

GRADE 5

ELEMENTARY-LEVEL SOCIAL STUDIES TEST

BOOKLET 2

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION (DBQ)

NOVEMBER 15, 2007

Student Name _____

School Name _____

Print your name and the name of your school on the lines above.

The test has three parts. Today you will take Part III of the test.

Part III is based on several documents.

Part III A contains the documents. Each document is followed by one or more questions. Write your answer to each question in this test booklet in the space provided. You will use your answers to the questions to help you write the essay.

Part III B contains one essay question based on the documents. Write your answer to this question in the separate essay answer booklet, beginning on the first page of the booklet.

You will have $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to answer the questions in Booklet 2 and write your essay.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

Directions: The task below is based on documents 1 through 5. This task is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Look at each document and answer the question or questions after each document. Use your answers to the questions to help you write your essay.

Historical Background:

The celebration of a new year is one of the oldest festivals observed from ancient times. It is the only holiday that most of the world observes, although not always on the same date.

Task:

For Part A, read *each* document carefully and answer the question or questions after each document. Then read the directions for Part B and write your essay.

For Part B, use your answers to the questions in Part A, the information from the documents, and your knowledge of social studies to write a well-organized essay in your own words. In your essay, you should

- Tell how New Year's celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are **alike** *and* how they are **different**.

Part A

Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Read each document and answer the question or questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1



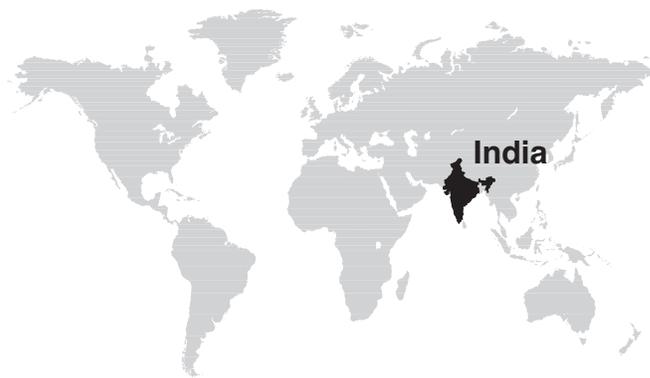
Mexico

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN MEXICO

Name of the holiday in Mexico: *Año Nuevo*
Celebrated on December 31 and January 1

In Mexico, some people build castles or towers from sticks of wood especially for the new year. They string them with firecrackers. At midnight on December 31, they light their creations to welcome the new year and listen to the fireworks explode. All over Mexico at the stroke of twelve on December 31, there are displays of fireworks and the sound of firecrackers, horns, and bells. In many homes, people quickly eat twelve grapes or raisins the moment midnight comes. They believe this brings good luck for each month of the new year.

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*, The Millbrook Press



India

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN INDIA

Name of the holiday in India: *Diwali*
Celebrated by Hindus sometime in October or November

Diwali is a time to put on new clothes, eat sweets, visit relatives, exchange gifts, and make offerings to the deities [gods]. The highlight of the celebration is the Festival of Lights. Fireworks light up the night sky, and small clay lamps called *dipas* twinkle from every rooftop and windowsill like thousands of stars. These tiny oil lamps are lit to welcome the goddess of wealth, Lakshmi. Merchants worship Lakshmi because they believe she brings prosperity [wealth]. They compete for her favor by trying to set off the loudest and longest set of firecrackers.

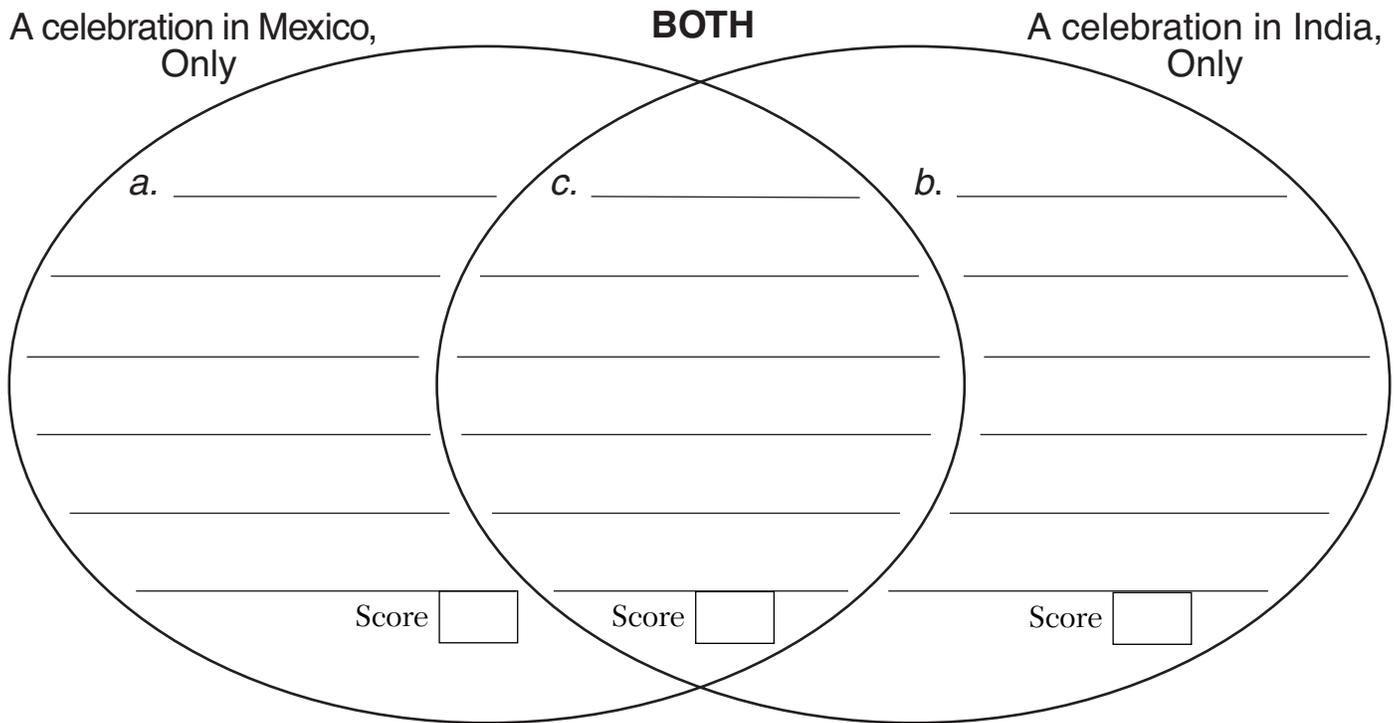
Source: Bobbie Kalman, *India the Culture*, Crabtree Publishing Company

1 Based on this document, complete the Venn diagram below by answering the following three questions.

a List **one** way the New Year's celebration in Mexico is *different* from the New Year's celebration in India. [0.5]

b List **one** way the New Year's celebration in India is *different* from the New Year's celebration in Mexico. [0.5]

c List **one** way the New Year's celebrations in Mexico and India are *alike*. [0.5]



Document 2



NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN GHANA

Name of the holiday in Ghana: *Homowo*
Celebrated by the Ga people of Southern Ghana on the second or third Thursday in August and lasts through Sunday

- The Ga people feast on steamed corn, palm nut soup, and fish. They sprinkle some of the food on the ground to honor the gods and spirits of their ancestors.
- After the feast, they donate food to the less fortunate.
- They perform traditional dances.
- The Ga people dance to the sound of drums, bells, bamboo sticks, and shakers made from dried gourds.

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*,
The Millbrook Press (adapted)



NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN CANADA

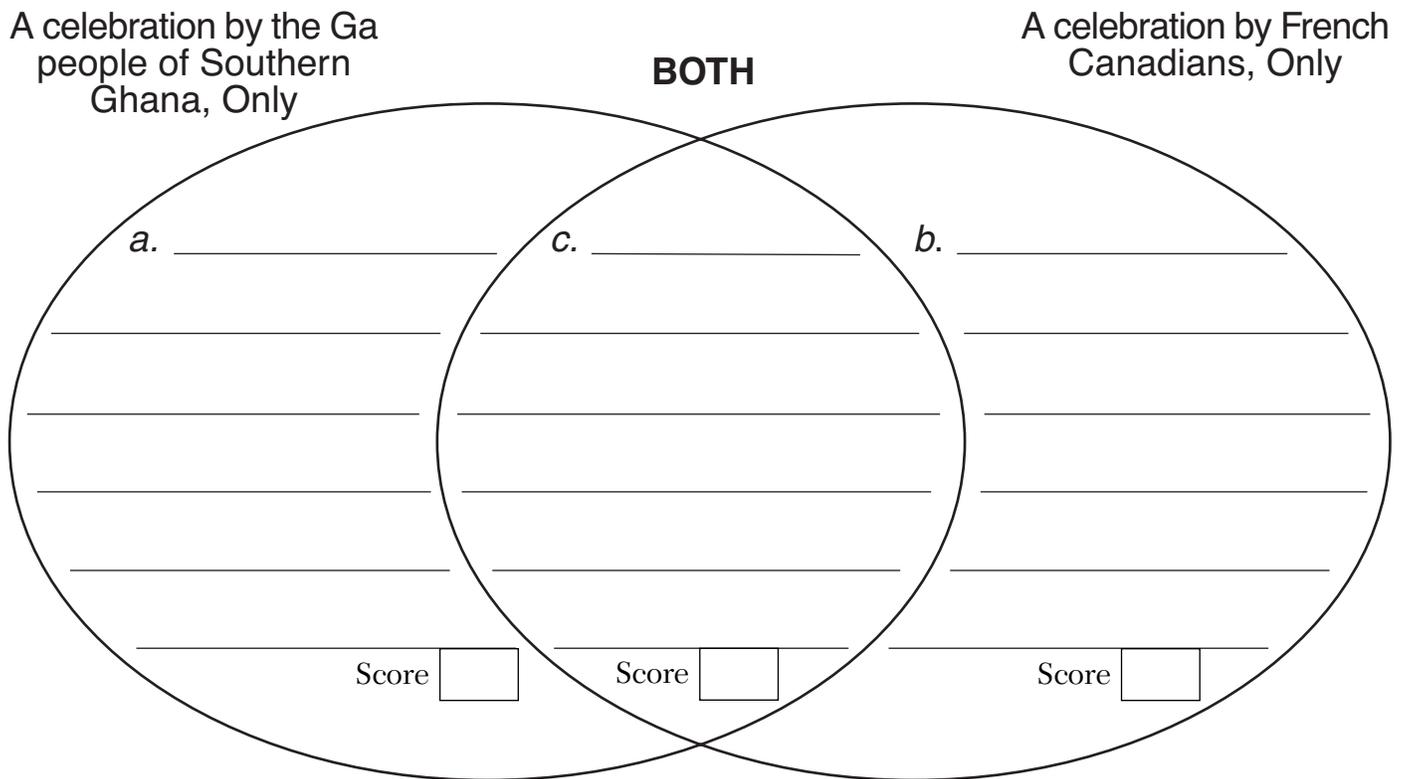
Name of the holiday in Canada:
New Year's Day
Celebrated by French Canadians on December 31 and January 1

- French Canadians collect food and clothes for the needy.
- After collecting for the needy, they return home to feast on roast turkey with chestnut pudding dressing and raisin and nut pie.
- Adults perform a dance similar to the traditional American square dance.
- They dance and sing to French-Canadian folk music played on fiddles or violins. The children often accompany the music by playing spoons.

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*,
The Millbrook Press (adapted)

2 Based on this document, complete the Venn diagram below by answering the following three questions.

- a List **one** way the New Year's celebration by the Ga people of Southern Ghana is *different* from the French Canadian celebration. [0.5]
- b List **one** way the French Canadian New Year's celebration is *different* from the New Year's celebration by the Ga people of Southern Ghana. [0.5]
- c List **one** way the New Year's celebrations by the Ga people of Southern Ghana and the French Canadians are *alike*. [0.5]



Document 3



**NEW YEAR'S
CELEBRATION IN
BELGIUM**

Name of the holiday in Belgium:
Saint Sylvester Day
Celebrated on December 31
and January 1

If you lived in southern Belgium, you'd complete a special project on December 31: a New Year's letter to your parents. Belgian children work on their letters from the day after Christmas to December 31. The letters express thanks to their parents and contain promises about their plans for the new year. The children decorate their letters with drawings, stickers, and glitter. On New Year's Day, each child in the family stands on a chair and reads the letter to his or her parents to show them how much they're appreciated.

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*, The Millbrook Press

3a According to this document, what is the New Year's celebration called in Belgium? [0.5]

Score

b According to this document, why do children in Belgium write a New Year's letter to their parents? [0.5]

Score

Document 4



NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN BRAZIL

Name of the holiday in Brazil:
Ano Novo

Celebrated on December 31
and January 1

At midnight on New Year's Eve, people in southern Brazil go to the beach. They light candles and place them in the sand to honor Iemanjá, the sea goddess. Some people scatter flower petals on the beach for her. Others give Iemanjá jewelry, perfume, or fruit. They throw their gifts into the water or put them on tiny boats. If the items float out to sea, people believe that Iemanjá will grant their wishes.

On New Year's Eve or New Year's Day, Brazilian people often eat a meal featuring turkey, chicken, or ham served with lentils [beans] – and *rabanada* for dessert. Rabanada is similar to French toast. . . .

Source: Arlene Erlbach, *Happy New Year, Everywhere!*, The Millbrook Press (adapted)

4a Based on this document, name **one** food people in Brazil have for their New Year's meal or feast. [0.5]

Score

b Based on this document, name **one** way people in Brazil honor Iemanjá during the New Year's celebration. [0.5]

Score

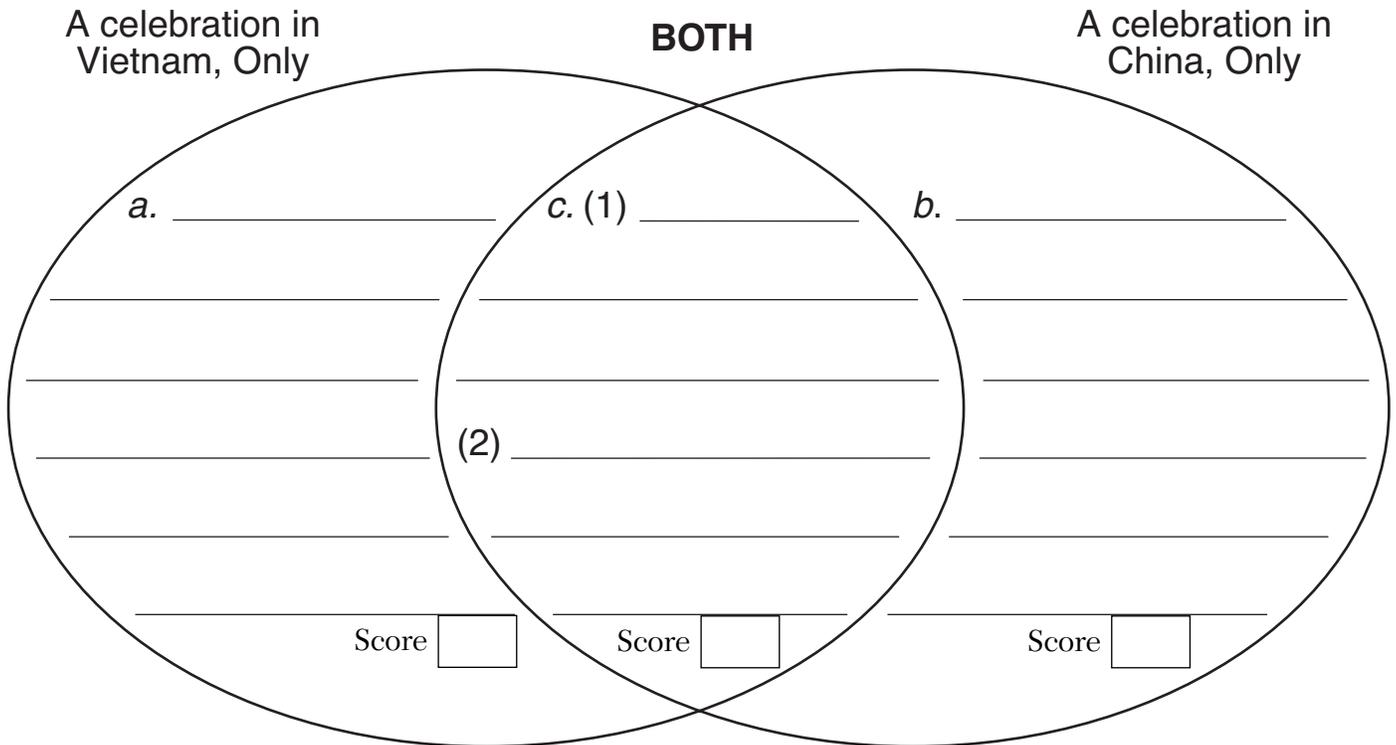
Document 5

| | |
|--|--|
|  <p>A world map with Vietnam highlighted in black. An arrow points to the country with the label "Vietnam".</p> <p>NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN VIETNAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The New Year's celebration is called <i>Tet Nguyen Dan</i>.• Everyone turns a year older on New Year's Day.• The celebration lasts for three days.• It is celebrated sometime between mid-January and mid-February.• People light firecrackers at midnight on New Year's Eve. |  <p>A world map with China highlighted in black. The label "China" is placed above the country.</p> <p>NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION IN CHINA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The New Year's celebration is called <i>Sun Nin</i>.• Everyone turns a year older on New Year's Day.• The celebration lasts for fifteen days.• It is celebrated sometime between mid-January and mid-February.• People carry lanterns and set off firecrackers during parades on the last day of the New Year's celebration. |
|--|--|

Source: All maps used in Documents 1–5 are from *Mountain High Maps*, Digital Wisdom.

5 Based on this document, complete the Venn diagram below by answering the following three questions.

- a List **one** way the New Year's celebration in Vietnam is *different* from the New Year's celebration in China. [0.5]
- b List **one** way the New Year's celebration in China is *different* from the New Year's celebration in Vietnam. [0.5]
- c List **two** ways that New Year's celebrations in Vietnam and China are *alike*. [0.5, 0.5]



FOR TEACHER USE ONLY
Total Part III A Score _____
Maximum Score is 7

Part B

Essay

Directions: In your own words, write a well-organized essay using the documents, the answers to the questions in Part A, and your knowledge of social studies.

Historical Background:

The celebration of a new year is one of the oldest festivals observed from ancient times. It is the only holiday that most of the world observes, although not always on the same date.

Task:

Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of social studies, write an essay in which you

- Tell how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are **alike** *and* how they are **different**.

In your essay, remember to

- Tell how New Year’s celebrations practiced in different cultures of the world are **alike** *and* how they are **different**
- Include an introduction, a body, and a conclusion
- Use information from *at least three* documents in your answer
- Include details, examples, or reasons in developing your ideas

FOR TEACHER USE ONLY

Total Part III B Score _____

Maximum Score is 4

Name: _____ School: _____

PLANNING PAGE

You may plan your essay on this page, but do not write your final essay here. Your writing on this page will ***not*** count toward your final score. Write your final answer in the separate essay answer booklet.

Begin writing the final version of your essay in the essay answer booklet.

FOR TEACHER USE ONLY

| | |
|--|--|
| Part I Score (Maximum Score is 35) | |
| Part II Score (Maximum Score is 14) | |
| Part III A Score (Maximum Score is 7) | |
| Total Part I, II, and III A Score | |
| Part III B Essay Score (Maximum Score is 4) | |
| Final Score (obtained from conversion chart) Scaled 0–100 | |