



Name _____

Date _____

GOLD COUNTRY '49

Most people who came to California in 1849 were looking for gold. Some men came to make money in other ways.

In 1853, a man made a pair of pants on an old sewing machine. The pants were made out of canvas. They were strong and long lasting. In just a few months, his pants became popular with miners. He could hardly sew pants fast enough to keep up with the number of people that wanted to buy them. He got rich overnight. What was his name? Levi Strauss. He made the first pair of Levi's jeans.

Phillip Armour lived in New York. He decided he would walk to California. He stopped in a town called Placerville, California. He opened a store and sold meat. Phillip made so much money that he moved his meat plant to Wisconsin. He became the largest meat maker in the world. He made Armour hot dogs and sausages.

Henry Wells and William Fargo moved to San Francisco. They had a stagecoach company and started a bank. Mail was moved from place to place on their stagecoaches. People put money in their bank. Henry and William kept it safe. They let others who needed money use it, if they paid it back. Wells Fargo was the name of their company. Today, it does not carry mail. It does not bring people on a stagecoach. It is a bank that is found in towns across the United States. The name is still Wells Fargo.

These men did not find gold in pans. They did not look for it in the streams. They got their money from their new ideas.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Which man is responsible for Levi jeans?
 - Henry Wells
 - Levi Strauss
 - William Fargo
 - Phillip Armour
- Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
 - Levi Strauss helped create Wells Fargo bank.
 - Many people came to California for reasons other than gold.
 - Gold mining was not the only industry in California.
 - The men mentioned above did not pan for gold. They made their money creating other things.
- The purpose of this passage is to . . .
 - entertain the reader with stories and diaries of miners.
 - inform the reader about the steps of panning for gold.
 - persuade the reader to learn more about California missions.
 - to inform the reader about other ways people made money in California.
- Which of the following was **NOT** one of the ways of making money mentioned in the passage above?
 - making pants
 - selling meat
 - baking bread
 - bringing mail by stagecoach



Name _____ Date _____

CIVIL WAR WEAPONS

What weapons were used during the Civil War? The revolver was made especially for the war. This gun would shoot easily. It was strong and long lasting. The man who made the revolver sold 12,000 of these guns to the government for the soldiers. The soldiers in the North used these guns. These guns were so well built that some people smuggled them to the soldiers in the South.

Rifles were also very important in the war. They were made out of wood and metal. Most of them were very heavy. They had a wooden handle and long barrels. Most rifles used gunpowder.

There were at least 12 different types of rifles to buy. The most useful was the rifle that was copied from the British. It was called a musket. It could shoot up to 1,100 feet and hit most of the targets. It only weighed 9 pounds and 3 ounces. Most rifles were much heavier. They also came with a knife on the end of the gun called a bayonet. This was very helpful when the soldiers were fighting by hand.

The revolver and the rifle were the most useful weapons of the Civil War.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What does the passage mention about the rifle that was copied from the British?
 - It could shoot quite far, had a bayonet on it, and only weighed about 9 pounds.
 - It was very nice looking.
 - It was long, thin, and shot bullets.
 - It was made by Benjamin Franklin.
- Which sentence best describes a revolver in the passage?
 - It shoots 1,000 feet and weighs 20 pounds.
 - It fires a small bullet.
 - It is strong, long lasting, and shoots easily.
 - It was not useful in the Civil War.
- Which of the following is a **synonym** for *revolver*?
 - cannon
 - rifle
 - bomb
 - handgun
- Which statement is **TRUE** from the passage above?
 - Most weapons were not useful in the Civil War.
 - The rifle copied after the British rifle had a bayonet.
 - Revolvers were very heavy.
 - Revolvers were patterned after British guns.



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MAP SKILLS

Have you ever used a map to find your way to a special place? Maps show directions, but maps have other jobs, too. If you want to learn about the world, study maps.

Regional maps show us where different groups of people can be found. They show us where different tribes lived in the United States. They show us information about the weather in areas. They can show us where to find different religions of the world.

Product maps show us the kinds of things that farmers grow. They show us the animals that the farmers raise. This kind of map shows us that farmers in Iowa grow corn and wheat. It shows us that the farmers in Texas raise cattle.

Density maps compare numbers of people living in one place to numbers of people living elsewhere.

Route maps show the path or movement of a group of people. We can use a route map to find out where Christopher Columbus sailed his ships. They can show us the way that supplies are moved across an area. They can show us where the pioneers went across the trails.

Each kind of map gives different information. Think about what you are looking for. What do you want to learn? Find the map that is best and dig in!

STORY QUESTIONS

- If you wanted to find out what states the Oregon Trail went through, you would probably use a . . .
 - product map.
 - regional map.
 - density map.
 - route map.
- What were some of the products listed that could be found on product maps?
 - cattle, corn, and wheat
 - corn, strawberries, and hay
 - cattle, sheep, and horses
 - corn, wheat, and lettuce
- What kind of map would tell you about rainfall in an area?
 - a regional map
 - a product map
 - a density map
 - a route map
- Which statement is **TRUE** from the passage above?
 - Regional maps compare movements of goods.
 - Density maps compare populations in different areas of the country or world.
 - Product maps show number of people in certain areas.
 - Route maps show what animals farmers raise and crops they grow.