

The Economic Development of Cities

The Economic Development of Cities

Student Objectives

I will be able to:

- Read and analyze informational texts about the economic development of cities.
- Share my ideas with peers.
- Build my vocabulary knowledge.
- Conduct research to write journal entries.

Tips for Text Annotation

As you read closely for different purposes, remember to annotate the text. Use the symbols below. Add new symbols in the spaces provided.

Symbol	Purpose
<u>underline</u>	Identify a key detail.
★	Star an important idea in the margin.
① ② ③	Mark a sequence of events.
○magma○	Circle a key word or phrase.
?	Mark a question you have about information in the text. Write your question in the margin.
!	Indicate an idea in the text you find interesting. Comment on this idea in the margin.

Your annotations might look like this.

3 Madison argued for a strong central government. At the time, the thirteen states had a lot of power to govern themselves. This made it hard for a national government to collect taxes or create a military. After months of discussion and debate, and many compromises the delegates decided on a final document. They mostly followed Madison's Virginia Plan and established a stronger federal government.

4 Madison also helped write a series of newspaper articles called the Federalist Papers. These articles helped persuade readers to accept the new Constitution.

5 ③ Soon after, Madison helped create the Bill of Rights. These are the first ten amendments, or additions, to the

Notes

What power did the sides have?

Find out more about the Virginia Plan

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ISBN: 978-1-4900-9213-3

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BENCHMARK EDUCATION COMPANY
145 Huguenot Street • New Rochelle, NY • 10801

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Essential Question

How do economic changes impact societies?





Remember
to annotate
as you read.

The Founding of Chicago

by Vaughan Smith

Notes

The First People of Chicago

- 1 Native Americans have lived in the Chicago region of Illinois for thousands of years. The area served as home and as a trade center for different tribes before the arrival of European settlers. The Mississippians built large cities in the region. One tribe that was part of a group of Native Americans in the Midwest is known as Mound Builders. They built huge mounds of earth, which they used as burial grounds and centers for religious ceremonies. One of these mounds is called Monks Mound.
- 2 These early people built a great civilization, but they disappeared sometime around 1600. Some historians think they may have been forced to move from major sites when their populations had grown too large and they ran out of natural resources. Others believe that diseases introduced by European settlers may have caused a decline in their numbers.

Monks Mound located near East St. Louis, Illinois, is the largest human-made mound in North America. It is about 30 meters (100 feet) high.



The Europeans Arrive

3 The first Europeans to discover the Chicago area were Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette in 1673. Jolliet was a French Canadian explorer; Marquette was a Jesuit missionary. Jolliet thought the area lush and a good place to found a settlement. Marquette hoped to return to the area to found a mission. Local Native American tribes helped the two men explore the area and the Mississippi River.

4 The first settler of Chicago was Jean Baptiste Point du Sable. Very little is known about him. He was a free black man believed to have been born in Haiti or Santo Domingo. He settled in Chicago around the late 1770s or early 1780s at the mouth of the Chicago River, where he established a trading post. Traders could easily reach it using the river. Thus, even in its early years, Chicago was a hub, or center, for trading goods.



This image of Jean Baptiste Point du Sable is from *History of Chicago*, printed in 1884.

5 In 1803, the United States Army built Fort Dearborn on the river to help protect the early settlers and traders. Soon after, more people settled in the Chicago area. They farmed and started businesses. In the next few decades, Chicago continued to grow, becoming an incorporated city in 1837.

Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

Chicago: An American Hub

by Ena Kao

- 1 Chicago began as a settlement on a river and quickly grew into an important and prosperous city. The city's waterways provided good "highways" for trade. By 1848, the Illinois & Michigan Canal was completed, creating a water link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. When the railroads were built soon after, Chicago became established as a transportation hub.
- 2 People flocked to this new city, searching for jobs and hoping for a better life. Many of these new residents were immigrants from Europe. People worked in factories that produced meat and tools, while others worked on the railroads. Later, Chicago manufactured industrial goods, such as steel. Chicago soon became one of the largest cities in the United States. According to the U.S. Census of 1870, nearly 300,000 people called Chicago home. It was the fifth most populous city in the country at that time.

The first skyscraper was
built in Chicago in 1884.

Carl Sandburg's poem "Chicago" celebrates the city's industrial might and vitality. The poem first appeared in *Poetry* magazine, a leading literary journal of the time, in 1914. "Chicago" was one of a group of poems that established Sandburg's reputation and launched his career as a poet. He went on to become a major figure in twentieth-century American literature.

Chicago

Hog Butcher for the World,
Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat,
Player with Railroads and
the Nation's Freight Handler;
Stormy, husky, brawling,
City of the Big Shoulders
—Carl Sandburg, 1914



Notes

The Great Chicago Fire

- 3 As the booming city grew, so did the number of new streets and buildings. However, almost all of the buildings and streets were made of wood, and all of the wooden structures made Chicago vulnerable to fire. In 1871, disaster struck. The Chicago Fire of 1871, also known as the Great Chicago Fire, burned for two days, from October 8 to October 10, 1871. An estimated 300 people died and thousands of buildings were destroyed. No one knows for sure how the Great Chicago Fire started. A popular legend says that Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern, which ignited the blaze.

The World's Columbian Exposition

- 4 As evidence of Chicago's recovery following the Great Fire, the city bid to host the World's Columbian Exposition. The Exposition would honor the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in America. Several cities wanted to host this world's fair, but Chicago won out over St. Louis, New York, and Washington, D.C. The people of Chicago hoped the fair would be an economic boon.
- 5 It took three years and thousands of workers to produce the exposition. The exposition opened on October 9, 1893. According to the *Encyclopedia of Chicago*, more than 20 million people from around the world visited the fairgrounds, and the exposition was a great financial success. Not only did people spend money at the fair, but it also employed hundreds of workers and helped local businesses sell products. The exposition showcased world cultures and new industries, and gave many people their first glimpse of electricity.
- 6 The World's Columbian Exposition proved that Chicago was a world-class city. It had fully recovered from the Great Fire. By 1900, Chicago had become the second-largest city in the United States.

The main area of the Chicago World's Fair was called the "White City" for its buildings with white stucco siding and streets illuminated at night by electric lights.





Notes

- 7 Chicago continued to prosper and grow, as many Americans and immigrants migrated there for jobs. After World War I, many African Americans from the South moved to Chicago to work in the factories. Over time, tensions grew between the African Americans and the European immigrant groups. In 1919, there was an eight-day race riot.
- 8 Like other cities, Chicago suffered during the 1930s from the Great Depression. Many factories closed, and people were out of work. In the 1950s, people began to move out of the city into the suburbs. Many industries closed their factories or moved away during the 1950s and 1960s, too.

Chicago Today

- 9 Chicago today is a vibrant city that continues to grow, change, and attract people and new businesses. Nearly three million people and more than 400 major corporations call Chicago home. It is also a leader in sustainable business, leading the “green” economy. The city continues to draw new immigrants to its hub, and its population has become increasingly diverse. The 2010 U.S. Census shows increases in the populations of various ethnic groups, especially Asians and Latinos.



Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

A Tragedy That Brought Change

- 1 At the end of the day on March 25, 1911, the women who worked in New York City's Triangle Factory were preparing to go home. The busy factory employed more than 500 people. Many were immigrants and girls as young as fourteen. Most worked twelve hours a day, six days a week.
- 2 It had been a long day for the workers who cut and sewed fabric to make women's blouses known as shirtwaists. Just before 5 p.m., shouts of "Fire!" rang out. Exactly what happened is still not known, but it is thought that the fire started when a smoldering match was tossed onto a pile of fabric scraps on the eighth floor. A manager threw buckets of water on the fire. It was of no use as the fabric was highly flammable, and the fire spread to the floors above.
- 3 Frightened workers rushed to the exits but found many of them locked. There was only one fire escape, and people crowded onto it. The fire escape was worthless, however, as the weight of so many people ripped it off the factory building. The fire escape and everyone on it fell to the ground. Others stood at windows as the fire spread through the building, pushing at their backs. To escape burning to death, many jumped. Within an hour, 146 people perished.
- 4 The horrors of that day brought attention to the meager wages and unsafe working conditions many people endured. It led to important changes for workers. Now there are national requirements for minimum wages and overtime pay for many jobs if the workweek is more than forty hours, and there are strict safety regulations for the workplace. More than 100 years later, the Triangle Factory tragedy is remembered as the deadly fire that brought great change.

BuildReflectWrite

Build Knowledge

Brainstorm a list of causes and effects related to the growth of cities, then answer the question below.

Causes of Growth of Cities	Effects of Growth of Cities
What conclusions can you draw about the growth of cities from these texts? 	

Reflect

How do economic changes impact societies?

Based on this week's texts, write down new ideas and questions you have about the essential question.

Research and Writing

Narrative

Research a group of people that migrated from one place to another at some time in America's history (for example: pilgrims, pioneers, African Americans). Imagine that you were a part of this group, and write two or more journal entries describing your experience.

Choose Your Topic

Conduct a pre-search to identify a group of people who migrated at some time in America's history. Construct three or more guiding questions that will help you research the experiences of this group.

Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

The Great Migration and the Growth of Cities

by Monica Halpern

1 In 1910, around 7 million of the nation's 8 million African Americans, close to 90 percent, lived in the rural South. By 1930, between 1.5 and 2 million African



During the harvest, African American children were pulled out of school to pick cotton.

Americans had moved to the cities of the North to find jobs and to create a better life for themselves.

2 This movement north was the first wave of what is now referred to as “the Great Migration.” According to a National Public Radio report about this important historical event, African American populations in cities such as New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia grew by around 40 percent between 1910 and 1920. And the number of African Americans working in industrial jobs in these cities nearly doubled. Northern employers sent recruiters to the South in search of workers. The recruiters told stories about better jobs, higher pay, and improved living conditions in the North. They even offered free train tickets as an incentive. African Americans in the South listened to these stories and moved north in droves.



Influential twentieth-century African American artist Jacob Lawrence gained renown for his *The Migration of the Negro* series (1941), painted on cardboard.

Notes

- 3 Why did so many African Americans leave the South? The South was a farming region that depended on one main crop, cotton. Beginning in 1910, much of the cotton crop was destroyed by the invasion of a tiny insect, the boll weevil. Since most African Americans were farmworkers, the loss of the cotton crop meant the loss of their jobs. There were very few other employment opportunities for African Americans in the rural South.
- 4 In the North, however, jobs needed to be filled. When World War I started in 1914, it created a huge demand for guns and supplies. Northern factories needed more workers to supply those war products. Once the United States entered the war, thousands of men enlisted. More than two million men would eventually serve in the war. Workers were needed to replace them.

Notes

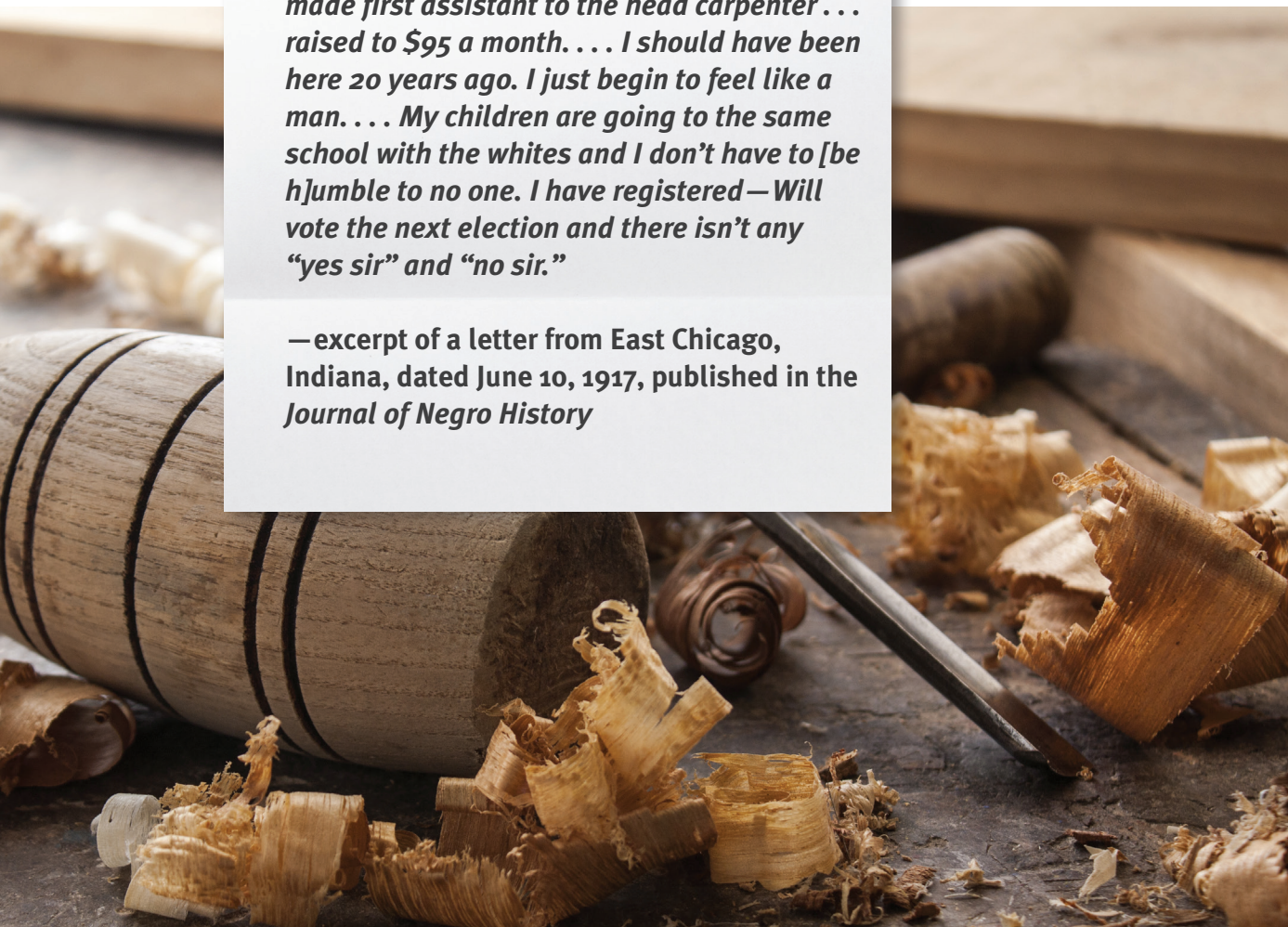
- 5 The war also created other positions for African Americans. Before the war, new immigrants from European countries filled many of the factory jobs. Since the United States was now at war with some of those countries, it closed its borders to their citizens. Immigration was halted, presenting job opportunities for African Americans.
- 6 In addition to better economic opportunities, the North also promised greater social and political freedom for African Americans. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution guaranteed the right to vote for African American men in 1870. The majority of Northern states had ratified the amendment and protected the voting rights of African Americans. However, according to the Smithsonian Institution, most southern states made it very difficult, if not impossible, for African American men to vote. Obstacles such as taxes and literacy tests kept many black voters away from the polls.

Millions of southern black migrants came north in the early part of the twentieth century.



Notes

- 7 Most southern states also had segregation laws that required white and black people to be separated in public places. This meant that African Americans had to sit in the back of buses and in separate sections in movie theaters and public parks. In the North, African Americans had greater access to public places and activities and felt a greater sense of freedom there.
- 8 Still another reason African Americans wanted to leave the South was the risk of mob violence and lynchings. Between 1882 and 1930, 1,663 blacks were victims of lynch mobs in southern states.
- 9 Finally, positive reports from migrants already living and working in the North also convinced some southern African Americans to move. Here is an example:



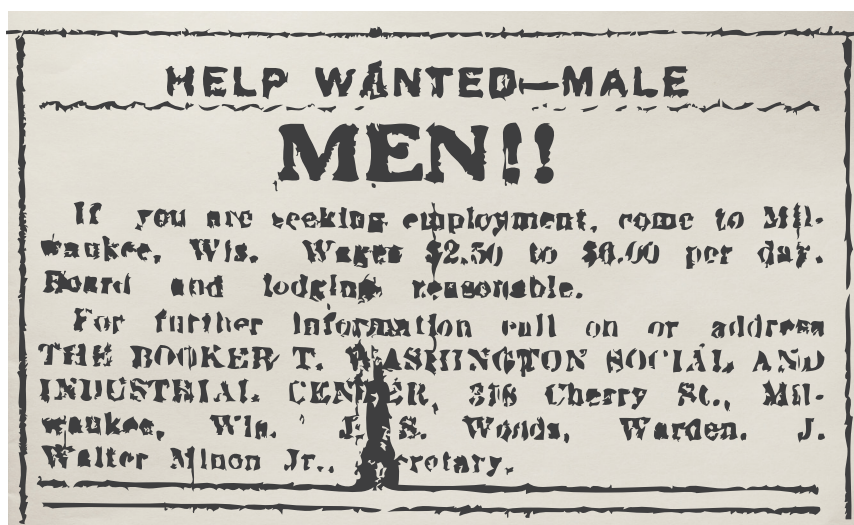
I was promoted on the first of the month . . . made first assistant to the head carpenter . . . raised to \$95 a month. . . I should have been here 20 years ago. I just begin to feel like a man. . . . My children are going to the same school with the whites and I don't have to [be h]umble to no one. I have registered— Will vote the next election and there isn't any "yes sir" and "no sir."

—excerpt of a letter from East Chicago, Indiana, dated June 10, 1917, published in the *Journal of Negro History*

Success in the North

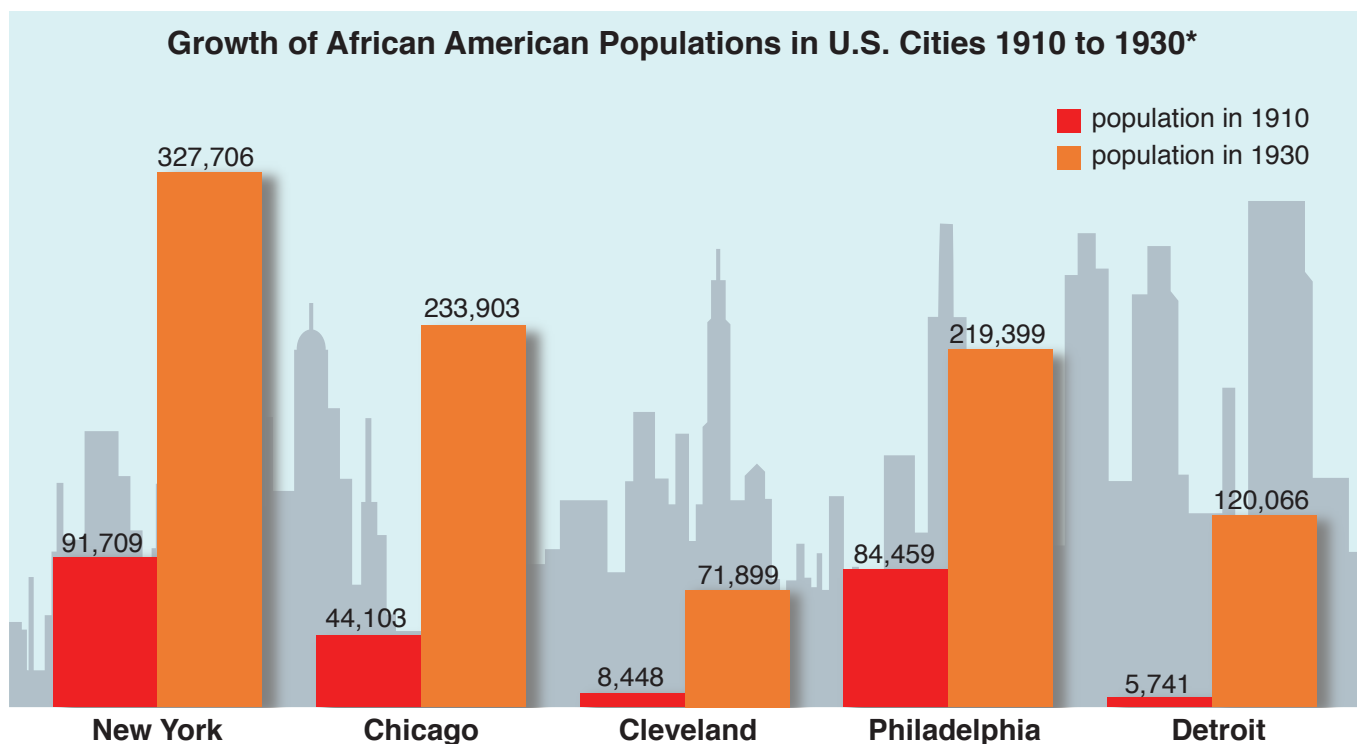
10 Many African Americans in the rural South read the newspaper *Chicago Defender*, which reported on southern emigrants' success in the North, and they turned to it for help in emigrating. The paper was published in Chicago and sold around the country. The *Defender* ran stories about the hazards of living in the South and the opportunities that awaited those who came to the North. It also published job listings and train schedules to make moving North easier.

The *Chicago Defender* newspaper listed Help Wanted ads that convinced many African Americans in the South to move to the North.



Notes

- 11 Great numbers of African Americans began to leave the South. Many landowners in the South were concerned that they were losing their cheap labor force. The most dramatic response came in the form of obstacles put in the paths of those who wanted to leave. Ticket agents refused to accept the prepaid tickets the migrants received from relatives in the North. At the railroad station, those trying to travel North were held back until their train had passed through the station. Some southern communities prevented northern agents from recruiting African American workers.
- 12 By 1920 between a half-million and a million African Americans had left the South. Another million left by 1930. They traveled by train, boat, bus, or car. Those who lived along the seaboard usually traveled directly north to the coastal cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, while those who lived farther west usually went to Chicago or Detroit. Between 1910 and 1930, the black population of many of these cities grew dramatically.



*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

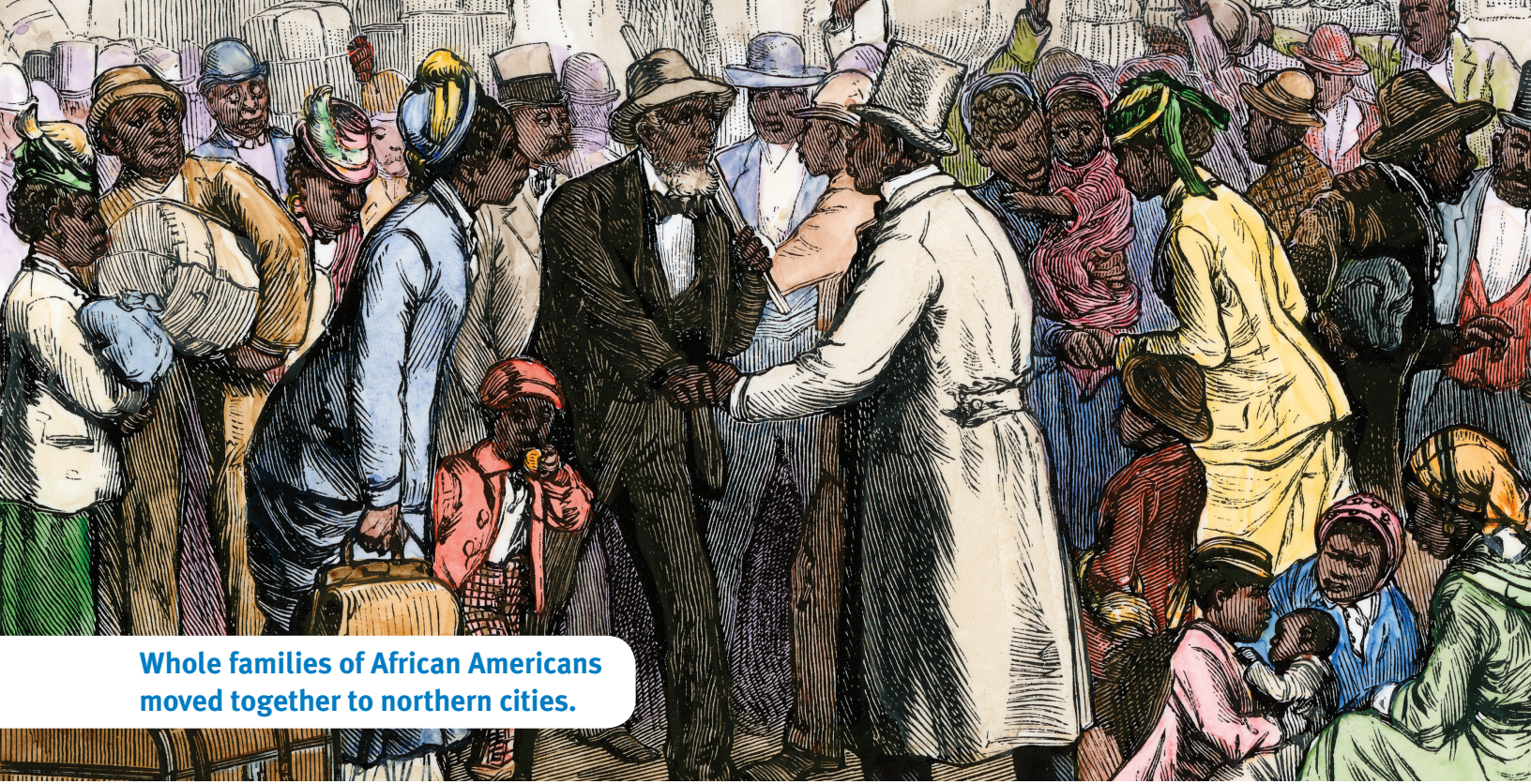
- 13 The newcomers discovered that life in the North had its own set of problems. Jobs in slaughterhouses and steel mills paid well, but were often demanding and dangerous. Women competed for jobs as maids and laundresses. Places to live were hard to find in the crowded cities, especially because racism and prejudice often kept African Americans out of many white neighborhoods.
- 14 Over time, African Americans formed their own lively neighborhoods in many of the northern cities. One of the most successful was Harlem in New York City. By the 1920s about 200,000 African Americans lived there, and a new black culture emerged. Musicians, artists, poets, and writers gathered in Harlem. Their art was often about the struggle of African Americans as they tried to establish their rights as citizens. This period of creativity and vibrancy in the African American community is known as the Harlem Renaissance.

Langston Hughes wrote many poems during the Harlem Renaissance. He was one of the first poets to use jazz rhythms and dialect in his portrayal of African American life.

from The Weary Blues

Droning a drowsy syncopated tune,
 Rocking back and forth to a mellow croon,
 I heard a Negro play.
 Down on Lenox Avenue the other night
 By the pale dull pallor of an old gas light
 He did a lazy sway . . .
 He did a lazy sway . . .
 To the tune o' those Weary Blues.
 —Langston Hughes, 1923

Duke Ellington Band member “Cootie” Williams playing his trumpet in a Harlem ballroom, 1930s



Whole families of African Americans moved together to northern cities.

15 In Detroit the rise in the black population changed where and how African Americans worked. The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture reports that in 1910 fewer than 600 of the 100,000 automotive workers were black. By 1929 there were 25,000 black automotive workers. In 1910 only 67 African Americans were working in Chicago meatpacking plants. By 1920 there were nearly 3,000. A black worker in a northern factory could expect to earn about three times what he could make farming in the South.

16 Migrants found opportunities in the North. They became store owners, real estate brokers, funeral directors, doctors, and nurses. The number of African American teachers more than doubled, and African American-owned businesses tripled. The percentage of blacks who could read and write rose from 39 percent to 85 percent.

17 Most African Americans found a better life in the cities of the North than they had on the farms of the South, but they still had to contend with poverty and discrimination. They continued the long struggle ahead to share equally in the economic, political, and social opportunities in America.

Notes

Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

The Glassblower's Daughter

- 1 Every day after school, the bus drops me off at a fascinating place—the Torpedo Factory. Even though it's not a torpedo factory anymore the name stuck. It's an art center now. Behind the brick walls, more than eighty artists are creating paintings, pottery, sculptures, weavings, photography, and glass. My mom is a glassblower.
- 2 I begin, like usual, by making my rounds, popping in to see my friends. Mrs. Alika is painting an ocean storm. As I stare at the picture's dark skies, I can feel the storm's awesome power. Mr. Joffrey, a wood carver, is next door. Today he surprises me with a small, perfectly carved hedgehog, which I will add to my ever-growing collection at home. The next studio is huge. It has to be because the twin sisters who work there make enormous weavings out of wool, silk, cotton, and even feathers. Some of their weavings are bigger than my living room, and the colors are so vivid. My favorite one glows as if the sun exploded onto it.
- 3 At last I reach my mom's studio. It's always warm in there because of the super-hot furnace required to melt the glass. She is twirling a glowing orange orb while blowing into a long metal tube, her breath inflating the glass. A delicate, silvery blue vase starts to form.
- 4 Sometimes I imagine what the factory must have been like during World War II, when so many people had jobs assembling torpedoes that the factory stayed open around the clock. The streets were lined with restaurants and stores then, and crowded with people day and night. What would those folks think if they could see the factory today? I think they would be happy because, instead of assembling deadly bombs, the people inside the factory are creating beautiful art.

BuildReflectWrite

Build Knowledge

Review the graph on page 17. Based on the text, can you elaborate on the reasons why African American populations in these cities grew so substantially from 1910 to 1930?

Interpret Graph and Text

Reflect

How do economic changes impact societies?

Based on this week's texts, jot down new ideas and questions you have about the essential question.

Research and Writing

Narrative

Research a group of people that migrated from one place to another at some time in America's history (for example: pilgrims, pioneers, African Americans). Imagine that you were a part of this group, and write two or more journal entries describing your experience.

Conduct Research

Use your guiding questions to conduct research this week. Gather information from at least three print and online sources, and use them to plan your journal entries.

Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

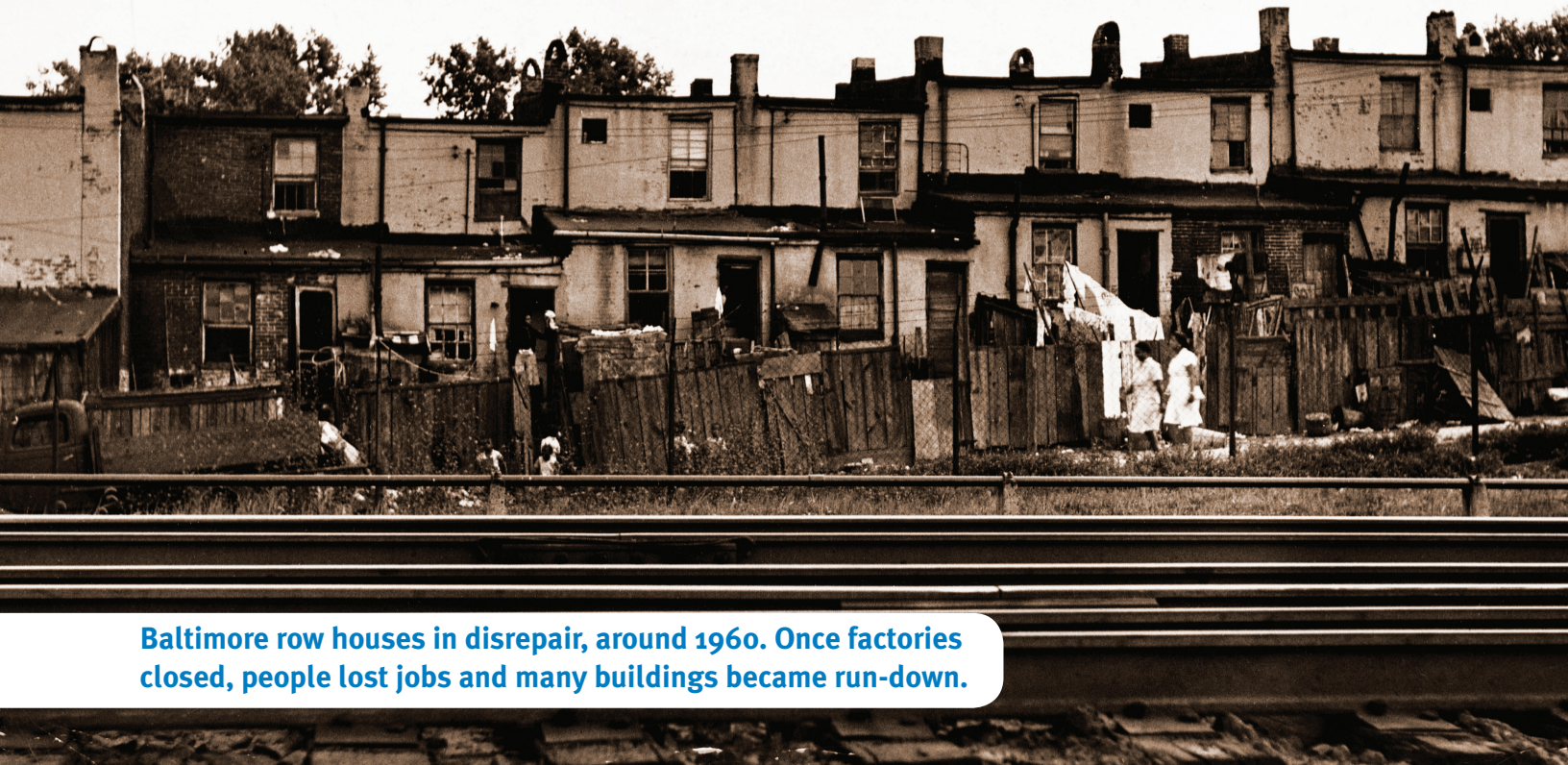
Old Cities Revitalize

by Alexandra Hanson-Harding

- 1 During World War II, many people had moved to cities to make planes, ships, bombs, and other war products. The Great Migration from the South brought a million-plus African Americans to the North, changing the face of American cities. Following World War II, the United States experienced an economic boom. Factories in the United States manufactured automobiles, furniture, clothing, and other products to sell at home and abroad. Since goods had been so scarce during the war, Americans were now eager to buy.
- 2 Major cities like Detroit, the center and symbol of the automobile industry, helped to fuel this trend. Smaller cities also played a role in the nation's economic growth. Schenectady, New York, for example, was home to the General Electric Corporation, a leading manufacturer of home appliances. Between 1945 and 1949, Americans purchased 20 million refrigerators and 5.5 million stoves. This trend continued into the 1950s.

This 1957 ad portrays a homemaker happily cooking on her new pink range.





Notes

- 3 As many Americans started to earn more money, they began to leave the cities. Many families moved to newly built suburbs. These communities had better-equipped schools, more open spaces, and homes with yards. There was also a population shift. Millions of people moved away from the industrial cities of the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West. As a result of these factors, cities that had once driven America's prosperity began to decline. Between 1950 and 1960, the signs of decline were apparent in a number of older cities. During that one decade, for example, Detroit lost 280,000 people and 130,000 people left Milwaukee.
- 4 By the late 1960s, many major cities had lost tens of thousands of residents. Factories also began to close or move away. With fewer people paying taxes, these cities could not provide important services, such as good schools and police protection.

- 5 Meanwhile, crime rates rose. As residents felt increasingly unsafe, cities lost more businesses and the population declined further. Between 1960 and 1980, Detroit lost nearly half a million people. Cleveland and Philadelphia each lost an estimated 300,000.
- 6 In the decades since the 1980s, the United States has experienced economic ups and downs. While some cities began to rebound in the 1990s, others did not. Economic downturns such as the Great Recession and the automobile industry crisis (2008–2010) made things even worse. Still, there are signs that some urban areas are beginning to turn around. These cities are acting creatively to revitalize their downtowns and attract new businesses and residents.

Lowell, Massachusetts: Creative Solutions

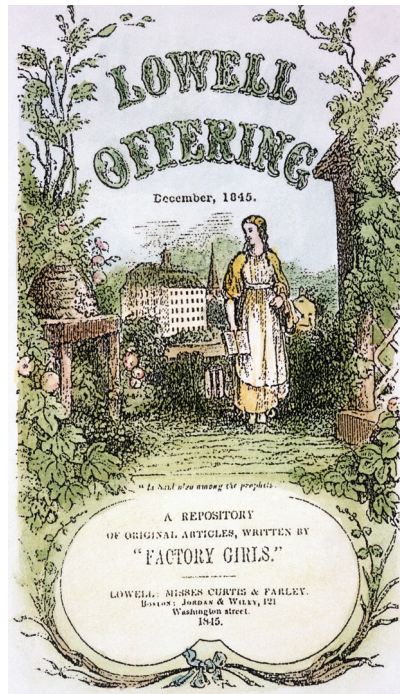
- 7 Lowell, Massachusetts, was one of America's first factory towns. In the 1820s, cotton mills opened in Lowell, and the town recruited young women from all over New England to work there. Women gained an independence they had never had before. Later, men also worked in the mills. Immigrants from Europe and other countries flocked to Lowell's growing textile industry. By 1850, Lowell was the second-largest city in Massachusetts.

view of Lowell,
Massachusetts, 1834



Notes

- 8 However, when new technologies began to displace workers in the late 1800s, Lowell's textile industry began to decline. New steam-powered factories in the South were cheaper to operate. During World War I, Lowell experienced a brief recovery of its economy by manufacturing textiles and munitions. Then the Great Depression followed and Lowell was hit hard. The city continued to decline. Many of the mills and boarding houses were torn down in the 1950s and 1960s, to be replaced by housing projects and small businesses.
- 9 In the following years, the population of the city went down and unemployment went up. Its empty factories seemed grim and forbidding. But Lowell's leaders didn't give up. They decided to look for new ways to use their empty factories and revitalize Lowell. And then, in the 1990s, the city began to rebuild in a unique way.



- 10 Artists took abandoned factories and turned them into studios where they could work and live inexpensively. Dancers, musicians, theater artists, and writers also moved to Lowell. The artists attracted tourists to galleries and performances as well as students for lessons. Restaurants and shops opened for the burgeoning tourist trade. The downtown area thrived. Lowell also enlisted the help of local universities to get more people to go to Lowell.
- 11 Lowell now has an idea “factory” called the Sandbox. It invites local people to share ideas about being entrepreneurs and starting their own businesses. According to census reports, between 1980 and 2010, Lowell gained more than 14,000 new residents, a healthy sixteen percent increase.



Lowell is one of a group of twenty-six midsize Massachusetts cities, called Gateway Cities, that work together to look for ways to improve life for their residents.



Baltimore's Inner Harbor was at the center of the city's revitalization. It is now a popular tourist attraction. It has created jobs and made Baltimore a leader in the tourist trade.

Baltimore, Maryland: Putting Out the Welcome Mat

Notes

12 Baltimore's harbor on the Chesapeake Bay has been a hub of transportation and trade since the city's beginnings. In the 1700s and 1800s, goods such as tobacco were shipped to Europe, the West Indies, and South America. The city also established itself as a center of shipbuilding. Later, during World War I and World War II, factories built battleships there.



13 In the first half of the twentieth century, the major economic force in Baltimore was the steel industry. The city was home to industry giant Bethlehem Steel, which employed hundreds of thousands of workers at its peak. But like other manufacturing cities in the 1950s, Baltimore experienced an economic decline. It lost more than 100,000 jobs between 1950 and 1995. Factories closed. A third of the city's population left; most moved to the suburbs.

- 14 Some city planners saw hope for Baltimore. In the 1980s, they rebuilt the city's Inner Harbor. They knocked down decaying warehouses and put up hotels and restaurants along the waterfront. They added attractions such as Baltimore's National Aquarium, one of the largest in the world. Tourists from around the world made the city's Inner Harbor a destination. The project received awards from architects and urban planners for being a model of urban design. It helped to anchor the city's revitalization.
- 15 More recently, Baltimore has made other efforts to boost the city's growth. In 2011—along with cities like Detroit and Philadelphia—it began to set up new programs to draw immigrants to its inner-city neighborhoods. In July 2012, after sixty years of decline, the Bureau of the Census reported an increase in Baltimore's population. One of the main reasons was a new wave of immigration.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Goes Green

- 16 For more than 100 years, beginning in the 1870s, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the steel center of the world. Iron and steel from its mills were used to build structures and skyscrapers across the country. Unfortunately, steel mills and factories also polluted the air. Sometimes the sky was so dark from the smoke that people needed to turn on their car headlights during the day. But that didn't stop people from living and working there.
- 17 During the Depression of the 1930s, however, factories closed and people lost their jobs. The demand for weaponry during World War I and World War II briefly gave the steel mills an economic boost. Yet, by the late 1980s, seventy-five percent of the steel plants had shut down. By 2010, Pittsburgh's population was down to 300,000, less than half of what it had once been.

Notes

- 18 Pittsburgh needed to do something. Instead of trying to bring people back into the city, urban planners decided to “right-size” the city by making it beautiful and environmentally friendly.



The city has been tearing down abandoned buildings and replacing them with parks and urban gardens. It is also planting trees to rebuild an urban forest, which will help absorb the harmful greenhouse gas carbon dioxide.

- 19 Pittsburgh is also repurposing many buildings with new green technology. This trend can be seen in many of the city’s celebrated museums, including its famous Children’s Museum, which has a composting station in its café and a photovoltaic (solar power) demonstration station.

- 20 Going green is paying off for Pittsburgh. In 2009 and then again in 2011, *The Economist* magazine named Pittsburgh the most livable city in the United States. The U.S. Census reports show that in 2012, Pittsburgh’s population began to grow—at least by a tiny 0.2 percent—for the first time since 1950.

Some people call Pittsburgh the City of Bridges. It has more than 400 bridges spanning its three rivers, the Ohio, the Monongahela, and the Allegheny.



Word Study Read

*Remember
to annotate
as you read.*

Notes

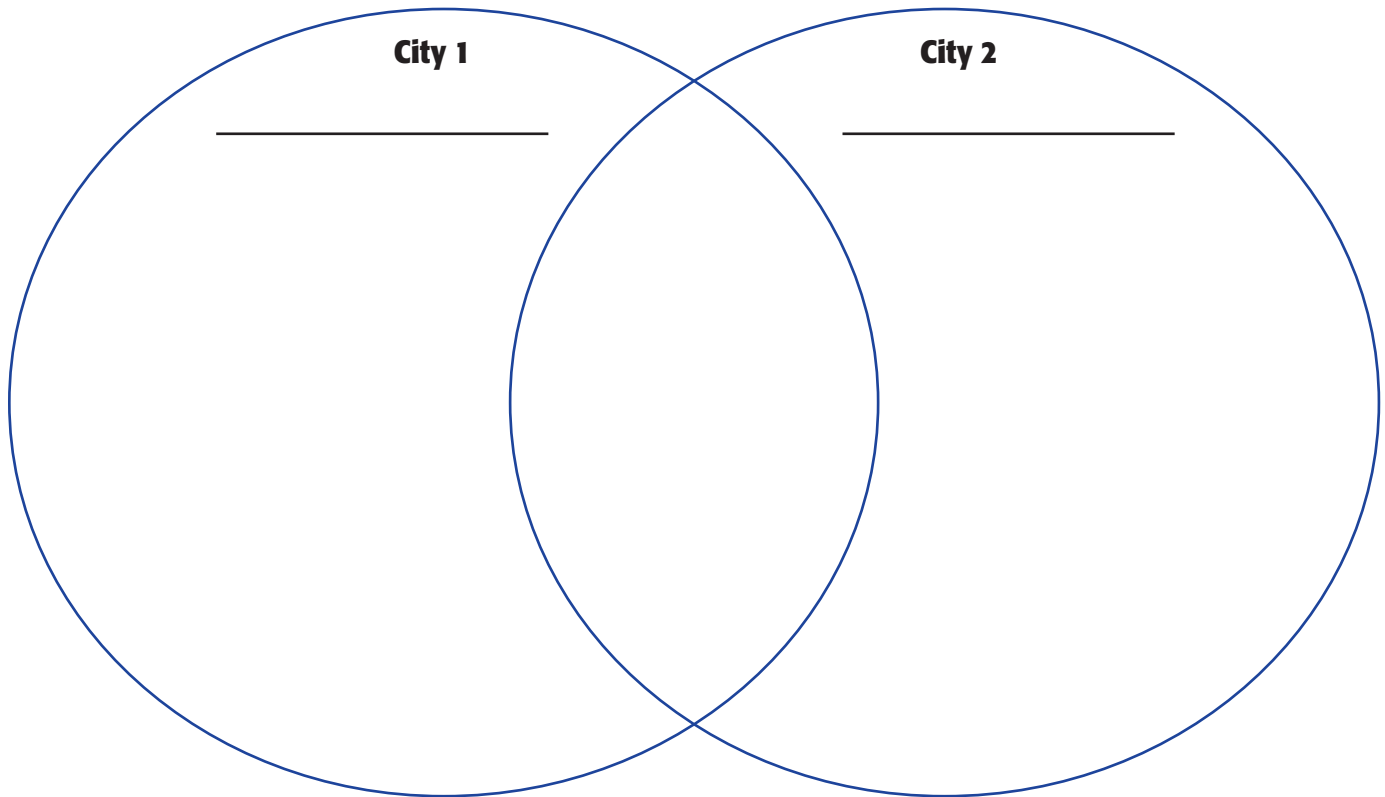
Out of Disaster

- 1 Look around at your community. Now imagine that nearly all of the places you call home—the familiar houses, schools, parks, buildings, and streets—have been destroyed. That’s what happened to Greensburg, Kansas, on May 4, 2007. That day, a tornado screamed through the town. The winds inside the twister reached as high as 205 miles per hour. It traveled for more than 25 miles. It was on the ground for about an hour.
- 2 The massive thunderstorm that produced the tornado caused more damage as it pushed east, but nothing like the devastation it left behind in Greensburg. In the days after, the town mourned the loss of eleven citizens. The number would have been greater if not for the lifesaving twenty-six minutes of warning that a tornado was imminent. It permitted residents to find safe shelter.
- 3 After the disaster, officials embarked on a program to inspect the damage. They discovered that Greensburg’s infrastructure—its roads, water towers, electrical systems—was wiped out. More than 1,400 homes and businesses were permanently destroyed or badly damaged. The leaders of Greensburg worried that their community might never recover. If it did, it would have to be rebuilt almost entirely as environmentally friendly, with incentives for businesses and homeowners to use renewable sources of energy, making Greensburg among the most environmentally friendly towns in the nation. Using wind, water, and solar power, many buildings now use forty percent less energy than they did before the tornado. People around the world visit to marvel at the town that did not give up; Greensburg citizens came back, saying, the town is “stronger, better, greener!”

BuildReflectWrite

Build Knowledge

Think about two cities from this week's reading and compare and contrast how they rebuilt.



Reflect

How do economic changes impact societies?

Based on this week's texts, write down new ideas and questions you have about the essential question.

Research and Writing

Narrative

Research a group of people that migrated from one place to another at some time in America's history (for example: pilgrims, pioneers, African Americans). Imagine that you were a part of this group, and write two or more journal entries describing your experience.

Write Your Journal Entries

Use your research results to draft, revise, and edit your journal entries, and share them with your peers.

Support for Collaborative Conversation

Discussion Prompts

Express ideas or opinions . . .

When I read _____, it made me think that _____.

Based on the information in _____, my [opinion/idea] is _____.

As I [listened to/read/watched] _____, it occurred to me that _____.

It was important that _____.

Gain the floor . . .

I would like to add a comment. _____.

Excuse me for interrupting, but _____.

That made me think of _____.

Build on a peer's idea or opinion . . .

That's an interesting point. It makes me think _____.

If _____, then maybe _____.

[Name] said _____. That could mean that _____.

Express agreement with a peer's idea . . .

I agree that _____ because _____.

I also feel that _____ because _____.

[Name] made the comment that _____, and I think that is important because _____.

Respectfully express disagreement . . .

I understand your point of view that _____, but in my opinion _____ because _____.

That is an interesting idea, but did you consider the fact that _____?

I do not agree that _____. I think that _____ because _____.

Ask a clarifying question . . .

You said _____. Could you explain what you mean by that?

I don't understand how your evidence supports that inference. Can you say more?

I'm not sure I understand. Are you saying that _____?

Clarify for others . . .

When I said _____, what I meant was that _____.

I reached my conclusion because _____.

Group Roles

Discussion Director:

Your role is to guide the group's discussion and be sure that everyone has a chance to express his or her ideas.

Notetaker:

Your job is to record the group's ideas and important points of discussion.

Summarizer:

In this role, you will restate the group's comments and conclusions.

Presenter:

Your role is to provide an overview of the group's discussion to the class.

Timekeeper:

You will track the time and help to keep your peers on task.

Making Meaning with Words

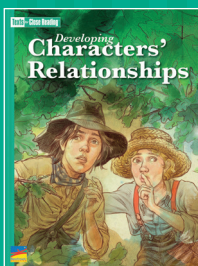
Word	My Definition	My Sentence
decline (p. 4)		
entrepreneurs (p. 26)		
estimated (p. 7)		
ethnic (p. 9)		
incentives (p. 30)		
incorporated (p. 5)		
obstacles (p. 14)		
opportunities (p. 13)		
prosperity (p. 23)		
revitalize (p. 24)		

Build Knowledge Across 10 Topic Strands

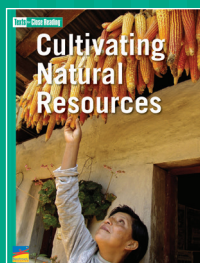
Government and Citizenship



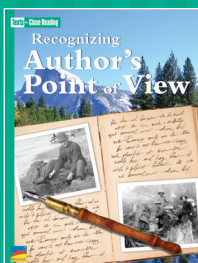
Character



Life Science



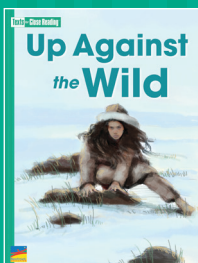
Point of View



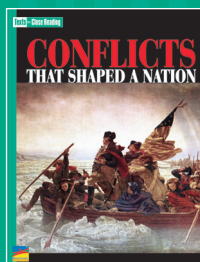
Technology and Society



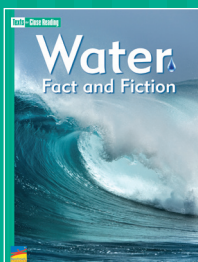
Theme



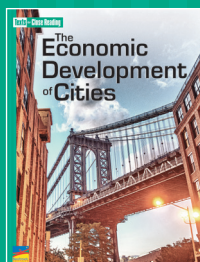
History and Culture



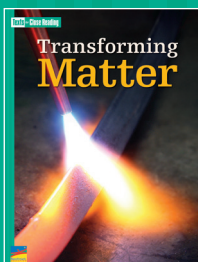
Earth Science



Economics



Physical Science



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ISBN 978-1-4900-9213-3



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