

★ WELCOME! ★

On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Iowa*, one of 50 State History lessons. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

THE FORMAT

We've created a color and black line version of this lesson. Use the color version for your White Board and the black line masters to make copies for your students. Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on a random sampling of the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

NOTE: The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

INTERACTIVE HISTORY NOTEBOOK

In addition to other higher-level Common Core aligned activities, we have included step-by-step directions for three Interactive Notebook activities that students will create and glue into a history notebook. When finished, the history notebook will provide students with a long lasting Iowa history reference. A composition book works well for keeping the Interactive Notebook activities.





CORE STANDARDS: THE “BIG IDEAS”

Core Standards help teachers prioritize instruction and connect the “big ideas” students need to know in order to advance. As a reading-based lesson, *Iowa* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

At the same time that students are learning important factual content about *Iowa*, they are meeting the Common Core Standards for English Language Arts and making connections to the “big ideas” in American History. Below is the legend used to abbreviate the Common Core Strands:

COMMON CORE STRAND CODE:

CC = COMMON CORE

RL = READING-LITERATURE

RI = READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

RF = READING FOUNDATIONS SKILLS

W = WRITING

SL = SPEAKING LISTENING

L = LANGUAGE

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Illustrations and cover design by Victoria J. Smith

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LESSONS *at a* GLANCE

THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading Iowa, students will:

- follow directions to create Vocabulary Organizers to glue into their Iowa history notebooks for *archaeologists, basin, bison, boundary, capital, captive, caribou, century, Civil War, colonies, Confederate, confident, Congress, constitution, constructed, convince, culture, customs, economy, empire, Europeans, exported, fertile, Great Plains, immigrants, inhabited, liberties, mammals, mammoth, monument, motto, nomads, outraged, pelts, prairie, prehistoric, preserves, profitable, recreation, reptiles, reservations, sacred, surplus, transport, treaties, underground railroad, unique.*

After reading Iowa, students will:

- answer Iowa Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete Iowa Language Skills.
- follow written directions to draw a river otter.
- use number coordinates to plot Great Plains state parks on a map.
- follow directions to create an Interactive Time Line to glue into their Iowa history notebooks that illustrates eight important events in Iowa's history.
- answer questions about Iowa and then follow directions to create a History Cube to glue into their Iowa history notebooks.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for Iowa.

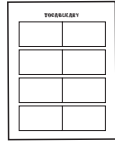
THE IOWA LESSON IS ALIGNED WITH THESE 5TH GRADE CORE STANDARDS:

CC.5.RI.4, CC.5.RI.7, CC.5.RI.10, CC.5.RF.3A, CC.5.RF.4A, CC.5.RF.4c, CC.5.W.3B, CC.5.W.3c, CC.5.W.3D, CC.5.W.3E, CC.5.W.4, CC.5.W.7, CC.5.W.10, CC.5.L.2A, CC.5.L.2B, CC.5.L.2c, CC.5.L.2D, CC.5.L.2E, CC.5.L.4A, CC.5.L.4c, CC.5.L.6

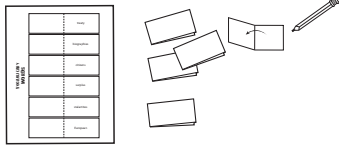
VOCABULARY ORGANIZERS

There are many new vocabulary words to learn before beginning your study of Iowa. Your Iowa history notebook is a great place to record and store the words and definitions that you will need to be familiar with during this lesson.

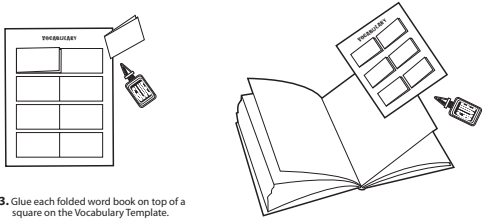
Directions: Choose the next 8 blank face-to-face pages in your Iowa history notebook. Using the Glossary provided by your teacher and the Vocabulary templates, follow the directions below to create and glue eight Vocabulary Organizers securely into your history notebook.



1. Cut each Vocabulary Template along all bold lines.



2. Cut out all the vocabulary words along the bold lines and fold along the dotted lines. Open each vocabulary word book and write the definition inside.



3. Glue each folded word book on top of a square on the Vocabulary Template.

4. Glue each completed Vocabulary Template into your notebook.



VOCABULARY TEMPLATE

VOCABULARY	



VOCABULARY WORDS

	underground railroad
	mammoth
	confident
	unique
	captive
	bison



Name _____

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ VOCABULARY QUIZ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ IOWA

Directions: Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. ____ century
2. ____ sacred
3. ____ motto
4. ____ fertile
5. ____ convince
6. ____ capital
7. ____ liberties
8. ____ economy
9. ____ Congress
10. ____ unique
11. ____ prehistoric
12. ____ mammoth
13. ____ exported
14. ____ archaeologists
15. ____ outraged
16. ____ recreation



- A. buffalo.
- B. dividing line.
- C. the city that serves as the center of government for the state.
- D. the land drained by a river and its branches.
- E. a prisoner who has been taken by force without permission.
- F. the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.
- G. a period of 100 years.
- H. groups of people who are ruled by another country.
- I. the group of people in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States.
- J. a plan which outlines the duties of the government and guarantees the rights of the people.
- K. built or made.
- L. talk someone into doing something your way.
- M. scientists who study past human life by looking at prehistoric fossils and tools.
- N. a shared set of beliefs, goals, religious customs, attitudes, and social practices within a group.
- O. the way a city, state, or country makes money.





Iowa, the Hawkeye State, is one of six **Great Plains** states located in the Middle West region of the United States. The state's nickname is in honor of Black Hawk, leader of the Sauk (SOCK) tribe.

Chief Black Hawk fought against the United States government when the Sauk and Fox tribes were moved from Illinois to Iowa. The move was made to make room for white settlers.

Iowa is also known as the Corn State. This nickname was chosen for Iowa because acres of corn are grown in the state's **fertile** soil. In fact, more corn is grown in Iowa than in any other state.

The **capital** and largest city in Iowa is Des Moines (duh•MOYNN). Des Moines is located in the south-central part of Iowa in the heart of the Corn Belt. In the Corn Belt, farms are large and special machines are used to plant and pick corn.

The state bird of Iowa is the Eastern Goldfinch. The state flower is the Wild **Prairie** Rose, and the state tree is the Oak. Iowa's **motto** is "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain."



FAST FACTS

- ★ Iowa is **unique** because it is the only state located between two rivers. The eastern **boundary** of Iowa is the Mississippi River. Iowa's western boundary is the Missouri River.
- ★ Fort Atkinson in Iowa was the only fort ever built by the United States government to protect Native American tribes from each other. The fort provided the Winnebago tribe protection from the Dakota, Sauk, and Fox tribes.

THE UNITED STATES FEARS FRANCE

Soon after becoming the third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson learned that Spain had returned the Louisiana Territory to France. Spain also planned to give the territory of Florida to France. France secretly planned to use the Louisiana Territory and Florida to build an **empire** and take over America.

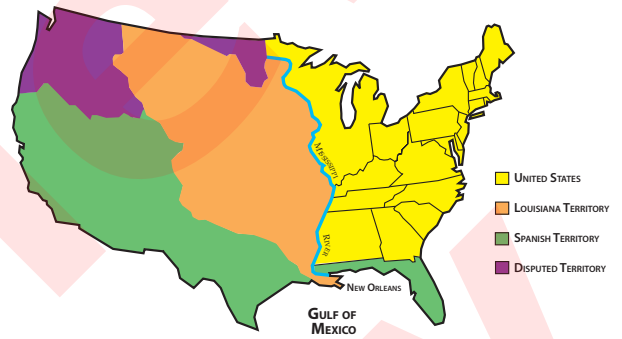
This news worried President Jefferson and the farmers who used the Mississippi River. If France controlled the city of New Orleans, it might close New Orleans and the Mississippi River to the United States. This would keep the United States from continuing its **profitable** exports to other countries.

A DIFFICULT DECISION

On October 18, 1802, the Spanish government closed the city of New Orleans. The United States was no longer permitted to use this city to get to the Gulf of Mexico. Thomas Jefferson wanted to stop France from completely taking over the Louisiana Territory and Florida. He knew that there were only two ways for the United States to take action. The United States could go to war and fight for the land, or it could purchase the land from France.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON AND JAMES MONROE

President Jefferson did not want to declare war. He decided to try purchasing the land. He sent Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe to the city of Paris in France. **Congress** allowed the pair to spend no more than two million dollars for the purchase. President Jefferson secretly told them to offer France about 10 million dollars for the territory of Florida and New Orleans. If France wouldn't sell this land, Livingston and Monroe were told to **convince** France to at least allow the United States to use New Orleans again.



FRENCH CONTROL OF IOWA

In 1682, French explorer Robert La Salle officially claimed the entire Mississippi River **basin** for France. This included the land from the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. In honor of King Louis XIV, Robert La Salle named the area Louisiana.

Over the next **century**, French fur traders visited Iowa, and traded with the Native Americans. In exchange for kettles, guns, and whiskey, the Native Americans gave the French traders valuable beaver, otter, and mink **pelts**.

In 1781, Native Americans of the Fox tribe discovered deposits of lead along Catfish Creek. The women of the tribe mined the lead and used the metal to make gunshot. French fur trader and lead miner Julien Dubuque (do•BEWK) heard about the lead deposits. In 1788, Dubuque entered Iowa and took control of the lead mining operation. He established Iowa's first permanent settlement.



ROBERT LA SALLE

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

In 1800, the Mississippi River formed the western boundary of the United States. To the west of the United States was the Louisiana Territory. After the French and Indian War, France had given the Louisiana Territory to Spain. To the south of the United States was the territory of Florida. Florida was also controlled by Spain.

The Mississippi River was a very important waterway for the United States. It was used by farmers to **transport surplus** crops to cities along the river. The Mississippi River was also the only route to the Gulf of Mexico.

The United States sent surplus crops and other goods down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. From the Gulf of Mexico these items were **exported** to other countries. New Orleans was the last city on the way to the Gulf of Mexico. This city, like the rest of the Louisiana Territory, was controlled by Spain.

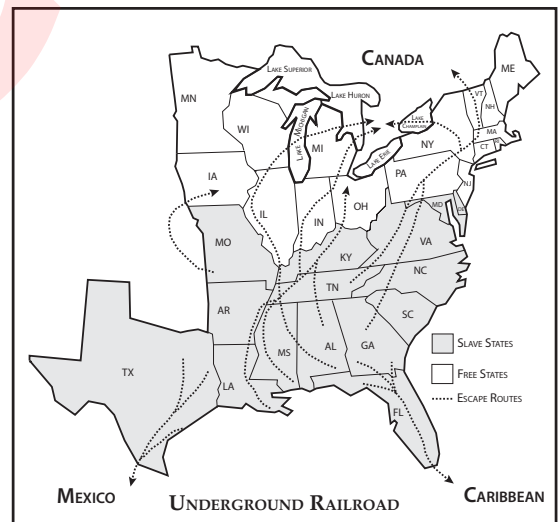
In 1795, Spain gave the United States permission to use the city of New Orleans to store crops and other goods until they were ready to be exported. Without permission from Spain, the United States would not be able to use the Gulf of Mexico to export products that included flour, tobacco, pork, butter, cheese, and deer skins. The United States made a lot of money selling these items to other countries.

THE CIVIL WAR

The people of Iowa were strongly against owning slaves to work on their farms. An **underground railroad** in the southern part of Iowa helped runaway slaves escape from their owners in the Southern states. During the **Civil War**, 75,000 men from Iowa volunteered to fight for the Union Army. More than 12,000 of Iowa's men were killed in battle, while almost 8,500 men died from sickness and disease.

Iowa's women also participated in the Civil War. Women took over the family farms while their husbands, sons, and brothers fought against slavery. Annie Wittenmyer established a hospital for wounded **Confederate** and Union soldiers. She traveled throughout the country and set up kitchens to make sure that the troops were properly fed.

When the Civil War ended, Iowa became a leader in rights for black Americans. In 1868, Iowa changed its state **constitution**. Black men were permitted to vote and serve in Iowa's state government. Other states built separate schools for black children and white children. Iowa's public school system allowed students of both colors to attend the same school.



IOWA

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Then darken the circle for the correct answer to each question.

Here is a rough draft report about the Sauk and Fox tribes. Read the rough draft carefully. Then answer questions 1-4.

The Sauk and Fox

The Sauk and Fox tribes. Originally they lived in northern Michigan. In the 1600s, they (1) (2) (3) were forced out of the area by Iroquois warriors who wanted to control the beaver fur trade with the French. Both tribes moved to Wisconsin before being driven into Iowa and Illinois (4) by the French who drove them out of Wisconsin.

In Iowa and Illinois, the Sauk and Fox remained very close, but never became one single (5) tribe. Each tribe had its own chief and religious customs. The men of each tribe were (6) (7) spiritual and war leaders. The women took care of the fields. They grew corn, beans, and (8) (9) squash. If a guest visited the village, dog meat was usually prepared. (10)

1 Which sentence best combines sentences 8 and 9 without changing their meaning?

- A The women took care of the fields where they grew corn, beans, and squash.
- B Corn and beans and squash were grown in the women's fields.
- C Beans were grown in the fields, and squash and corn too, and the women took care of them.
- D Women of the fields took care of the crops and beans and squash and corn too.

2 Which sentence needlessly repeats a word or group of words?

- F 2
- G 4
- H 5
- J 9

3 Which group of words is not a complete sentence?

- A 1
- B 3
- C 8
- D 10

4 What is the most colorful way to write sentence 10?

- F Dog meat was prepared for guests.
- G A guest of the village was usually served dog meat.
- H If an honored guest visited the village, a feast of dog meat was usually prepared.
- J As it is written.

Answers

- 1 A B C D 3 A B C D
2 F G H J 4 F G H J

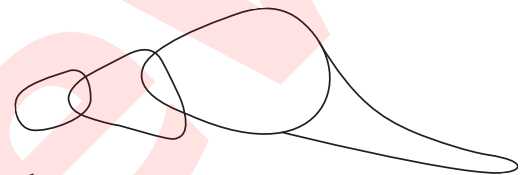
LANGUAGE



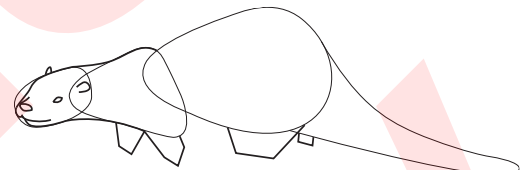
HOW-TO-DRAW A RIVER OTTER

During the 1700s, river otters were hunted in Iowa's rivers for their fur. In exchange for kettles, guns, and whiskey, the Native Americans gave the French traders valuable river otter pelts. The fur was used to make expensive coats and hats. In this activity, you will follow step-by-step directions for drawing a river otter.

Directions: Very lightly sketch out the first step. Then, also very lightly add step 2. Continue in this way until all four steps are completed. In each drawing, the new step is shown darker than the previous one so that it can be clearly seen, but you should keep your drawing very light.



1. Draw these shapes to form the head, body and tail.



2. Add lines to form the mouth, the nose, the eye, the neck, the ears, and the legs.

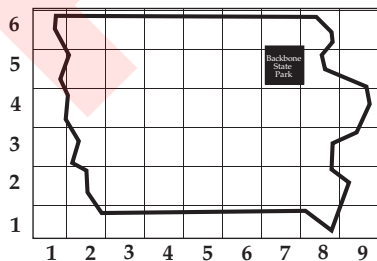


MAPPING: GREAT PLAINS STATES

Using a **grid system** helps you locate places in the world. A **grid system** is made up of lines that come together to form squares. The squares divide a map into smaller pieces, making it easier to find important places. Learning how to use a **grid system** is easy, and will teach you an important location skill.

Example: The state of Iowa has many interesting places to visit. Backbone State Park, located at (7,5), is a great place for a family picnic.

If you want to locate Backbone State Park at (7,5), you would put your finger on the number 1 at the bottom of the grid, slide **over** to 7 and **up** to 5. Backbone State Park is located in the square created where these two numbers come together.



Directions: In this activity, you will use a grid system to locate many of the state parks in the six Great Plains states.

1. In the lower left-hand corner of each state, neatly print the state's name.
2. Follow the example above for locating each state park by going **over** and **up**. If a state park is located at (7,5), go **over** to 7 and **up** to 5.
3. When you locate a state park on the grid, color in the square with a coloring pencil. Use the following colors: Iowa - orange, Nebraska - pink, Kansas - green, Missouri - blue, North Dakota - purple, South Dakota - red.



Name _____

