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5th grade social studies worksheets

National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies (NCSS)PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTIONSOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF HOW PEOPLE ORGANIZE FOR THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES.KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:Individuals, government, and society experience scarcity because human wants and needs exceed what can be produced from available resources.How markets bring buyers and sellers together to exchange goods and services.How goods and services are allocated in a market economy through the influence of prices on decisions about production and consumption.GLOBAL CONNECTIONSSOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE.KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:Global connections have existed in the past and increased rapidly in current times.PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:Ask and find answers to questions about the ways in which people and societies are connected globally today and were connected in the past.National Standards for Civics and Government (NSCG)What are the foundations of the American political system? What are the distinctive characteristics of American society?Distinctive characteristics of American society. Students should be able to identify and explain the importance of historical experience and geographic, social, and economic factors that have helped to shape American society. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Explain important factors that have helped shape American societyMarket economyHow does the government established by the constitution embody the purposes, values, and principles of American democracy? What does the national government do?Financing government through taxation. Students should be able to explain the necessity of taxes and the purposes for which taxes are used. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Explain why taxation is necessary to pay for governmentIdentify provisions of the United States Constitution that authorize the national government to collect taxes, i.e., Article One, Sections 7 and 8, Sixteenth AmendmentIdentify major sources of revenue for the national government, e.g., individual income taxes, social insurance receipts (Social Security and Medicare), borrowing, taxes on corporations and businesses, estate and excise taxes, tariffs on foreign goodsIdentify major uses of tax revenues received by the national government, e.g., direct payment to individuals (Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, Aid to Families with Dependent Children), national defense, interest on the federal debt, interstate highwaysHow does the government established by the constitution embody the purposes, values, and principles of American democracy? How are state and local governments organized and what do they do?Organization and responsibilities of state and local governments. Students should be able to describe the organization and major responsibilities of state and local governments. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Identify major sources of revenue for state and local governments, e.g., property, sales, and income taxes; fees and licenses; taxes on corporations and businesses; borrowingWhat is the relationship of the United States to other nations and to world affairs? How is the world organized politically?Interaction among nation-states. Students should be able to explain how nation-states interact with each other. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Describe the most important means nation-states use to interact with one anotherEconomic incentives and sanctionsNational Content Standards in Economics (NCSE)ScarcityStudents will understand that productive resources are limited. Therefore, people cannot have all the goods and services they want; as a result, they must choose some things and give up others. Students will be able to use this knowledge to identify what they gain and what they give up when they make choices.At the completion of Grade 8, students will know the Grade 4 benchmarks for this standard, and also that:Scarcity is the condition of not being able to have all of the goods and services that one wants. It exists because human wants for goods and services exceed the quantity of goods and services that can be produced using all available resources. Scarcity is experienced by individuals, governments, and societies.AllocationStudents will understand that different methods can be used to allocate goods and services. People acting individually or collectively must choose which methods to use to allocate different kinds of goods and services. Students will be able to use this knowledge to evaluate different methods of allocating goods and services, by comparing the benefits to the costs of each method.At the completion of Grade 8, students will know the Grade 4 benchmarks for this standard, and also that:Scarcity requires the use of some distribution method to allocate goods, services, and resources, whether the method is selected explicitly or not.At the completion of Grade 8, students will know the Grade 4 benchmarks for this standard, and also that:There are essential differences between a market economy, in which allocations result from individuals making decisions as buyers and sellers, and a command economy, in which resources are allocated according to central authority.National economies vary in the extent to which they rely on government directives (central planning) and signals (prices) from private markets to allocate scarce goods, services, and productive resources.As consumers, people use resources in different ways to satisfy different wants. Productive resources can be used in different ways to produce different goods and services.TradeStudents will understand that voluntary exchange occurs only when all participating parties expect to gain. This is true for trade among individuals or organizations within a nation, and among individuals or organizations in different nations. Students will be able to use this knowledge to negotiate exchanges and identify the gains to themselves and others. Compare the benefits and costs of policies that alter trade barriers between nations, such as tariffs and quotas.At the completion of Grade 8, students will know the Grade 4 benchmarks for this standard, and also that:Imports are foreign goods and services that are purchased from sellers in other nations.Exports are domestic goods and services that are sold to buyers in other nations.At the completion of Grade 8, students will use this knowledge to:Determine what major products are produced in their community or state for export and the communities to which they are exported.SpecializationStudents will understand that when individuals, regions, and nations specialize in what they can produce at the lowest cost and then trade with others, both production and consumption increase. Students will be able to use this knowledge to explain how they can benefit themselves and others by developing special skills and strengths.At the completion of Grade 8, students will know the Grade 4 benchmarks for this standard, and also that:As a result of growing international economic interdependence, economic conditions and policies in one nation increasingly affect economic conditions and policies in other nations.Markets and PricesStudents will understand that a market exists when buyers and sellers interact. This interaction determines market prices and thereby allocates scarce goods and services. Students will be able to use this knowledge to identify markets in which they have participated as a buyer and as a seller and describe how the interaction of all buyers and sellers influences prices. Also, predict how prices change when there is either a shortage or surplus of the product available.At the completion of Grade 8, students will use this knowledge to:Identify examples of products for which the price fell because sellers did not sell all they had produced at the initial price; identify examples of other products for which the price rose because consumers wanted to buy more than producers were producing at the initial price.Role of Government and Market FailureStudents will understand that there is an economic role for government in a market economy whenever the benefits of a government policy outweigh its costs. Governments often provide for national defense, address environmental concerns, define and protect property rights, and attempt to make markets more competitive. Most government policies also have direct or indirect effects on people's incomes. Students will be able to use this knowledge to identify and evaluate the benefits and costs of alternative public policies, and assess who enjoys the benefits and who bears the costs.At the completion of Grade 8, students will know the Grade 4 benchmarks for this standard, and also that:Most federal government tax revenue comes from personal income and payroll taxes. Payments to Social Security recipients, the costs of national defense and homeland security, medical expenditures (such as Medicare), transfers to state and local governments, and interest payments on the national debt constitute the bulk of federal government spending.At the completion of Grade 8, students will use this knowledge to:Compare the various sources of state and local revenues and various categories of state and local expenditures in their state and community with those of the U. federal government.Economic FluctuationsStudents will understand that fluctuations in a nation's overall levels of income, employment, and prices are determined by the interaction of spending and production decisions made by all households, firms, government agencies, and others in the economy. Recessions occur when overall levels of income and employment decline. Students will be able to use this knowledge to interpret media reports about current economic conditions and explain how these conditions can influence decisions made by consumers, producers, and government policy makers.At the completion of Grade 8, students will know that:Net exports equal the value of exports (goods and services sold to other countries) minus the value of imports (goods and services bought from other countries). Net exports can be either positive (trade surplus) or negative (trade deficit).At the completion of Grade 8, students will use this knowledge to:Calculate what has happened to net U. S. exports because of changes in exports and imports over the last 10 years. Identify whether there has been a trade surplus or trade deficit over these years.National Center for History in Schools (NCHS)World History Content StandardsEra 9: The 20th Century Since 1945: Promises and ParadoxesThe search for community, stability, and peace in an interdependent world.The student understands how increasing economic interdependence has transformed human society.The student understands how liberal democracy, market economies, and human rights movements have reshaped political and social life.Major global trends since World War II.The student understands major global trends since World War II. Scholastic Teachables (formerly Scholastic Printables) offers nearly 800 fifth grade social studies worksheets, as well as teaching ideas, projects, plays, and activities that teach about U.S. history, Colonial America, African American history, government and elections, civil rights, exploratory world history, geography, map skills, communities, cultures and traditions, and more. Sign up today and get instant online access to fifth grade social studies worksheets, lesson plans, mini-books, educational games, and more. Plus, you can access more than 30,000 award-winning printables and leveled learning collections in reading and math to reach every learner at every level. Social studies worksheets for Grade 5 students: Discover a world of free printable resources to help your students explore history, geography, and culture. Dive into Quizziz's collection today! Civics, Government, & Economics world history ancient Greece Quarter 1 Post Test Ancient World History 6th Grade World History Chapter 1 Week 9: Civics, Government, and Geography Quiz Civics & Government (Due Process & Amendments) Native American Cultural Regions world history ancient Greece Social studies worksheets for Grade 5 are essential tools that teachers can utilize to engage their students in learning about history, geography, economics, and civics. These worksheets provide a variety of activities and exercises designed to help students develop critical thinking skills, foster a deeper understanding of the world around them, and encourage them to become active citizens. With a wide range of topics covered, such as the American Revolution, world cultures, and the branches of government, Grade 5 social studies worksheets are an invaluable resource for educators looking to create a well-rounded curriculum. By incorporating these worksheets into their lesson plans, teachers can ensure that their students are receiving a comprehensive education in social studies, setting them up for success in future grades and beyond. Quizziz is an excellent platform for teachers to complement their use of social studies worksheets for Grade 5, as it offers a variety of interactive quizzes and games that can help reinforce the concepts being taught. By incorporating Quizziz into their lesson plans, educators can create a more engaging and dynamic learning environment for their students, while also providing valuable feedback on their progress. In addition to quizzes, Quizziz also offers a range of other resources, such as flashcards and presentations, which can be used alongside Grade 5 social studies worksheets to create a well-rounded and engaging curriculum. By leveraging the power of technology and utilizing these innovative tools, teachers can ensure that their students are not only learning the essential concepts in social studies but also developing the skills necessary to thrive in the 21st-century world. National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies (NCSS)TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGESOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:Concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect.CIVIC IDEALS AND PRACTICESSOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE IDEALS, PRINCIPLES, AND PRACTICES OF CITIZENSHIP IN A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:Key documents and excerpts from key sources that define and support democratic ideals and practices (e.g., the U.S. Declaration of Independence, the U. S. Constitution, the Gettysburg Address, the Letter from Birmingham Jail; and international documents such as the Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Children).National Standards for Civics and Government (NSCG)What are the foundations of the American political system? What is American political culture?American identity. Students should be able to explain the importance of shared political values and principles to American society. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Identify basic values and principles Americans share as set forth in such documents as the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Gettysburg AddressThe character of American political conflict. Students should be able to describe the character of American political conflict and explain factors that usually prevent violence or that lower its intensity. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Describe political conflict in the United States both historically and at present, such as conflict aboutEngaging in warsWhat are the foundations of the American political system? What values and principles are basic to American constitutional democracy?Fundamental values and principles. Students should be able to explain the meaning and importance of the fundamental values and principles of American constitutional democracy. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Identify fundamental values and principles as expressed inBasic documents, e.g., Declaration of Independence and United States ConstitutionWhat is the relationship of the United States to other nations and to world affairs? How has the United States influenced other nations and how have other nations influenced American politics and society?Impact of the American concept of democracy and individual rights on the world. Students should be able to describe the influence of American political ideas on other nations. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Describe the impact on other nations of the American Revolution and of the values and principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution, including the Bill of RightsWhat are the roles of the citizen in American democracy? What are the rights of citizens?Personal rights. Students should be able to evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues involving personal rights. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Identify the major documentary sources of personal rights, e.g., Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, state constitutionsPolitical rights. Students should be able to evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues involving political rights. To achieve this standard, students should be able to:Identify major statements of political rights in documents such as the Declaration of Independence, United States Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, state constitutions, and civil rights legislationNational Center for History in Schools (NCHS)Historical Thinking StandardsHistorical ComprehensionReconstruct the literal meaning of a historical passage.Historical Analysis and InterpretationAnalyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including the importance of the individual, the influence of ideas.United States History Content StandardsEra 3: Revolution and the New Nation (1754-1820s)The causes of the American Revolution, the ideas and interests involved in forging the revolutionary movement, and the reasons for the American victory.The student understands the causes of the American Revolution.The student understands the principles articulated in the Declaration of Independence.The student understands the factors affecting the course of the war and contributing to the American victory.The impact of the American Revolution on politics, economy, and society.The student understands revolutionary government-making at national and state levels.The student understands the economic issues arising out of the Revolution.Era 4: Expansion and Reform (1801-1861)United States territorial expansion between 1801 and 1861, and how it affected relations with external powers and Native Americans.The student understands the international background and consequences of the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, and the Monroe Doctrine. You can create printable tests and worksheets from these Grade 5 Social Studies questions! Select one or more questions using the checkboxes above each question. Then click the add selected questions to a test button before moving to another page. Previous Page 1 of 163 Next Previous Page 1 of 163 Next National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies (NCSS)TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGESOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:Concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect.PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:Formulate questions about topics in history, predict possible answers, and use historical methods of inquiry and literacy skills to locate, organize, analyze, and interpret sources, and present supported findings. Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources. Research and analyze past periods, events, and issues, using a variety of primary sources (e.g., documents, letters, artifacts, and testimony) as well as secondary sources; validate and weigh evidence for claims, and evaluate the usefulness and degree of reliability of sources to develop a supportable interpretation. PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS SOCIA STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:The use of a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places, and environments.PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:Research, organize, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information from atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, maps, geospatial technologies, and other tools to interpret relationships among geographic factors and historic events.GLOBAL CONNECTIONSSOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERDEPENDENCE.PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:Use maps, charts, and databases to explore patterns and predict trends regarding global connections at the community, state, or national level.National Center for History in Schools (NCHS)Historical Thinking StandardsHistorical Research CapabilitiesObtain historical data from a variety of sources. Page 2National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies (NCSS)TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGESOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PAST AND ITS LEGACY.KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:Concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect.PROCESSES - Learners will be able to:Formulate questions about topics in history, predict possible answers, and use historical methods of inquiry and literacy skills to locate, organize, analyze, and interpret sources, and present supported findings. Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources. 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Geography is the study of the Earth's landscapes, environments, and the relationships between people and their surroundings. It encompasses both the physical aspects of the Earth, such as its landforms, natural resources, and climate, as well as the human aspects, including population distribution, cultures, and economic activities. Understanding geography is crucial for making sense of the world around us and how human societies interact with their environment. Key Concepts in GeographyPhysical Geography: This branch of geography focuses on the natural features of the Earth, including landforms, bodies of water, climate, and ecosystems.Human Geography: Human geography explores the interactions between people and their environments, including population distribution, cultural diversity, urbanization, and economic activities.Cartography: Cartography is the study and practice of map-making, which is essential for representing and understanding spatial relationships on Earth's surface.Geographic Information Systems (GIS): GIS involves the use of technology to analyze and visualize geographic data, allowing for the creation of maps and the study of spatial patterns and processes.Regions: Geographers often divide the world into regions based on physical or cultural characteristics, such as continents, climate zones, language groups, or economic systems.Why Geography MattersStudying geography is important for several reasons:Understanding the relationship between humans and the environmentExploring the impact of human activities on the Earth's natural systemsExamining the distribution of resources and populations around the worldRecognizing the interconnectedness of global issues, such as climate change, migration, and economic developmentAppreciating the diversity of cultures and landscapes across the planetGeography Study GuideTo master the concepts of geography, students should focus on the following areas:Learn about the major landforms, bodies of water, and climate zones on each continentUnderstand the significance of latitude and longitude in locating places on a mapExplore the factors that influence population distribution and migration patternsExamine the impact of human activities on the environment, such as deforestation, urbanization, and pollutionStudy the cultural characteristics of different regions, including language, religion, and traditionsPractice using maps and geographic tools to analyze spatial relationships and patternsKeep up with current events and global issues to understand how geography influences world eventsBy mastering these key concepts and skills, students can develop a deep understanding of geography and its relevance to the world around them..