

Week of April 20-24, 2020

6th - 8th

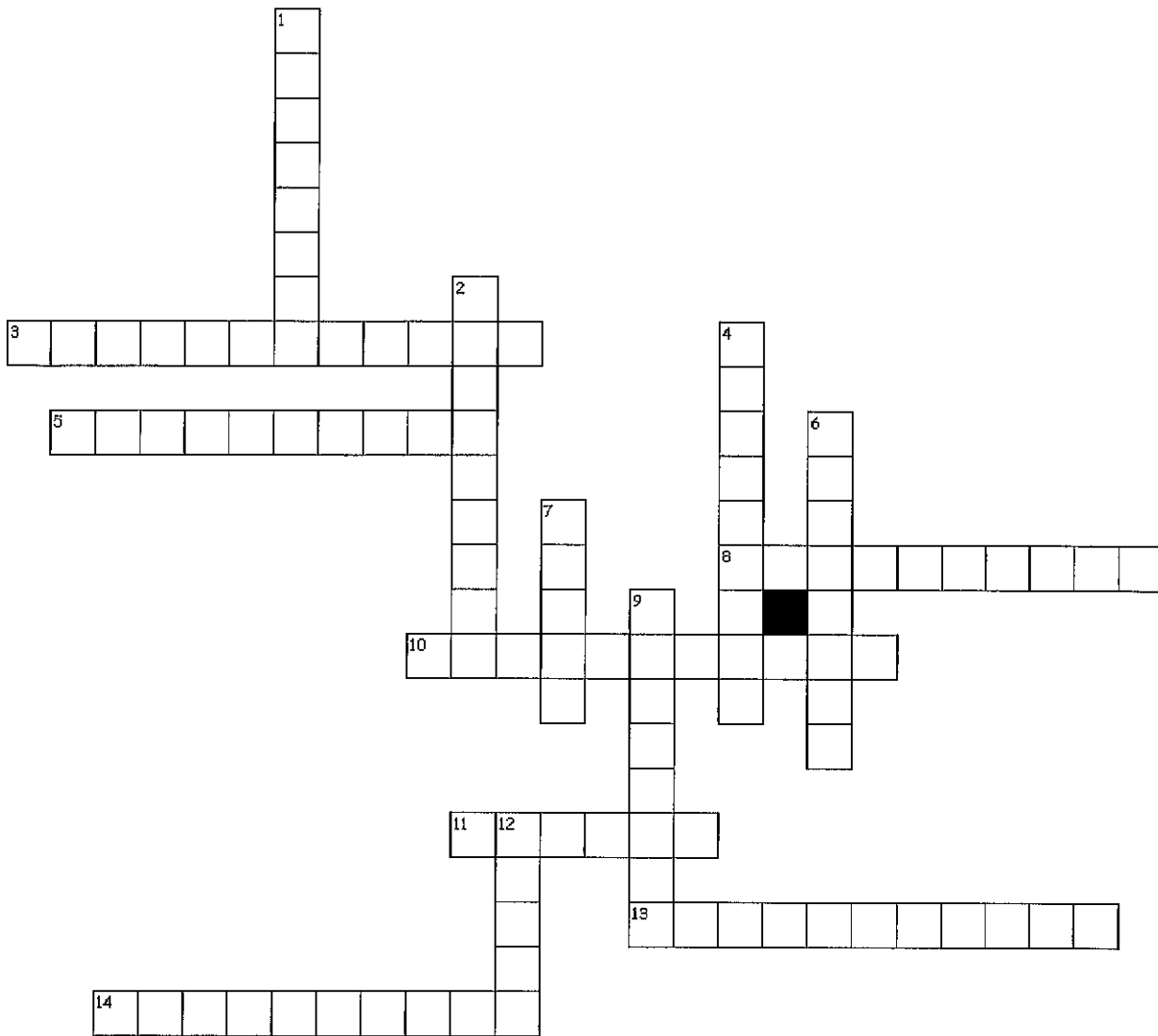
Jeremy Hoenes

Hello Junior High students & parents! I hope you all are doing well, and making the best of our current situation. Let me start off by saying that I am here to help you as much as I can. If you have any questions about any of my assignments, materials, how to submit them, or anything else please feel free to contact me. You can email me at anytime @ jeremy.hoenes@oakland5.org or through teacherease. I will also have times through the week where I will specifically be watching for emails. Those times are as follows: Mondays & Tuesdays - 10 - Noon, and Wednesdays 2 - 4. For each subject there are 3 choices for you to choose from. You only need to do one choice for each subject that you have with me, and turn in or submit to me. There are different ways to do this based on the assignment. If it is a WS, questions out of the book, or something you created (timeline, outline etc) you can return those to the school, take a picture with your phone and email it to me, or you can put the answers on a google doc and share it with me. There might also be times you can do social studies (**7th & 8th only**) via [Ed Your Friend in Learning](#). We have used this site several times throughout this year. You might have an option, and if you have the capability to do that on the site, and submit the assignment that way as well.

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3 (Enrichment)
6th Grade Language Arts	Capitalizing and Punctuating Sentences & Using Context Clues	Unit 3 Vowel Sounds & Proofreading	Write a poem, song, or rap that is at least 8 lines long. Be creative, and have fun. It can be about any subject you want. Like, maybe missing your favorite teacher!
6th Grade Social Studies	Chapter 3 Vocabulary Crossword	The First Empires WS. You can find this info on pages 120 - 124 to help you answer the worksheet.	Read Compare Tables on page 126 & 127. Then, answer the Practice the Skill questions in complete sentences.
7th Grade Language Arts	Like Meanings and Opposite Meanings Vocabulary - Lesson 3. Use a dictionary, or Google to help if needed.	Classifying Sentences by Purpose A & B.	Write a summary of a book you have read, a movie you have watched, or a video game you have played while we have been out.

7th Grade Social Studies	Mod 3 Vocabulary Crossword	Complete the Guided Reading WS for Module 3 The Human World - Lesson 3: Settlement Patterns.	Read pg. 89 in your book. Answer the Learn the Skill, & Practice the Skill questions in complete sentences.
8th Grade Social Studies	Mod 3 Vocabulary Crossword	Complete the Guided Reading WS for Module 3 The English Colonies - Lesson 4: Life in the English Colonies.	Read Mod 30 The Civil Rights Movement, Lesson 3: Rights for Other Americans, found on page 938. Then, choose and answer 2 of the lesson assessment questions at the end of the lesson.

Module 3 Vocabulary



Across

- 3. activity or behavior in which people often take part
- 5. any place where a community is established
- 8. use of knowledge, tools, & skills to solve problems
- 10. several metropolitan areas growing together form this
- 11. area immediately outside of a city, often a smaller residential community
- 13. group of people who share a common culture & ancestry
- 14. total number of people in a given area

Down

- 1. cultural elements passed down over generations
- 2. annual number of births per 1000 people
- 4. process of moving from one place to live in another
- 6. process that breaks up rock by injecting large amounts of water and chemicals into cracks
- 7. areas found outside of cities
- 9. substantial exchange of goods between cities, states, or countries
- 12. areas of city & the surrounding areas

The Human World

Lesson 3

2655



MAIN IDEAS

1. Natural resources and trade routes are important factors in determining location for settlements.
2. Areas can be defined as urban or rural.
3. Spatial patterns describe ways that people build settlements.
4. New technology has improved the interaction of regions with nearby and distant places.

Key Terms and Places

settlement any place where a community is established

trade route path used by people for buying and selling goods

urban related to cities and their surrounding areas

suburb residential community immediately outside of a city

metropolitan area large urban area

megalopolis area where several metropolitan areas grow together

rural related to areas that are found outside of cities

spatial pattern placement of people and objects on Earth and the space between them

linear settlements communities grouped along the length of a resource

cluster settlements communities grouped around or at the center of a resource

grid settlements communities that are laid out according to a network of transportation routes

commerce substantial exchange of goods between cities, states, or countries

Lesson Summary

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCATION

A **settlement** is any place where a community is started. Settlements can be as small as a remote island village or as large as a very populated city. People often settle near natural resources. Early settlements were near freshwater and good farmland. In the 1800s many cities started as mining centers near coal and iron resources.

Where do people often settle?

Lesson 3, continued

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Trade routes are also important to settlements. A **trade route** is a path people use to sell and buy goods. Many settlements started on trade routes, and they grew into important trading centers where major routes met. These centers also were important politically because of their wealth and the different groups that met there.

What two factors made some trading centers more important than others?

URBAN AND RURAL

Geographers classify settlements by certain patterns. **Urban** areas are cities and their surroundings. They are heavily populated and developed, with many buildings and roads. Most urban jobs are not related to the land. Small urban areas might include a city center and a **suburb**, which is a residential area just outside the city. A large urban area, called a **metropolitan area**, might include an entire city, a number of suburbs, and surrounding areas. When several metropolitan areas grow into each other, they form a **megalopolis**. An example of this is the cluster of cities that includes Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, DC.

How is population density different in rural and urban areas?

Rural areas are found outside of cities. They are usually lightly populated and their economies are tied to the land. Many are built around agriculture, forestry, mining, and recreation.

SPATIAL PATTERNS

Geographers use **spatial patterns** to classify different ways settlements form. They describe how people and objects on Earth are placed in relation to each other. **Linear settlements** are grouped along the length of resource, such as a river. They usually form long, narrow patterns. **Cluster settlements** are grouped around a resource or at its center. For example, many communities are grouped around coal mining operations. **Grid settlements** are laid out along a network of transportation routes. They are

Lesson 3, continued

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usually in urban areas and may follow a grid made of roads, water routes, or train routes.

What type of area is most likely to have a grid settlement?

REGIONS INTERACT

Commerce is the significant exchange of goods between cities, states, or countries. Urban areas are usually centers of commerce and trade, as well as government. They are often hubs for education, communication, transportation, and innovation. That is why many people live in or near urban areas.

Advances in television, satellites, computers, and the Internet improved communication. This made it easier for cities to create services aimed at nearby regions. It helped them reach markets around the world. Advances in transportation have made the world seem smaller because it is easier to travel great distances in a shorter amount of time.

Circle two important advancements that have helped commerce in cities grow.

~~CHALLENGE ACTIVITY~~

~~Critical Thinking: Identify Cause and Effect~~

~~Look into the history of the place where you live and answer the following questions. What was the main source of commerce when your area was first settled? How did that affect where the settlement was first built and its spatial pattern? How has the area changed over the years?~~

Lesson 3, continued

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DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. A metropolitan area usually contains a(n) _____ area.
 (megalopolis/urban)
2. A rural community is likely to have started as a _____ near a river. (linear settlement/suburb)

cluster settlements	commerce	grid settlement	linear settlement
megalopolis	metropolitan area	rural	settlement
spatial pattern	suburb	trade route	urban

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false. If the statement is false, write the term from the word bank that would make the statement correct on the line after each sentence.

_____ 3. The substantial exchange of goods between cities, states, or countries is called trade route.

_____ 4. Cluster settlements are an example of a metropolitan area.

_____ 5. A suburb is usually part of an urban area.

_____ 6. Economies of rural areas are often built around agriculture, forestry, mining, and recreation.

_____ 7. A grid settlement is laid out according to a network of transportation routes.
