.C.? _____
3. Which came first, A.D. 1994 or 2404 B.C.? _____
4. Which came first, A.D. 1999 or A.D. 1521? _____
5. From 550 B.C. to 479 B.C. the Persians tried to conquer Greece. Their many attacks failed. Which came first, the Peloponnesian War or the Persian Wars? _____
6. When using the abbreviation B.C., which comes first—the date or the abbreviation? _____
7. When using the abbreviation A.D., which comes first—the date or the abbreviation? _____

THINKING ABOUT THE READING

Think about the similarities and differences between Sparta and Athens. Then complete the *Venn diagram* below. In the first section, list qualities unique to Sparta. In the last section, list qualities unique to Athens. In the center section, list qualities shared by both Athens and Sparta.



USING THE DICTIONARY

The word *Spartan* is still part of our language today. Look up *Spartan* in a dictionary and write the meaning below.

Vocabulary Stretch

Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging activities in this lesson were designed to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

COMPLETION

Complete each definition with a word from the box. Use a dictionary for help.

administration	Congress	ecology	siege	harbor
unconstitutional	propaganda	isolated	foliage	elector

1. An _____ is a member of the Electoral College or any person who has the right to vote in an election.
2. _____ is the group of elected officials in the U.S. government that makes laws; it has two parts: the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Something that is not allowed by the government or does not conform to the written laws can be called _____.
4. _____ consists of often false or misleading ideas that are spread to do damage to the opposition.
5. The _____ includes the president and those working with him in the federal government.
6. Ships and boats may safely anchor in a _____.
7. _____ is the study of the relationship between living things and the conditions that surround and affect them.
8. Something that is _____ is alone, secluded, or set apart.
9. A _____ occurs when an army tries to capture a city or fort by surrounding it for a long period of time.
10. The leaves of trees or plants are called their _____.

USING CONTEXT CLUES

Use *context clues* to figure out which word correctly completes each sentence. Circle the word.

1. The Spartan warriors laid (foliage / siege) to the city-state of Athens.
2. The (administration / elector) cast her one vote for candidate Mario Mendelson.
3. Some voters did not like Mario, who had spread some exaggerated (propaganda / ecology) about his opponent.

RECOGNIZING EXAMPLES

Look at the boxed words on the previous page. Then tell which word . . .

1. . . . has a prefix that means “not”? _____
2. . . . is a proper noun? _____
3. . . . has a suffix that means “one who does something”? _____
4. . . . uses the suffix *-ion* to make a verb into a noun? _____
5. . . . follows the spelling rule “*i* before *e* except after *c*”? _____

SUFFIXES

The suffix *-al* is often used to build adjectives. Circle the correctly spelled adjective in each group. (Use a dictionary if you need help.) Then use the correctly spelled adjective in a sentence.

1. congressional congresionel congressial congressal

SENTENCE: _____

2. ecological ecologal ecological eclogical

SENTENCE: _____

3. electral electoral electrocal electional

SENTENCE: _____

MATCHING

Match each item on the left with the word that describes it. Write a letter by each number.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. _____ George W. Bush and his cabinet | a. isolated |
| 2. _____ "I refuse to hire women!" | |
| 3. _____ "I want everyone to know that candidate Mario Mendelson once flunked high school algebra!" | b. propaganda |
| 4. _____ The team of scientists will live alone at a remote Antarctic post. | c. administration |
| 5. _____ Old-growth forests should be maintained to protect certain birds and animals. | d. ecology |
| | e. unconstitutional |

COMBINING WORD PARTS

- The word part *-ology* means "the science or study of." What word from the box on page 74 has the word part *-ology*, and what does it mean?

WORD: _____ MEANING: _____

- Now complete each sentence with one of the following words. Use a dictionary for help.

anthropology	psychology	archeology	geology
---------------------	-------------------	-------------------	----------------

1. The study of the Earth's crust, rocks, and fossils is called _____.
2. _____ is the study of the human mind and the reasons behind people's actions.
3. The science that studies the origin, development, and customs of human beings is called _____.
4. The science of _____ studies ancient times and ancient life by examining ruins, artifacts, and tombs.

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit!

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write words from Unit 3 to complete each sentence.

1. Both b _____ and g _____ are parts of the sea that curve into the land.
2. C _____ is the act of caring for and protecting the land.
3. The United States has many n _____ p _____, which are lands set aside and preserved by the federal government.
4. A person seeking another term of office is an i _____.
5. A c _____ is a government's written code of laws.

SHOW YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What would you be most likely to do in an *amphitheater*?
a. see a performance b. purchase a souvenir
2. What happens during a *campaign*?
a. tourists take a canoe trip b. candidates try to attract voters
3. Which words best describe the *donkey* and the *elephant*?
a. political candidates b. political symbols
4. Someone described as *Spartan* would have which traits?
a. concerned with ecology and
involved in conservation b. brave, disciplined,
and strict

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

- Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ___ SWAMP | ___ MIGRATE |
| ___ SURRENDER | ___ CARTOON |
| ___ MAJORITY | ___ ECOLOGY |
| ___ BALLOT | ___ PLAGUE |
| ___ ISLAND | ___ CANDIDATE |
| ___ ELECTION | ___ TEMPLE |
| ___ POPULATION | |



- Now use each word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word's meaning clear.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

EXAMPLES

Match items on the left with words on the right. Write a letter by each number.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. _____ antonyms | a. <i>conserve</i> and <i>waste</i> |
| 2. _____ synonyms | b. <i>demos</i> as used in <i>democracy</i> |
| 3. _____ possessives | c. king's code, people's laws, voters' ballots |
| 4. _____ compound words | d. <i>amphi-</i> as used in <i>amphitheater</i> |
| 5. _____ Greek root that means "the people" | e. outdoor, wildlife, city-states |
| 6. _____ Greek word part that means "on all sides" or "around" | f. <i>artisan</i> and <i>craftsperson</i> |

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

To complete each sentence, add a *prefix* or *suffix* from the box to the *italicized* word. The new word should have the same meaning as the phrase in parentheses.

PREFIXES: *en-* *re-* *mis-*

SUFFIXES: *-less* *-ers* *-ee*

- When a plague swept Athens, the people were (without *power*) _____ against the warriors of Sparta.
- The (people who *invade*) _____ were mighty warriors.
- The growth of cities near the Everglades has (put into *danger*) _____ the waterways and the wildlife.
- When an election result is in question, officials may (*count* again) _____ the ballots.
- The candidate had the (bad *fortune*) _____ of becoming ill during the election campaign.
- Ballots from (those who were *absent*) _____ voters will be counted next week.

PREVIEW

Test your knowledge of the vocabulary terms, skills, and concepts you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Write **T** or **F** to show whether each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. ____ A *pharaoh* and a *chief* are both leaders.
2. ____ The words *retreat* and *advance* are synonyms.
3. ____ The color *golden* sometimes symbolizes wealth.
4. ____ An *archeologist* is a scientist who forecasts the weather.
5. ____ You'd be likely to find a *monsoon* in a buried tomb.
6. ____ The words *afterlife* and *lifelike* are compound words.
7. ____ A *legend* is a story that has been proven scientifically true.
8. ____ *Seasonal* is the adjective form of the noun *season*.

SPELLING

Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

1. pharoah pharaoh faroh
2. immigrants imigrents immagrunts
3. fronteer fronteir frontier
4. debris debri dabris

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T
 SPELLING: 1. pharaoh 2. immigrants 3. frontier 4. debris

GLOSSARY

A *glossary* is an alphabetical list of unusual or specialized words from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words that relate to history and geography.

archeologist a scientist who studies ancient times and peoples by digging up the remains of past civilizations

autobiography the story of a person's life, written by that person

chief the leader or head of a group

cowboy a ranch worker who rides horses and tends cattle

economy a system of producing and using wealth

frontier the part of a settled country that borders the wilderness

graph a chart that uses lines and bars to show the changes taking place in something

immigrants people who come into a foreign country in order to make a new home

legend a story, probably untrue, that has been handed down through the years

monsoon a seasonal wind caused by temperature differences between land and sea

mummy a body, often wrapped in cloth strips, kept from decaying by the use of chemicals

museum a building or room for preserving and displaying things that are important to history, art, or science

pharaoh the title of the rulers of ancient Egypt

reservation public land set aside for some special use; the U.S. government, for example, moved Native Americans to such lands

retreat a withdrawal or turning back from danger

rodeo a competition that usually includes horseback riding, cattle roping, and other cowboy skills

tribe a group of people living together under the guidance of a leader

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete each sentence with a word from the glossary. Check the dictionary or use context clues (other words in the sentence) if you need help.

1. The _____ unearthed some ancient bowls carved from wood.

2. In his _____, the governor writes about his childhood in Kansas.
3. On a field trip to the _____, students saw Native American pottery and masks.
4. "First up in this _____ event," the announcer said, "is Bronco Bob from the Lazy R Ranch."
5. The _____ tried to calm his angry young warriors and avoid a war.
6. The tribe was forced from its native lands and onto a _____.

WORD HISTORY

Some glossary words have origins in other languages. Write a letter to match each word on the left with its origin. Use a dictionary if needed.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ rodeo | a. from an Arabic word meaning "time" or "season" |
| 2. _____ pharaoh | b. containing the Greek word part <i>archaeo-</i> which means "ancient" or "primitive" |
| 3. _____ monsoon | c. from an Egyptian word meaning "great house" |
| 4. _____ museum | d. from a Spanish word meaning "cattle ring" |
| 5. _____ archeologist | e. from a Greek word meaning "place of study" |

WORD FORMS

Add vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete a different form of a word from the glossary. Use context clues for help.

1. Ellis Island was an __mm__gr__t__ __n center in New York harbor.
2. The book was an __ __t__b__ __gr__ph__c__l account of the life of an American cowboy.

- The science of rchlgy studies past times and ancient people by examining ancient ruins.
- It is a trbl custom for boys to go on their first hunt at age 13.
- Deep within the tomb, the explorers uncovered the mmmfd body of the king.

SCRAMBLED WORDS

First unscramble the words from the glossary. Then solve the crossword puzzle with words that complete each sentence.

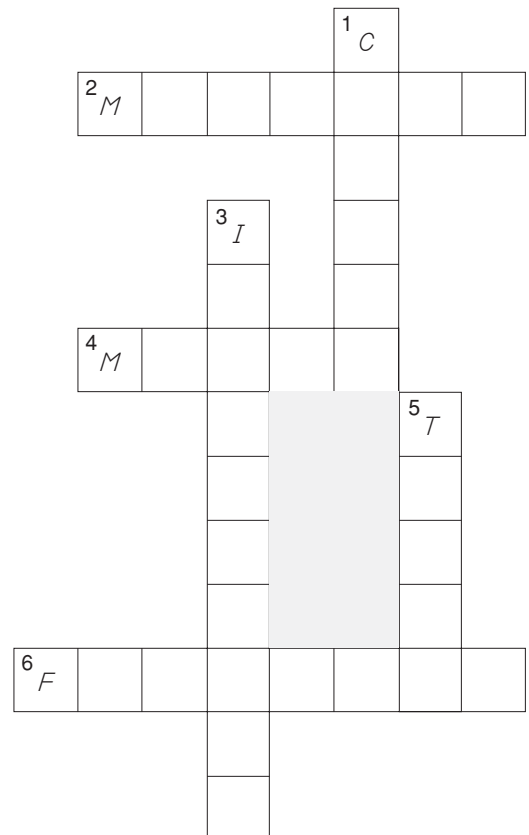
WOYCOB _____	RIBET _____
RATSMIMGNI _____	NIFROTRE _____
YUMMM _____	NOMOSON _____

ACROSS

- When it blew in from the sea, the summer _____ brought heavy rains.
- The well-wrapped _____ had been preserved in its tomb for thousands of years.
- The pioneers moved west to settle the new _____.

DOWN

- Every _____ needs a horse, a saddle, and a rope.
- Many _____ from Russia and Eastern Europe settled on the west coast of the United States.
- Sitting Bull was the powerful leader of a Native American _____.



Nat Love: From Slave to Cowboy

Nat Love was born in Tennessee in June of 1854. Like most slaves, he never knew his exact birthday. Nat and his family belonged to a man named Robert Love. When the Civil War freed the slaves, Nat's family took Mr. Love's name as their own.



celebrations there included a rodeo. Nat set a record for riding, roping, and shooting. He won \$200 in prize money and earned a new nickname. From that day forward, his alias was Deadwood Dick.

Nat's father died when he was 14. Nat worked at odd jobs to help support the family. It quickly became clear that the boy had a way with animals. Word spread that for 10 cents Nat Love could break any horse!

When railroad lines stretched into the West, Nat knew that times were changing. In 1890, he got a job as a porter on one of the fancy new train cars called Pullmans. Now he rode the plains on a train instead of a horse.

In 1869, Nat moved out west. That was the place for a bronco buster to get good jobs! Promising to send money home, he hitched rides on farmers' wagons, hopped freight trains, and walked westward. Nat was heading for Dodge City, Kansas—a real cowboy town!

In 1907, Nat wrote his life story. It was titled *The Life and Adventures of Nat Love, Better Known in the Cattle Country as Deadwood Dick*. The autobiography was full of tales about Nat's own adventures. He also told about western characters such as Billy the Kid, Buffalo Bill, and Jesse James. Nat described how he shot the Colt .45's out of the hands of five gunmen. And he told how a Native American tribe made him their "black brother." Nat Love left his mark on the frontier and became one of the most famous names in the West.

Nat got jobs on one ranch after another. Each rancher was awed by his horsemanship. On July 4, 1876, he found himself in Deadwood, South Dakota. Independence Day

WORD SEARCH

1. What six-letter noun names a ranch worker who rides horseback and tends horses and herds cattle?

c _____

2. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “the part of a settled country that borders the wilderness”? *f* _____
3. What seven-letter adjective from the reading describes the type of train that carries cargo? *f* _____
4. What six-letter noun from the reading means “a person who carries luggage or who assists passengers on a train”? *p* _____

SYNONYMS

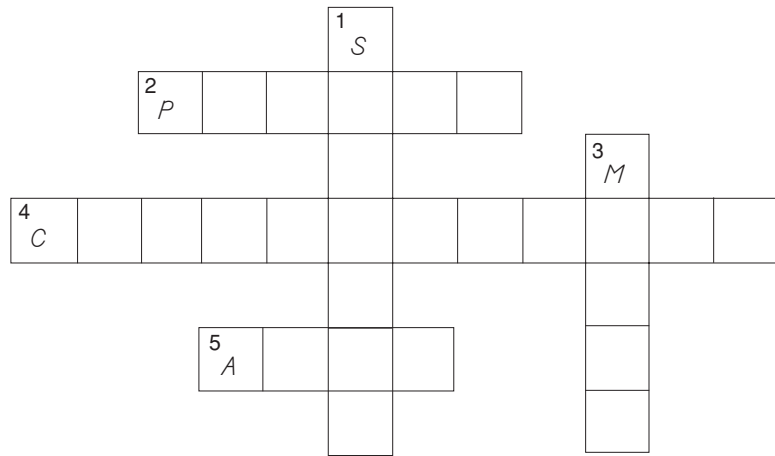
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. attendant
4. festivities
5. amazed

DOWN

1. tales
3. relocated



WORD PARTS

Use information from the reading to answer the following questions.

1. What word from the reading adds **two** word parts to the root word *horse*? _____
2. What two word parts are added to make the new word? _____ and _____
3. What is the meaning of the new word? (Use a dictionary if you need help.)

4. What word contains the same two word parts and means “the ability or skill needed to put on an interesting, exciting *show*”? _____
5. What word contains the same word parts and means “skill as a *worker*” or “the skill of a worker in doing some craft”? _____

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

A word can have different meanings in different contexts. Circle the meaning of the **boldface** word as it is used in the reading.

1. to **break** a horse
a. to split apart by force b. to tame by using force
2. **hitched** rides
a. traveled by catching rides b. moved upward with a quick jerk
3. work at **odd** jobs
a. strange or bizarre b. occasional, not regular

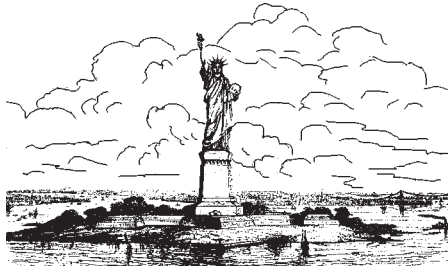
IDIOMS

The words in an *idiom* are not meant to be understood literally. For example, “to eat humble pie” does not really mean to swallow a pastry. This expression means to humble yourself by admitting to a mistake. Circle a letter to show each idiom’s meaning.

1. Nat Love *left his mark* on the West.
a. drew lines in the dust b. had a noticeable effect on
2. When Nat headed west, some folks said he should not *chase a rainbow*.
a. have big dreams and unrealistic expectations
b. leave home during the rainy season
3. Nat’s rodeo victory in Deadwood was *a feather in his cap*.
a. an especially glorious achievement b. cowboy hat decoration

Ellis Island: The Golden Door

Ellis Island was the port of entry for more than 16 million immigrants to the United States. Some



About 98 percent of those examined at Ellis Island were allowed to enter the country.

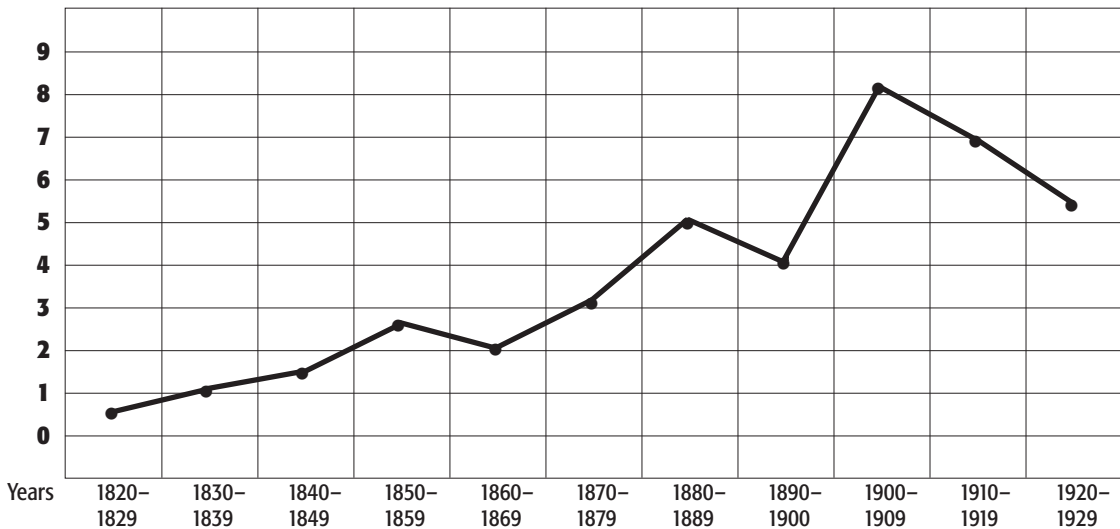
called this island in New York Harbor the “Gateway to the New World.” Others saw it as a “Golden Door” to opportunity. For yet others, it was a scary place—an “island of tears.” Newcomers, most of whom did not speak English, had to answer questions. “Do you have relatives in America? Have you got a job? Have you ever been arrested?” Doctors checked each person’s physical and mental health. Actually, few newcomers were sent home.

The U.S. government used Ellis Island as an immigration station from 1892 until 1924. The station closed completely in 1954. In 1965, the island became a national historic site, part of the Statue of Liberty Monument.

The graph below shows the flow of new arrivals during America’s peak years of immigration. Remember that Ellis Island served as the main port of entry from 1892 until 1924.

AMERICA’S NEWCOMERS, 1820–1929

Number of Immigrants (in millions)



WORD SEARCH

1. What ten-letter plural noun from the reading means “those who come into a foreign country to make a new home”? i _____
2. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “something, such as a statue or building, erected in memory of people or events”? m _____
3. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “official identification a person uses when traveling in foreign countries”? p _____

COLORS AS SYMBOLS

The reading explains that many immigrants saw Ellis Island as a *Golden Door*. Gold is often used to stand for, or *symbolize*, good things—wealth, good times, good fortune. Many colors stand for ideas or feelings. Use context clues to figure out which idea the **boldface** color symbolizes in each sentence below. Circle the letter of your choice.

1. The **red** warning sign was posted next to the elevator.
a. danger b. good luck c. death
2. The pirate had a **black** heart that knew no mercy.
a. warmth b. love c. evil
3. The young bride wore a **white** dress and veil.
a. danger b. fear c. purity
4. “I’m not **yellow**,” whispered Frederick as he stood on the high diving board. “I’m just cautious!”
a. fear, cowardice b. anger, hatred c. gentleness, kindness
5. When Andrea saw her boyfriend with another girl, the **green**-eyed monster gripped her soul!
a. love b. jealousy c. evil

SYNONYMS

In the sentences below, replace each *italicized* word with its *synonym* (word with a similar meaning) from the box.

immigrant	opportunities	peak	port
SYNONYM			
1. The <i>newcomer</i> nervously answered questions at Ellis Island.			_____
2. Millions of people from foreign lands sailed into the <i>harbor</i> of Ellis Island.			_____
3. The <i>height</i> of immigration came between 1900 and 1909.			_____
4. New arrivals hoped to find <i>chances</i> for a better life.			_____

USING THE GRAPH

A *graph* is a chart that shows the changes taking place in something. Use information from the graph on page 87 to help you circle the answers to the following questions.

- Between what years did the greatest number of immigrants come to America?
 - 1840–1849
 - 1900–1909
 - 1920–1929
- How many new Americans arrived between 1860 and 1869?
 - two million
 - two billion
 - two thousand
- What happened to the flow of immigrants after 1909?
 - It stayed the same.
 - It lessened.
 - It increased.
- How long is the time period covered by the graph?
 - just over a century
 - less than a decade
 - one year
- Which two words on the graph are synonyms?
 - millions, years
 - newcomers, immigrants
 - America's, immigrants

Chief Joseph Speaks

In the late 1800s, Chief Joseph was head of the Nez Perce tribe. He became famous for his efforts to keep peace with the white settlers. But, again and again, Joseph saw the U.S. government break promises and ignore treaties. He was finally forced to go to war.



We gave up some of our country to the white men, thinking that then we could have peace. We were mistaken. . . .

Our young men are quick-tempered and I have had great trouble in keeping them from doing rash things. I have carried a heavy

load on my back ever since I was a boy. I learned then that we were but few while the white men were many. . . . We had a small country. Their country was large. We were contented to let things remain as the Great Spirit Chief made them. They were not; and would change the mountains and rivers if they did not suit them.

The government wanted to move the Nez Perce from the Wallowa Valley in Oregon to a reservation. Knowing that his tribe could never overpower the white soldiers, Joseph led a grueling retreat. Men, women, and children marched toward Canada. Joseph finally surrendered about 40 miles from the U.S.-Canadian border. He lived out his life on the Colville Indian Reservation in the state of Washington. Chief Joseph was an eloquent spokesman. These excerpts from his speeches echo his frustrations with broken promises.

Chief Joseph on war and peace:

For a short time we lived quietly. But this could not last . . . I labored hard to avoid trouble and bloodshed.

Chief Joseph at his surrender in the Bear Paw Mountains, 1877:

I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. . . . My people—some of them have run away to the hills. . . . No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. . . . Hear me, my chiefs, my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.

WORD SEARCH

1. What eleven-letter noun from the reading means “public land set aside for special use”?

r _____

2. What twelve-letter plural noun from the reading means “feelings of disappointment, of being kept from what one wants”?

f _____

3. What eight-letter plural noun from the reading means “quoted sections of a speech, book, or article”?

e _____

SYNONYMS

• Write a letter to match each **boldface** word from the reading with its synonym.

1. _____ **grueling**

a. leader

2. _____ **eloquent**

b. exhausting

3. _____ **chief**

c. well-spoken

4. _____ **contented**

d. reflect

5. _____ **tribe**

e. clan

6. _____ **echo**

f. satisfied

• Now use each word from the first column in a sentence. Be sure the sentence makes the word’s meaning clear.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

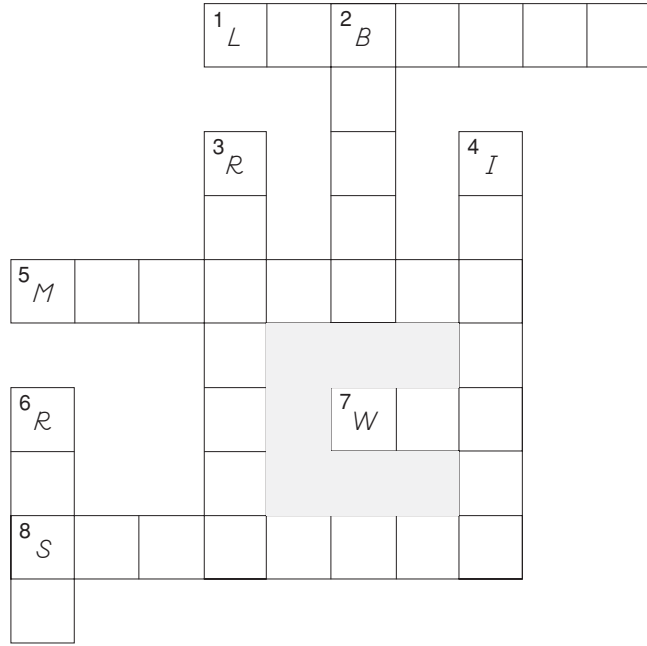
ANTONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with the opposite meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

DOWN

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. rested | 2. mend |
| 5. correct | 3. advance |
| 7. peace | 4. heeds |
| 8. nomads | 6. cautious |



COMPOUND WORDS

- Complete each sentence with a compound word from the reading. Combine the **boldface** words in the box to make the compound words.

blood	man	over	power	shed	spokes
--------------	------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	---------------

- The U.S. Army was large enough to _____ the Nez Perce warriors.
- As a _____ for the Native Americans, Chief Joseph talked of his disappointment with the government’s broken promises.
- Joseph said he was tired of the _____ and sorrow of the battlefield.

- The compound word *spokesman* means a man who speaks for another or for a group.

4. What might you call a woman who speaks for others? _____

5. What might you call a person who speaks for others if you did not know the sex of the speaker? _____

The Monsoon

A *monsoon* is a seasonal wind that blows in over the land. Differences in temperature between land and sea air create the monsoon and direct its flow. In winter, a northeasterly monsoon blows dry winds. In summer, a monsoon travels from the southwest—from the cooler sea to the warmer land. The summer monsoon usually brings heavy rains to southern and southeastern Asia. It is a climatic

event that farmers expect. Unusually strong monsoons, however, can bring too much rain. They can damage the economy by destroying crops and livestock.

It is the particular geography of land and sea that creates a monsoon. Ancient legends, however, provide their own reasons. This tale from Vietnam offers an interesting explanation of a monsoon.



Why the Monsoon Comes

Many men wanted to marry Princess Mi Nuong. One day, two suitors appeared. One was the Power of the Sea. The other was the Power of the Mountains.

“Fetch gifts for my daughter!” the emperor commanded. “Whoever returns first will be her husband.”

The Power of the Sea gathered pearls, squid, and juicy crabs. The Power of the Mountains used magic to fill a giant chest with emeralds and diamonds. He returned to the palace first. Princess Mi Nuong married the Power of the Mountains.

The furious Power of the Sea sent wind and rain to the kingdom. Rivers flooded and many people perished. But the Power of the Mountain had taken the princess to his tallest peak—beyond the reach of the Power of the Sea.

The Power of the Sea saw that his efforts were useless, so he stopped the floods. But he remained angry. That is why the Power of the Sea still sends the monsoons to Vietnam every year.

USING CONTEXT CLUES

Use *context clues* in the reading to figure out the meaning of each **boldface** word below. Circle the letter of the best definition.

1. **suitor** a. a bag specially made for carrying suits
 b. a man who hopes to marry a certain woman
 c. an article of clothing that fits very well
2. **commanded** a. questioned b. suggested c. ordered
3. **fetch** a. go get b. purchase c. make by hand
4. **useless** a. without hope of success
 b. very successful
 c. extremely costly

CATEGORIES

Two of the words in each group have something in common. Underline the word that does *not* belong in each group.

1. squid crabs emeralds 3. emperor monsoon princess
2. wind rain mountains 4. flood rain drought

GEOGRAPHY MATCH

Write a letter to match each **boldface** word or words from the story with a geographical term. Write a letter beside the number. Use a dictionary if needed.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. _____ Asia | a. climate |
| 2. _____ Vietnam | b. country |
| 3. _____ rain, wind | c. directions |
| 4. _____ emeralds, diamonds, crabs | d. seasons |
| 5. _____ southern, northeasterly | e. continent |
| 6. _____ summer, winter | f. natural resources |

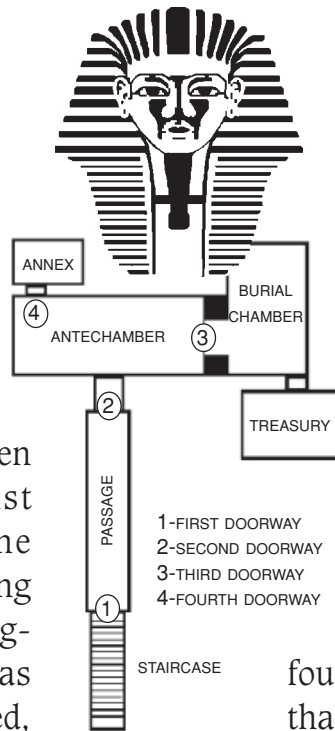
King Tut's Tomb

“ . . . when we came to a golden shrine with doors closed and sealed, we realized we were to witness a spectacle such as no other man in our time had been privileged to see. . . .”

These words were written by British archeologist Howard Carter when he discovered the tomb of King Tutankhamen (toot-ahng-KAH-muhn). King Tut, as the pharaoh has been called, ruled Egypt more than 3,300 years ago. Because he became ruler at age nine, he is sometimes called “the boy king.”

When he died at age 18, Tut's people followed the usual funeral custom for kings. They buried him in a giant tomb. Treasures and items of daily life were buried along with him. It was 1922, in the Valley of the Kings (the site of about 30 other tombs), that Carter and his party discovered entrance doors. Until then, they had been hidden by debris from a nearby digging.

What Carter saw inside the tomb amazed him. “*There, filling the entire area,*” he describes, “*stood*



an immense, yellow sarcophagus. . . . A gasp of wonderment escaped our lips, so gorgeous was the sight that met our eyes. A golden effigy of the young king . . .”

The sarcophagus, or coffin, was carved with a lifelike gold mask of Tutankhamen. Inside it was the boy king's cloth-wrapped mummy. The four-room tomb also held more than 5,000 objects. There were carved chests, golden thrones, beds, clothing, and necklaces. There were chariots, bows and arrows, swords, shields, and trumpets. The ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. They buried the king's favorite toys and games along with practical objects he could use in the afterlife. Howard Carter had uncovered a rare prize—the only tomb of an Egyptian pharaoh ever to be found that was almost completely undamaged.

The treasures of King Tut's tomb have traveled to museums around the world. Most of the items are on permanent display in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, Egypt.

WORD SEARCH

1. What twelve-letter noun from the reading means “a scientist who studies ancient times and people by digging up the remains of past civilizations”? a _____
2. What eleven-letter noun from the reading means “a decorated coffin found in a tomb”? s _____

SYNONYMS

Unscramble the words from the reading. Write each unscrambled word next to its *synonym* (word with a similar meaning).

MINEMES _____	BMTO _____
FIGYEF _____	SIDYALP _____

1. likeness _____
2. vault _____
3. exhibition _____
4. huge _____

WORD MEANINGS

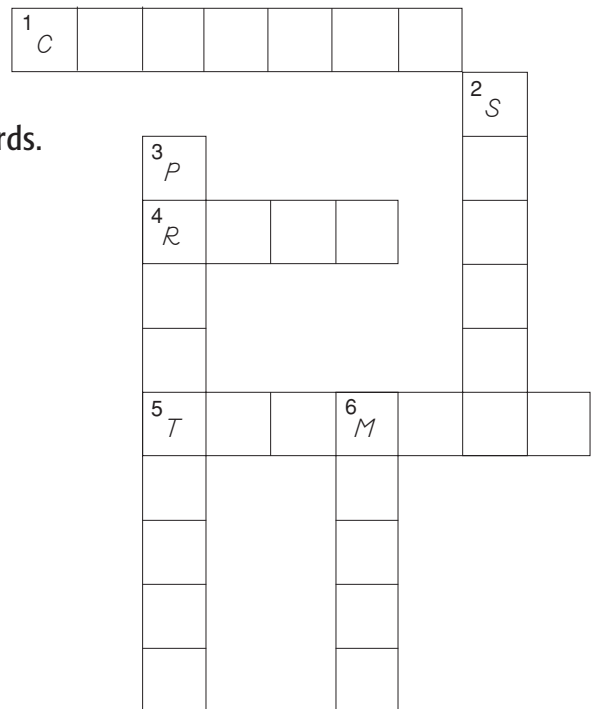
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clues are definitions of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. an open, two-wheeled cart drawn by horses
4. seldom found or seen; unusual
5. a brass horn that makes a loud, blaring sound

DOWN

2. a tomb or any spiritual place containing sacred items
3. useful in daily life
6. a cloth-wrapped body kept from rotting by the use of chemicals



WORD ROOTS

The Latin root *specto* means “look at.” The word *inspect*, for example, means “to look at closely.” Read the list of words containing *specto*. Then write a letter to match each word with its meaning. Use a dictionary if you need help.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ spectacle | a. a person who watches something |
| 2. _____ perspective | b. an especially unusual sight |
| 3. _____ spectator | c. eyeglasses |
| 4. _____ spectacles
(a pair of) | d. the way things look from a certain point |

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then, complete each analogy with a word from the reading that shows the same relationship.

1. *Marriage* is to *wedding* as *death* is to _____.
2. *Ancient Russia* is to *czar* as *ancient Egypt* is to _____.
3. *Impossible* is to *possible* as _____ is to *damaged*.
4. *Timothy* is to *Tim* as *Tutankhamen* is to _____.

THINKING ABOUT THE READING

Circle a letter to show the answer to each question.

1. What would you find in Egypt’s Valley of the Kings?
a. tombs b. the capital of government
2. Why is King Tut called the “boy king”?
a. He ruled Egypt at a very young age. b. He was young-looking for his age.
3. Why was King Tut’s tomb undiscovered for so long?
a. Its entrance was hidden by dirt and rocks from another digging. b. It was much smaller than the other tombs.

Vocabulary Stretch

Get out your dictionary and thesaurus! The challenging activities in this lesson were especially chosen to stretch the limits of your vocabulary.

WORDS AND MEANINGS

Complete each definition with a word from the box. Check a dictionary if you need help.

metropolis naturalized traitor truce physical map political map

1. A _____ is a large, important city.
2. A _____ is someone who does something to harm his or her own country, friends, or cause.
3. A _____ shows land elevations, such as hills, mountains, valleys, and deserts.
4. A _____ shows manmade boundaries, such as those of countries, states, counties, cities, and towns.
5. Both sides in a conflict call a _____ when they agree to a pause in the fighting.
6. When a person is _____, he or she is made a citizen.

USING CONTEXT CLUES

Use *context clues* to figure out which **boldface** word correctly completes each sentence. Underline the word.

1. The attraction of the sun and moon causes the ocean to have a high and low (**truce** / **tide**).
2. A drought, or long dry period, occurs when there is a lack of (**precipitation** / **metropolis**).

- The ancient Egyptians, Aztecs, and Greeks all practiced (**polytheism** / **traitor**), worshipping gods of the sea, the sun, and other parts of nature.
- A (**political** / **physical**) map of Europe as it was 100 years ago looks very different from a map of Europe today.
- By examining each (**naturalized** / **artifact**) that a society left behind, historians discover how ancient people lived.

SYNONYMS

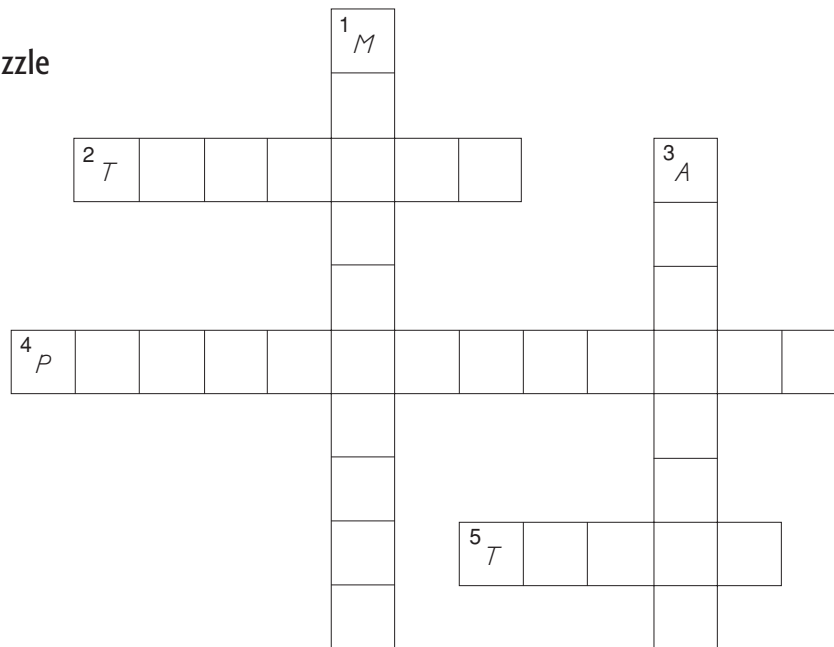
Complete the crossword puzzle with *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- turncoat
- rainfall
- cease-fire

DOWN

- city
- relic



LATIN WORD ROOTS

- The Latin word root *ars* means “art” or “skill in making something.”

Which word from this lesson contains the root *ars*? _____

- Underline the word in each sentence below that contains the Latin root *ars*. Then write the meaning of the word. If necessary, use a dictionary for help.

- The artist drew a lifelike picture of the children at play.

MEANING: _____

- The artificial fruit looked delicious enough to eat.

MEANING: _____

3. The artisan invited visitors to his pottery workshop.

MEANING: _____

WORD PARTS

- When the word part *poly-* is part of a word, it usually means “much, many, or more than one.”

What word from the lesson begins with the word part *poly-*? _____

- The following words all contain the word part *poly-*. Write a letter to match each word with its meaning. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. polysyllable | a. a musical piece having several separate melodies, such as a round |
| 2. polygamist | b. a word containing four or more syllables |
| 3. polyglot | c. someone who is married to more than one person at one time |
| 4. polytechnic | d. having to do with or teaching many scientific and technical subjects |
| 5. polyphony | e. speaking and understanding several languages |

WORD FORMS

Add vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete the new form of each word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. polytheism (<i>noun</i>) | p__lyth__st__c (<i>adjective</i>) |
| 2. traitor (<i>noun</i>) | tr__t__r__s (<i>adjective</i>) |
| 3. metropolis (<i>noun</i>) | m__tr__p__l__t__n (<i>adjective</i>) |
| 4. naturalized (<i>verb</i>) | n__t__r__l__z__t__n (<i>noun</i>) |
| 5. tide (<i>noun</i>) | t__d__l (<i>adjective</i>) |

REVIEW

Here's your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit!

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Write words you learned in Unit 4 to complete the sentences.

1. An _____ is a scientist who studies people of the past by digging up the remains of their civilizations.
2. A _____ is a seasonal wind that can bring heavy summer rains.
3. Breaking horses and riding and roping cattle are events that take place at a _____.
4. The verbs *retreat* and *attack* are _____.
5. An _____ is someone who seeks a home in a new land.
6. To rewrite a quote in one's own words is to _____.

ANALOGIES

Remember that *analogies* are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from the unit that shows the same relationship.

1. *Chief* is to *Native Americans* as _____ is to *ancient Egyptians*.
2. *Gas* is to *gasoline* as _____ is to *photograph*.
3. *Attack* is to *advance* as _____ is to *withdraw*.
4. *Richard* is to *Dick* as *formal name* is to _____.
5. *Suggest* is to *suggestion* as *immigrate* is to _____.

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

- Find and circle the words in the hidden words puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ FRONTIER ___ TOMB
___ SEASONAL ___ ALIAS
___ EXCERPTS ___ FUNERAL
___ NEWCOMER ___ TRIBE
___ PASSPORT ___ ISLAND
___ RANCHER ___ MUSEUM



- Now use any **six** of the puzzle words in sentences of your own. Be sure that each of your sentences makes the word's meaning clear.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

MULTIPLE MEANINGS

Explain the difference in meaning between these two phrases from the unit.

1. In the story of Nat Love, you read about Nat's talent for *breaking horses*. What does it mean to "break a horse"?

2. In the story of Chief Joseph, you learned how the U.S. government *broke promises*. What does it mean to "break a promise"?

MATCHING

Draw lines to match the names from the readings with the word that describes them.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ Howard Carter | a. cowboy |
| 2. _____ Tutankhamen | b. pharaoh |
| 3. _____ Joseph | c. archeologist |
| 4. _____ Nat Love | d. suitor |
| 5. _____ Power of the Sea | e. chief |

MAKE IT TRUE

Each of the following statements is *false*. Change the *italicized* word to make the false statement into a *true* statement. Write the replacement word on the line.

1. The *winter* monsoon often brings heavy rains. _____
2. "Pharaoh" is a word used for the *modern* kings of Egypt. _____
3. The United States government wanted the Nez Perce to move to a *metropolis*. _____
4. The words "entrance" and "exit" are *synonyms*. _____
5. A story passed down over many years is called an *autobiography*. _____
6. *Natives* are people who are making their home in a new land. _____
7. Ellis Island was sometimes called the "Island of *Cheers*." _____

END-OF-BOOK TEST

ELEMENTS OF VOCABULARY

- Complete the crossword puzzle with the *category name* suggested by the clue words. Answers are elements of vocabulary listed in the box below.

noun	verb	adjective	prefix	suffix
compound	synonyms	antonyms	homonyms	idiom

ACROSS

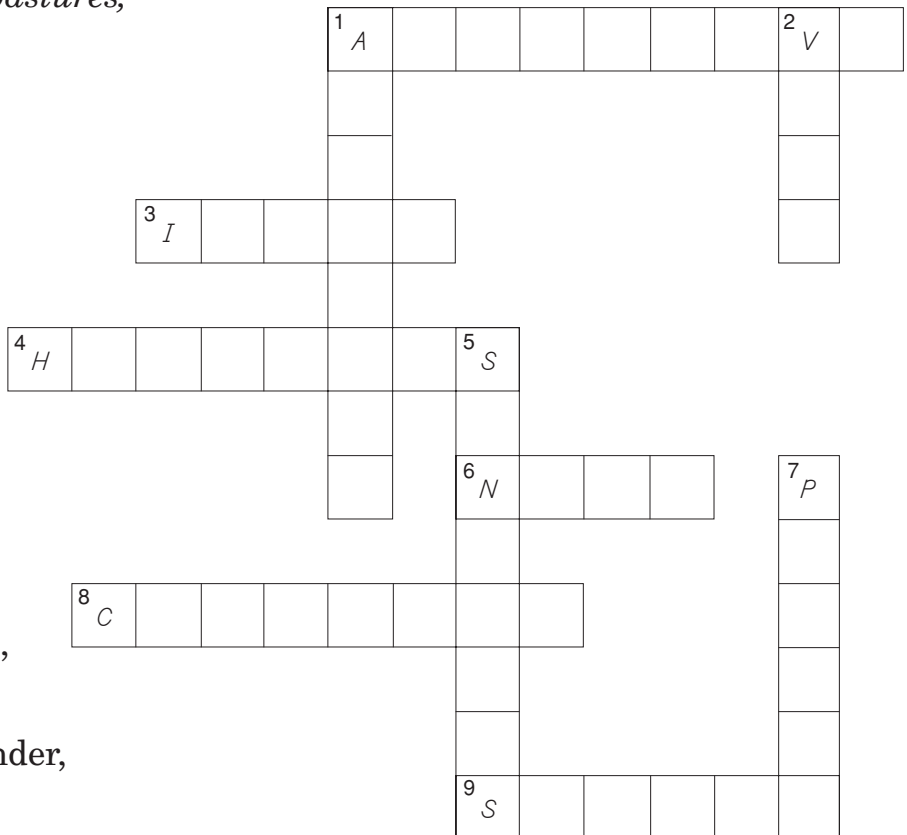
- ancient, dusty, peaceful
- find greener pastures, left his mark*

- peace / piece,
rain / reign

- citizen,
country,
declaration

- wildlife,
craftsperson,
swampland

- ion, -ist, -eer*



DOWN

- fertile/barren,
loyal/disloyal

- rotate, surrender,
elect

- cemetery/graveyard,
despot/dictator

- re-, un-, dis-*

- Now write an example of your own for each element of vocabulary. If possible, your examples should relate to the field of history or geography.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. NOUN: _____ | 6. SYNONYMS: _____ |
| 2. VERB: _____ | 7. ANTONYMS: _____ |
| 3. ADJECTIVE: _____ | 8. HOMONYMS: _____ |
| 4. COMPOUND WORD: _____ | 9. IDIOM: _____ |
| 5. WORD WITH
A PREFIX: _____ | 10. WORD WITH
A SUFFIX: _____ |

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

- Match each word from the field of geography with its meaning. Write a letter by each number.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ latitude | a. land along the sea |
| 2. _____ longitude | b. the distance measured in degrees east and west of an imaginary line running from the North Pole to the South Pole |
| 3. _____ tropics | c. the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees |
| 4. _____ drought | d. a mostly warm region of the Earth located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn |
| 5. _____ coast | e. a long dry spell |

- Now underline the words that correctly complete each sentence about world geography.

1. The (North Pole / Arctic Circle) is the spot farthest north on the Earth.
2. The (time zone / South Pole) is the spot farthest south on the Earth.
3. The (equator / prime meridian) is an imaginary line that runs east and west around the center of the Earth.

4. A large stretch of flat land, often covered with grass, is called a (jungle / plain).
5. A (valley / volcano) is a low-lying area of land among hills.

ANTONYMS

Find and circle the hidden words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it. When you have circled all the words, write each word next to its *antonym* (word that means the opposite).

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ___ ALLY | ___ CAPTURE |
| ___ JUSTICE | ___ MAJORITY |
| ___ NOBLE | ___ PENALTY |
| ___ STEEP | ___ TOURIST |
| ___ MODERN | ___ VICTORY |
| ___ RETREAT | ___ FREEDOM |
| ___ HOSTILE | ___ METROPOLIS |



ANTONYMS:

ANTONYMS:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. opponent / _____ | 8. village / _____ |
| 2. commoner / _____ | 9. release / _____ |
| 3. bondage / _____ | 10. friendly / _____ |
| 4. injustice / _____ | 11. level / _____ |
| 5. ancient / _____ | 12. defeat / _____ |
| 6. reward / _____ | 13. resident / _____ |
| 7. attack / _____ | 14. minority / _____ |

HOMONYMS

Homonyms are words that sound exactly alike but have different meanings and often different spellings. First figure out a homonym for each **boldface** word from the book. Then write a phrase, describing your homonym with two appropriate adjectives. The first one has been done for you.

	HOMONYM	PHRASE
1. air	<u>heir</u>	<u>the young, inexperienced heir</u>
2. rain	_____	_____
3. plane	_____	_____
4. peace	_____	_____
5. principal	_____	_____
6. peek	_____	_____

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Underline the word from the unit that correctly completes each headline.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. HEAVY PRECIPITATION BRINGS THREAT OF (FLOOD / DROUGHT) | 5. SOARING (TEMPERATURES / TRAITORS) SEND CITY-DWELLERS TO SHORELINES |
| 2. U.S. AND MEXICO FORM TRADE (ASSASSIN / ALLIANCE) | 6. FALLING ECONOMY BRINGS FEARS OF (DUST STORM / DEPRESSION) |
| 3. PEACE (TREATY / TYRANT) ENDS CIVIL WAR | 7. CITIZENS OUST DICTATOR AND CALL FOR (CONFEDERACY / DEMOCRACY) |
| 4. WATER POLLUTION THREATENS REGION'S (WILDLIFE / WARRIOR) | |

WORD LIST

Absentee	banned	ceremony	conquest
accompanied	banner	certain	conquistador
accomplish	barren	channel	conservation
achievement	battlefield	character	conspire
administration	bay	chariots	constellation
adobe	belfry	chemicals	constitution
advance	beloved	chest	contaminate
advisors	bill	chief	contented
afterlife	bitter	chiseled	contestants
age	bizarre	cipher	contested
aggressive	blanketed	circumstances	continent
alias	blaring	citizen	contrast
alliance	bloodshed	city	controversial
allies	blotted	city-state	cooperation
aloft	board	civil	costly
ambitious	bonanza	civil war	country
amphitheater	borders	civilians	county
anchor	borne	civilization	courtyard
ancient	boundary	clan	cowardly
angle	brass	climate	cowboy
announcer	bronco	climatic	craftsperson
anthropology	burro	climatologist	criticize
aqueduct		coast	crops
arc	C actus	code	cruise
arch	campaign	coffin	crusade
archeologist	candidate	collapse	culture
arctic	canines	colonial	customs
Arctic Circle	canoes	colonist	czar
arrogant	canyon	colony	D aunting
article	capital	column	dealt
artifact	captive	combative	debatable
artisan	capture	command	debris
aspect	cargo	commoner	decaying
assassin	cart	comparison	declaration
assertive	cartographer	competition	decoration
assistant	cartoon	comrade	dedicate
atom bomb	cartoonist	conceived	defeat
attendant	castle	concern	defiance
autobiography	cautious	conduct	degrees (°)
autonomy	cease-fire	Confederacy	democracy
awed	cemetery	confident	Democrat
axis	centigrade	conflict	demography
B allot	centimeter	conform	depression
balmy	centurion	Congress	desert
	century	conquer	

WORD LIST

designated	enfeeble	forbidden	hostile
despite	engineer	forecaster	House of
despot	engraved	foremost	Representatives
destruction	enlist	forevermore	humble
determination	enliven	formal	humorous
devastation	enrich	forth	hysterical
dictator	entrance	founding fathers	I dentification
disappointment	entry	freedom	immense
disciplined	envisioned	freight	immigrants
dismaying	epidemic	frighten	impartiality
dispatch	equality	frigid	incumbent
displaying	equator	frontier	indigenous
distinct	era	frustrations	industrious
document	erect	funeral	infantry
dominion	err	furious	infertile
donate	erupt	G asp	inherit
drafted	especially	genius	inspired
dreadful	euphemism	genocide	interpretation
drought	event	geography	invader
dust	exaggerated	geology	invasion
E arth	examination	globe	invest
east	excerpts	gorge	island
echo	exhausting	gorgeous	isolated
ecology	exhibition	government	isthmus
economy	expectations	graph	J ealousy
education	explanation	grasp	jerk
effigy	explorers	grassland	jigsaw
election	extend	gripped	jungle
elector	F actual	grueling	justice
Electoral College	fascist	guard	K ing
elevation	fashion	guidance	kingdom
eloquent	favors	gulf	L abored
embark	fearsome	H arbor	lake
emblem	feat	harvesting	landslide
emerald	features	hearten	lantern
emerge	federal	heed	latitude
emperor	felines	heir	laws
emphasis	fertile	hero	league
empire	festivities	historian	legend
employment	fetch	historical	legislation
enact	fiercely	hitched	liberty
encourage	fled	homeless	likeness
encrust	flood	horizontal	livestock
endangered	flourished	horsemanship	
endear	foes		
energetic	foliage		

llama	mummified	passport	promptly
longitude	mummy	pastures	propaganda
lowlands	museum	patriot	proposal
loyalist	mustang	peace	proposition
loyalty	mystical	peacekeeper	prospered
luggage	N ation	peak	prosperity
lush	national park	penalty	psychology
M aintain	native	perched	punished
majority	natural	peril	purchase
mangrove	naturalized	perish	purity
mansion	Nazi	perspective	Q uality
marine	neighbor	pharaoh	quarrel
marsh	neutrality	phenomenon	quick-tempered
masses	newcomers	philosophy	quoted
measure	noble	physical map	
melody	nobleman	pillar	R aft
memorial	nomad	pioneers	ranch
memories	nominate	plague	rank
mend	north	plain	rapid
mental	North Pole	platoon	rare
mercy	noticeable	plot	rash
meridian	O bedience	political map	react
mesa	objects	politics	realized
message	ocean	pollutants	realm
meteorologist	octopus	pollute	reassigned
metropolis	official	polygamist	recession
midnight	opponent	polyglot	referred
Midwestern	oppose	polyphony	reforms
migrant	opposition	polysyllable	regent
migrate	oppress	polytechnic	region
migratory	order	polytheism	reign
militant	ore	popular	relay
military	origin	popularize	relic
minority	oust	population	relocated
misfortune	outcome	port	remote
misleading	overpower	porter	representative
mission	overseas	pottery	Republican
model	overthrow	practical	resent
modern	overwhelming	prairie	reservation
moisture	P acifist	precipitation	residence
molten	palace	preserved	resident
monarchy	parallel	president	resign
monsoon	parched	prime meridian	resolve
monument	passages	primitive	resources
mortal		principle	retreat
mountain		privileges	retrieve
		promote	

WORD LIST

revolt	sought	temperature	unjust
revolution	south	temple	unlikely
revolutionary	South Pole	term	unrealistic
ringing	souvenir	terrain	uproar
river	species	territories	V ain
rodeo	spectacle	thaw	valley
role	spectacular	thrived	varied
rotate	spectator	throne	vast
rotation	speech	thus	vault
rotting	spiritual	tide	vehicle
route	spokesman	tills	Venn diagram
S acred	spongy	time line	vertical
sarcophagus	squid	time zone	veteran
satirical	staggering	title	victim
satirize	standard	tomb	victorious
scarlet	state	topsoil	victory
scheme	statue	torrid	village
science	stature	tourist	volcanic
scout	steed	tragic	vote
sculpted	steep	traitor	W arfare
season	steeple	traits	warn
seasonal	stock	traveler	warrior
secluded	stream	treasures	waterway
seldom	structures	treaty	wealth
sensational	stubborn	trench	weapon
sentry	stylist	tribal	weather
serfs	subjects	tribe	welfare
servant	submarine	triumph	west
settle	subordinate	troops	White House
shack	suburb	Tropic of Cancer	wilderness
shattered	suitors	Tropic of Capricorn	wildlife
shields	sun	tropical	windswept
shifty	superlative	tropics	withdrawal
showmanship	supremacy	truce	witness
shrewd	surface	trumpets	wonderment
shrine	surrender	tunnel	workmanship
siege	swamp	turmoil	workshop
sightseer	swift	turncoat	worship
site	symbol	twinkled	Y ield
sketch	symbolize	tyranny	youth
slave	T ackled	tyrant	Z odiac
slopes	tales	U nconstitutional	zone
society	tank	unearth	
soldier	task	union	
sole	temper	unique	
sorrow	temperate	unite	

VOCABULARY
in context

VOCABULARY . . .

EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY WORDS

MEDIA AND MARKETPLACE WORDS

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WORDS

WORKPLACE AND CAREER WORDS



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WE TRIP THE LIGHT
FANTASTIC