Culture at the Fair

Compare traditions from two U.S. regions

4.C.2.4.A "Identify the characteristics of culture (e.g., language, customs, religious beliefs, food, clothing, shelter) and compare cultural characteristics of different regions..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline a Native food tradition and circle an immigrant tradition in each region. Write 1 beside the food both regions share so you can compare their cultures.

Two Regions, Many Traditions

1 At a neighborhood food fair, families share dishes and stories from different parts of the United States. Culture includes the foods people eat, the languages they speak, and the ways they build homes or celebrate. A region does not have just one culture. Native peoples have lived in these places for thousands of years, and immigrants have brought traditions from other countries. Neighbors often learn from one another.

2 In the Southwest, Pueblo communities have grown corn for many generations. Some Pueblo families live in homes made with adobe, a building material of earth and water. Pueblo people still share their own languages and traditions. Immigrants from Mexico have also shared Spanish and foods such as tacos in the region. At a fair in New Mexico, visitors might hear Pueblo languages and Spanish and taste foods with corn.

3 In the Northeast, Haudenosaunee communities have long grown corn, beans, and squash together. Their languages are still spoken, and these crops are used in meals today. Some immigrant families from Italy speak Italian and have shared pizza in cities like New York. Families in both regions may cook with corn, but their other foods and languages can differ. At the fair, visitors try foods from both regions and share traditions.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How are the Native food traditions described in the Southwest and Northeast alike? How are they different?

2. Compare one food shared by immigrants from Mexico with one shared by immigrants from Italy.

3. Which Native and immigrant languages does the passage mention in each region?

4. How do Native peoples and immigrants in both regions contribute to the foods people can share at the fair?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Invent a food-fair booth that brings together one Native food tradition and one immigrant food tradition from different regions in the passage. In 3 or 4 sentences, name the groups and regions, describe what visitors could try, and explain how your idea shows a shared American culture.

ANSWER KEY

Culture at the Fair

GRADE 4 · 4.C.2.4.A

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline a Native food tradition and circle an immigrant tradition in each region. Write 1 beside the food both regions share so you can compare their cultures. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How are the Native food traditions described in the Southwest and Northeast alike? How are they different?	**Pueblo and Haudenosaunee communities both grow corn. The passage also describes Haudenosaunee communities growing beans and squash with it.**
2	Compare one food shared by immigrants from Mexico with one shared by immigrants from Italy.	**Immigrants from Mexico have shared tacos in the Southwest. Immigrants from Italy have shared pizza in the Northeast.**
3	Which Native and immigrant languages does the passage mention in each region?	**The Southwest has Pueblo languages and Spanish. The Northeast has Haudenosaunee languages and Italian.**
4	How do Native peoples and immigrants in both regions contribute to the foods people can share at the fair?	**Pueblo communities grow corn, and immigrants from Mexico have shared tacos in the Southwest. Haudenosaunee communities grow corn, beans, and squash, and immigrants from Italy have shared pizza in the Northeast.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At my booth, visitors could try pizza topped with roasted corn. The corn connects to Pueblo farming in the Southwest, and pizza connects to immigrants from Italy in the Northeast. This new dish shows how people can share traditions and create something together in American culture.

Accept other passage-based comparisons and booth ideas that correctly connect a Native tradition and an immigrant tradition from different regions. Students should not suggest that everyone in a region eats, speaks, or celebrates in the same way.