

Content Area: Social Studies

Standard: 1. History

Prepared Graduates:

- Develop an understanding of how people view, construct, and interpret history

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

1. Describe patterns and chronological order of events of the recent past

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Arrange life events in chronological order
- b. Identify the components of a calendar.
Topics to include but not limited to days of the week, months, and notable events
- c. Identify past events using a calendar
- d. Use words related to time, sequence, and change

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

1. Why is it important to know the order of events?
2. How are current patterns similar to and different from those experienced by people who lived in a community in the past?

Relevance and Application:

1. Events are recorded in sequential order to increase understanding, see relationships, understand cause and effect, and organize information. For example, scientists record information about experiments in sequential order so they can replicate them, and law enforcement re-creates timelines to find missing people or solve crimes.
2. Groups of individuals use similar tools for the organization of sequential information in order to communicate in a clear manner.

Nature of History:

1. Historical thinkers understand the importance of comparing and contrasting in identifying patterns and trends.
2. Historical thinkers use chronology to sequence events.

Content Area: Social Studies

Standard: 1. History

Prepared Graduates:

- Analyze key historical periods and patterns of change over time within and across nations and cultures

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

2. Family and cultural traditions in the United States in the past

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- Identify similarities and differences between themselves and others
 - Discuss common and unique characteristics of different cultures using multiple sources of information
- Identify famous Americans from the past who have shown courageous leadership
 - Identify and explain the meaning of American national symbols. Symbols to include but not limited to the American flag, bald eagle, Statue of Liberty, Uncle Sam, the Capitol, and the White House

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- What are national symbols and their relationship to traditions in the United States?
- What are family and cultural traditions and how have they changed over time?
- How have individuals made a difference in their community?

Relevance and Application:

- The understanding of family and cultural traditions informs decisions and creates knowledge that is used throughout life. For example, Uncle Sam is used by political cartoonists to represent the United States.
- Knowledge of cultural traditions of various groups helps to gain insight, have new experiences, and collaboratively interact with society. For example, bowing is a sign of respect that American businesspersons would use when working in Japan.

Nature of History:

- Historical thinkers understand the importance of comparing and contrasting in identifying patterns and trends.
- Historical thinkers use chronology to sequence events.

Content Area: Social Studies

Standard: 2. Geography

Prepared Graduates:

- Develop spatial understanding, perspectives, and personal connections to the world

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

1. **Geographic tools such as maps and globes represent places**

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Explain that maps and globes are different representations of Earth
- b. Use terms related to directions - forward and backward, left and right – and distance – near and far – when describing locations
- c. Recite address including city, state, and country and explain how those labels help find places on a map
- d. Distinguish between land and water on a map or globe
- e. Create simple maps showing both human and natural features

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

1. How would an individual describe how to get somewhere without an address?
2. What if we had no geographic tools?
3. How could a flat map truly represent a round globe?
4. Why do people not carry globes to help find their way?

Relevance and Application:

1. People use geographic terms, tools, and technology in work and play to describe and find places. For example, pilots use maps to make flight plans, hikers use compasses to determine directions, and vacationers use maps to find unfamiliar places.
2. Individuals create and memorize addresses to help locate places. For example, knowing an address is necessary for an ambulance to find it or for an individual to receive mail.

Nature of Geography:

1. Spatial thinkers use geographic tools to study and represent places.

Content Area: Social Studies

Standard: 2. Geography

Prepared Graduates:

- Examine places and regions and the connections among them

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

- 2. People in different groups and communities interact with each other and with the environment

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Identify examples of boundaries that affect family and friends
- b. Give examples of how people use and interrelate with Earth's resources
- c. Identify how community activities differ due to physical and cultural characteristics
- d. Give examples of how schools and neighborhoods in different places are alike and different
- e. Identify cultural and family traditions and their connections to other groups and the environment

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- 1. How are places like communities similar to and different from where you live?
- 2. How do people celebrate traditions?
- 3. What celebration or tradition would you create?
- 4. How do people use resources in the local community?
- 5. How do individuals in the community use the environment?

Relevance and Application:

- 1. Maps change over time.
- 2. People from various cultures are both similar and different and these differences are reflected in clothing, language, culture influencing social interactions.
- 3. Boundaries and the need for boundaries affect everyday life. For example, boundary lines determine who owns a piece of property.

Nature of Geography:

- 1. Spatial thinkers study resources, their availability, and use as a key to understanding human interactions with their environment and each other.
- 2. Spatial thinkers study human and environmental interactions and consequences of those interactions.

