

Terms Tell History

Use precise social studies vocabulary to explain the Great Migration.

7.22.A “use social studies terminology correctly;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each bold social studies term, then underline the words that explain its meaning or show how it fits the Great Migration.

Moving North, Changing Cities

- ① Beginning around 1916, many African Americans left the rural South for cities in the North and Midwest. This population movement is called the Great Migration. A **migration** is the movement of people from one place to another with the intent to live there. In the South, **push factors**, such as racial violence, unfair labor systems, and limited voting rights, pressured families to leave. These conditions did not affect every person in the same way, but they shaped many decisions.
- ② Cities offered **pull factors**, conditions that attracted newcomers. Chicago's stockyards, steel mills, and railroads offered industrial jobs, although the work could be dangerous and poorly paid. As people arrived, **urbanization**, the growth of cities, increased. New residents built communities with churches, newspapers, businesses, and music clubs. However, **segregation** restricted where many Black residents could live, attend school, or buy homes. Segregation created crowded neighborhoods and unequal access to parks, hospitals, and other public services in their communities.
- ③ Social studies researchers use evidence to explain this change. The 1920 **census**, a government count of the population, recorded growth in several northern cities. A census is a **primary source** when historians study the time in which it was created. Historians also examine letters, photographs, and newspapers. Together, these sources reveal demographic changes, or shifts in a population's size or makeup, while personal accounts describe how migration affected individual lives and family choices over time.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 Which term names conditions that pressured many families to leave the South?

2 Which term means the growth of cities? Use the term in a phrase about Chicago.

3 Which term describes restrictions on where many Black residents could live, attend school, or buy homes?

4 Why can the 1920 census be called a primary source for historians studying the Great Migration era?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write three sentences about a fictional family moving from a rural Southern town to a northern city during the Great Migration. Correctly use at least three social studies terms from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle each bold social studies term, then underline the words that explain its meaning or show how it fits the Great Migration. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which term names conditions that pressured many families to leave the South?	Push factors.
2	Which term means the growth of cities? Use the term in a phrase about Chicago.	Urbanization. Chicago's urbanization increased as people arrived.
3	Which term describes restrictions on where many Black residents could live, attend school, or buy homes?	Segregation.
4	Why can the 1920 census be called a primary source for historians studying the Great Migration era?	It was created during the time historians are studying, and it recorded population information from that time.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Carter family joined a migration from a rural Southern town to Chicago in 1921. Limited voting rights were a push factor, while factory jobs were a pull factor. Their arrival added to urbanization as Chicago's population grew.

Accept equivalent explanations that use the terms accurately and connect them to details in the passage. For the open response, check for exactly three sentences and at least three correctly used social studies terms.