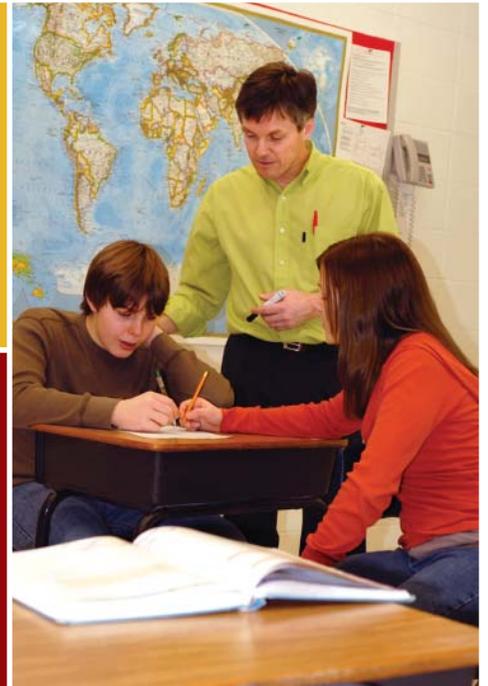


Colorado Academic S T A N D A R D S

First Grade

Social Studies



Colorado Academic Standards Social Studies Standards

"Teaching social studies powerfully and authentically begins with a deep knowledge and understanding of the subject and its unique goals. Social studies programs prepare students to identify, understand, and work to solve the challenges facing our diverse nation in an increasingly interdependent world. Education for citizenship should help students acquire and learn to use the skills, knowledge, and attitudes that will prepare them to be competent and responsible citizens throughout their lives. Competent and responsible citizens are informed and thoughtful, participate in their communities, are involved politically, and exhibit moral and civic virtues."

*A Vision of Powerful Teaching and Learning in the Social Studies:
Building Social Understanding and Civic Efficacy (NCSS, 2008)*

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Preparing students for the 21st century cannot be accomplished without a strong and sustaining emphasis on the social studies. The social studies provide cornerstone skills that are the key to opening doors for a more diverse, competitive workforce and responsible citizenry. Students use critical thinking, self-assessment, reasoning, problem-solving, collaboration, research, and investigation to make connections in new and innovative ways as they progress through social studies education. These standards outline the knowledge and skills needed to help young people develop the ability to make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good as citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world.

Social studies is essential to understanding the complexity of the world. It provides the context and understanding of how humans interact with each other and with the environment over time. It offers the crucial knowledge needed to create a framework for understanding the systems of society.

Colorado's social studies standards lay out a vision of these vitally important disciplines and describe what all students should know and be able to do at each grade level through eighth grade, and through high school. The authors of this document are educators in preschool through twelfth grade, higher education professors, business and military representatives, and community members. The group developed a set of competencies starting with "the end in mind." What concepts and skills would a "prepared graduate" in the 21st century possess after completing high school? The answers to this question framed the work that led to the development of four standards in social studies for grades P-12.

Standards Organization and Construction

As the subcommittee began the revision process to improve the existing standards, it became evident that the way the standards information was organized, defined, and constructed needed to change from the existing documents. The new design is intended to provide more clarity and direction for teachers, and to show how 21st century skills and the elements of school readiness and postsecondary and workforce readiness indicators give depth and context to essential learning.

The "Continuum of State Standards Definitions" section that follows shows the hierarchical order of the standards components. The "Standards Template" section demonstrates how this continuum is put into practice.

The elements of the revised standards are:

Prepared Graduate Competencies: The preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

Standard: The topical organization of an academic content area.

High School Expectations: The articulation of the concepts and skills of a standard that indicates a student is making progress toward being a prepared graduate. *What do students need to know in high school?*

Grade Level Expectations: The articulation (at each grade level), concepts, and skills of a standard that indicate a student is making progress toward being ready for high school. *What do students need to know from preschool through eighth grade?*

Evidence Outcomes: The indication that a student is meeting an expectation at the mastery level. *How do we know that a student can do it?*

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies: Includes the following:

- ***Inquiry Questions:***
Sample questions are intended to promote deeper thinking, reflection and refined understandings precisely related to the grade level expectation.
- ***Relevance and Application:***
Examples of how the grade level expectation is applied at home, on the job or in a real-world, relevant context.
- ***Nature of the Discipline:***
The characteristics and viewpoint one keeps as a result of mastering the grade level expectation.

STANDARDS TEMPLATE

Content Area: NAME OF CONTENT AREA

Standard: The topical organization of an academic content area.

Prepared Graduates:

- The P-12 concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting

High School and Grade Level Expectations

Concepts and skills students master:

High School Expectations: The articulation of the concepts and skills that indicate a student is making progress toward being a prepared graduate.

Grade Level Expectations: The articulation at each grade level of the concepts and skills that indicate a student is making progress toward being ready for high school.

What do students need to know?

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

Evidence outcomes are the indication that a student is meeting an expectation at the mastery level.

How do we know that a student can do it?

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

Sample questions intended to promote deeper thinking, reflection and refined understandings precisely related to the grade level expectation.

Relevance and Application:

Examples of how the grade level expectation is applied at home, on the job or in a real-world, relevant context.

Nature of the Discipline:

The characteristics and viewpoint one keeps as a result of mastering the grade level expectation.

Prepared Graduate Competencies in Social Studies

The prepared graduate competencies are the preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

Prepared graduates in social studies:

1. Use the tools, thinking, and practices of history, geography, economics, and civics to:
 - a. Solve problems, make decisions and analyze issues from multiple perspectives as a responsible member of society
 - b. Read, write, and communicate ideas

Prepared graduates in history:

1. Develop an understanding of how people view, construct, and interpret history
2. Analyze key historical periods and patterns of change over time within and across nations and cultures

Prepared graduates in geography:

1. Develop spatial understanding, perspectives, and personal connections to the world
2. Examine places and regions and the connections among them

Prepared graduates in economics:

1. Understand the allocation of scarce resources in societies through analysis of individual choice, market interaction, and public policy
2. Acquire the knowledge and economic reasoning skills to make sound financial decisions (PFL)

Prepared graduates in civics:

1. Analyze and practice rights, roles, and responsibilities of citizens
2. Analyze the origins, structure, and functions of governments and their impacts on societies and citizens

Colorado Academic Standards Social Studies

Standards are the topical organization of an academic content area. The four standards of social studies are:

1. History

History develops moral understanding, defines identity and creates an appreciation of how things change while building skills in judgment and decision-making. History enhances the ability to read varied sources and develop the skills to analyze, interpret and communicate.

2. Geography

Geography provides students with an understanding of spatial perspectives and technologies for spatial analysis, awareness of interdependence of world regions and resources and how places are connected at local, national and global scales.

3. Economics

Economics teaches how society manages its scarce resources, how people make decisions, how people interact in the domestic and international markets, and how forces and trends affect the economy as a whole. Personal financial literacy applies the economic way of thinking to help individuals understand how to manage their own scarce resources using a logical decision-making process of prioritization based on analysis of the costs and benefits of every choice.

4. Civics

Civics teaches the complexity of the origins, structure, and functions of governments; the rights, roles and responsibilities of ethical citizenship; the importance of law; and the skills necessary to participate in all levels of government.

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies in Social Studies

The social studies subcommittees embedded 21st century skills, school readiness, and postsecondary and workforce readiness skills into the draft revised standards utilizing descriptions developed by Coloradans and vetted by educators, policymakers, and citizens.

Colorado's description of 21st century skills

The 21st century skills are the synthesis of the essential abilities students must apply in our rapidly changing world. Today's students need a repertoire of knowledge and skills that are more diverse, complex, and integrated than any previous generation. Social studies is inherently demonstrated in each of Colorado 21st century skills, as follows:

Critical Thinking and Reasoning – Social studies is a discipline grounded in critical thinking and reasoning. Doing history, geography, civics and economics involves recognizing patterns and relationships across time and space. Social studies provide the structure that makes it possible to describe patterns that exist in nature and society.

Information Literacy – The disciplines of social studies equip students with tools and mental habits to organize and interpret a multitude of resources. A social studies student with information literacy skills can effectively analyze primary and secondary sources, detect bias, use learning tools, including technology, and clearly communicate thoughts using sound reasoning.

Collaboration – The content areas of social studies involve the give and take of ideas. In the course of understanding social studies, students offer ideas, strategies, solutions, justifications, and proofs for others to evaluate. In turn, the student interprets and evaluates the ideas, strategies, solutions, and justifications of others.

Self-Direction – Understanding social studies requires a productive disposition, curiosity and self-direction. This involves monitoring and assessing one's thinking and persisting to search for patterns, relationships, cause and effect, and an understanding of the events and people throughout time.

Invention – The social studies are a dynamic set of content area disciplines, ever expanding with new ideas and understandings. Invention is the key element as students make and test theories, create and use social studies tools, search for patterns and themes, and make connections among ideas, strategies and solutions.

Colorado’s Description for School Readiness

(Adopted by the State Board of Education, December 2008)

School readiness describes both the preparedness of a child to engage in and benefit from learning experiences, and the ability of a school to meet the needs of all students enrolled in publicly funded preschools or kindergartens. School readiness is enhanced when schools, families, and community service providers work collaboratively to ensure that every child is ready for higher levels of learning in academic content.

Colorado’s Description of Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness

(Adopted by the State Board of Education, June 2009)

Postsecondary and workforce readiness describes the knowledge, skills, and behaviors essential for high school graduates to be prepared to enter college and the workforce and to compete in the global economy. The description assumes students have developed consistent intellectual growth throughout their high school career as a result of academic work that is increasingly challenging, engaging, and coherent. Postsecondary education and workforce readiness assumes that students are ready and able to demonstrate the following without the need for remediation: Critical thinking and problem-solving; finding and using information/information technology; creativity and innovation; global and cultural awareness; civic responsibility; work ethic; personal responsibility; communication; and collaboration.

How These Skills and Competencies are Embedded in the Revised Standards

Three themes are used to describe these important skills and competencies and are interwoven throughout the standards: *inquiry questions; relevance and application; and the nature of each discipline*. These competencies should not be thought of stand-alone concepts, but should be integrated throughout the curriculum in all grade levels. Just as it is impossible to teach thinking skills to students without the content to think about, it is equally impossible for students to understand the content of a discipline without grappling with complex questions and the investigation of topics.

Inquiry Questions – Inquiry is a multifaceted process requiring students to think and pursue understanding. Inquiry demands that students (a) engage in an active observation and questioning process; (b) investigate to gather evidence; (c) formulate explanations based on evidence; (d) communicate and justify explanations, and; (e) reflect and refine ideas. Inquiry is more than hands-on activities; it requires students to cognitively wrestle with core concepts as they make sense of new ideas.

Relevance and Application – The hallmark of learning a discipline is the ability to apply the knowledge, skills, and concepts in real-world, relevant contexts. Components of this include solving problems, developing, adapting, and refining solutions for the betterment of society. The application of a discipline, including how technology assists or accelerates the work, enables students to more fully appreciate how the mastery of the grade level expectation matters after formal schooling is complete.

Nature of Discipline – The unique advantage of a discipline is the perspective it gives the mind to see the world and situations differently. The characteristics and viewpoint one keeps as a result of mastering the grade level expectation is the nature of the discipline retained in the mind’s eye.

1. History

The study of history prepares students to develop critical thinking skills in an effort to explain the human experience through events of the past. Discerning clarity from the jumble of conflicting facts and sources, students get a clearer picture of how individuals, communities, and the world connect, both past and present. History develops moral understanding, defines identity and creates an appreciation of how things change, while building judgment and decision-making skills. History enhances the ability to read varied sources and develop the skills necessary to analyze, interpret, and communicate.

History inspires by exposing students to the wonders and beauty of the past. The historical perspective prepares for an ever-changing future by helping to understand changes in the past. It allows students to gain perspective and develop better judgment by discovering and uncovering the complexity of human beings. This allows students to better understand themselves as individuals and their place in a complex and often confusing society. History provides examples of ethical behavior and the context for change, and illustrates the importance of responsible members of society in both our country and our world.

History is a critical component in the future success of a student in the 21st century world. Inquiry is the central component of historical thinking. Students learn the skills of reading, interpreting and analyzing historical sources and develop the ability to craft a well-constructed and communicated historical argument. History teaches the interpretive, analytical, and critical thinking skills that will allow students to become productive citizens in the future.

Prepared Graduates

The prepared graduate competencies are the preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

Prepared Graduate Competencies in the History standards are:

- Develop an understanding of how people view, construct, and interpret history
- Analyze key historical periods and patterns of change over time within and across nations and cultures

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	21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies
<p>Students can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Arrange life events in chronological order (DOK 1) b. Identify the components of a calendar. Topics to include but not limited to days of the week, months, and notable events (DOK 1) c. Identify past events using a calendar (DOK 1) d. Use words related to time, sequence, and change (DOK 1) 	<p>Inquiry Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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?
	<p>Relevance and Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<p>Nature of History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (DOK 1-2)
- Discuss common and unique characteristics of different cultures using multiple sources of information (DOK 1-2)
- Identify famous Americans from the past who have shown courageous leadership (DOK 1-2)
- 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 (DOK 1-2)

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.

2. Geography

[]The study of geography creates an informed person with an understanding of spatial perspective and technologies for spatial analysis; and an awareness of the interdependence of the world regions and resources, and how places are connected at the local, national, and global scales. Students understand the complexity and interrelatedness of people, places, and environments. Geography helps students appreciate the dynamic relationships and complexity of the world.

The skills, concepts, and knowledge acquired in geography are fundamental literacy components for a 21st century student. Use of critical thinking, information literacy, collaboration, self-direction, and invention are apparent in every facet of geographic education. Geography helps students develop a framework for understanding the world, ultimately contributing to the creation of informed citizens.

Prepared Graduates

The prepared graduate competencies are the preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Geography standard are:

- Develop spatial understanding, perspectives, and personal connections to the world
- Examine places and regions and the connections among them

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 (DOK 1)
- b. Use terms related to directions - forward and backward, left and right - and distance - near and far - when describing locations (DOK 1)
- c. Recite address including city, state, and country and explain how those labels help find places on a map (DOK 1-2)
- d. Distinguish between land and water on a map or globe (DOK 1)
- e. Create simple maps showing both human and natural features (DOK 1-2)

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	21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies
<p>Students can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify examples of boundaries that affect family and friends (DOK 1-2) b. Give examples of how people use and interrelate with Earth’s resources (DOK 1-2) c. Identify how community activities differ due to physical and cultural characteristics (DOK 1-2) d. Give examples of how schools and neighborhoods in different places are alike and different (DOK 1-2) e. Identify cultural and family traditions and their connections to other groups and the environment (DOK 1-2) 	<p>Inquiry Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? <p>Relevance and Application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Nature of Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

3. Economics

Economics and personal financial literacy teach students the skills, knowledge, and habits that they must master in order to contribute in a positive manner to society. Economics and personal financial literacy teach how to understand personal responsibility, set goals, create plans, evaluate choices, value entrepreneurship, comprehend globalization and international connections, and learn to make rational decisions through critical analysis.

Economics teaches students how society manages its scarce resources, how people make decisions, how people interact in the domestic and international markets, and how forces and trends affect the economy as a whole. Personal financial literacy applies the economic way of thinking to help understand how to manage scarce resources using a logical decision-making process that involves prioritization based on analysis of the costs and benefits of every choice.

Economics and personal financial literacy are essential to function effectively in personal lives, as participants in a global economy, and as citizens contributing to a strong national economy. As citizens, workers, consumers, savers, and investors, members of society must have a level of economic and personal financial literacy that enables them to understand how economies function and to apply economic analysis in their own lives.

Prepared Graduates

The prepared graduate competencies are the preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Economics Standard are:

- Understand the allocation of scarce resources in societies through analysis of individual choice, market interaction, and public policy
- Acquire the knowledge and economic reasoning skills to make sound financial decisions

Content Area: Social Studies
Standard: 3. Economics

Prepared Graduates:

- Understand the allocation of scarce resources in societies through analysis of individual choice, market interaction, and public policy

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

1. People work at different types of jobs and in different types of organizations to produce goods and services and receive an income

Evidence Outcomes	21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies
<p>Students can:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Give examples of different types of business and the goods and services they produce for the community (DOK 1) b. Give examples of types of jobs people in your family have (DOK 1) c. Recognize that people have a choice about what kinds of jobs they do (DOK 1-2) 	<p>Inquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of jobs do people that you know perform? 2. Where do they go to do those jobs? 3. Why do people choose different jobs? 4. What do workers receive for their work? 5. What types of businesses are in the community? 6. What is the difference between income and money?
	<p>Relevance and Application:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different forms of technology are used to perform jobs such as scanners for the market checkers, GIS for geographers, machines for industrial work, and computers in offices. 2. Individuals make decisions about careers or jobs based on factors such as education, skills, and interests.
	<p>Nature of Economics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic thinkers investigate the influence of different jobs and businesses in their community. 2. Economic thinkers study the choices about what kinds of jobs people perform.

Content Area: Social Studies
Standard: 3. Economics

Prepared Graduates:

- Acquire the knowledge and economic reasoning skills to make sound financial decisions (PFL)

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

- 2. Identify short-term financial goals (PFL)

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Define a short-term financial goal (DOK 1)
- b. Identify examples of short-term financial goals (DOK 1)
- c. Discuss sources of income needed to meet short-term goals such as but not limited to gifts, borrowing, allowances, and income (DOK 1-2)

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- 1. How does an individual earn money to meet a goal?
- 2. Why do people donate to charity?
- 3. How does an individual know a good short-term goal?
- 4. Why is personal financial goal setting important?

Relevance and Application:

- 1. Short-term financial goals can be met through planning. For example, an individual divides income between current expenses, saving for the future, and philanthropic donations.
- 2. Individuals and organizations track their progress toward meeting short-term financial goals. For example, the food bank creates a chart tracking how much food has been donated toward reaching its goal.

Nature of Economics:

- 1. Financially responsible individuals create goals and work toward meeting them.
- 2. Financially responsible individuals understand the cost and the accountability associated with borrowing.

4. Civics

Civics has an impact on every individual daily through the work of city councils, state legislatures, Congress and school boards. Civics teaches students the complexity of the origins, structure, and functions of governments; the rights, roles, and responsibilities of ethical citizenship; the importance of law; and the skills necessary to participate in all levels of government.

Civics is a foundational component of the educational experience and critical to the continued success of our society. A democratic and free society relies on the skills, intelligence, engagement and virtue of its citizens. Our students will one day be responsible for strengthening our civic culture based on the knowledge they learn at school, their own values, and their choices for action. Democracy demands that they have these tools to be responsible contributors to civic culture.

Prepared Graduates

The prepared graduate competencies are the preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Civics standard are:

- Analyze and practice rights, roles, and responsibilities of citizens
- Analyze the origins, structure, and functions of governments and their impacts on societies and citizens

Content Area: Social Studies

Standard: 4. Civics

Prepared Graduates:

- Analyze and practice rights, roles, and responsibilities of citizens

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

1. Effective groups have responsible leaders and team members

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Describe the characteristics of responsible leaders (DOK 1-2)
- b. Identify the attributes of a responsible team member (DOK 1-2)
- c. Demonstrate the ability to be both a leader and team member (DOK 1-3)

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

1. How do you know if you are a responsible team member?
2. How do you know if you are a responsible leader?
3. What qualities make a responsible leader and can they change?
4. How do you know when you are working with an effective team?

Relevance and Application:

1. Groups work as a team toward a collective goal that honors the views of its members. For example, a family decides to save money toward a vacation or a student cleans the house to help the family.
2. Good leadership skills involve being able to plan, collaborate, investigate, listen, and problem solve. For example, teachers listen to the needs of students when trying to make a decision about what is best for the class and a student is able to help mediate a conflict between two friends.

Nature of Civics:

1. Responsible community members know how to be a good leader and good team member.

Content Area: Social Studies

Standard: 4. Civics

Prepared Graduates:

- Analyze origins, structure, and functions of governments and their impacts on societies and citizens

Grade Level Expectation: First Grade

Concepts and skills students master:

- 2. Notable people, places, holidays and patriotic symbols

Evidence Outcomes

Students can:

- a. Give examples of notable leaders of different communities leaders to include but not limited to the president, mayor, governor, and law enforcement (DOK 1)
- b. Give examples of various patriotic symbols to include but not limited to the flag, bald eagle, Uncle Sam, and the national anthem (DOK 1)
- c. Identify significant places. Places to include but not limited to the Statue of Liberty, Capitol, White House, and important community sites (DOK 1)
- d. Identify significant civic holidays (DOK 1)
- e. Identify the American flag and the Colorado flag (DOK 1)

21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

Inquiry Questions:

- 1. Why do we have national, community, and local celebrations and holidays?
- 2. Who are important people in the development of our country?
- 3. How are new national symbols, songs, or holidays created?

Relevance and Application:

- 1. Symbols, songs, holidays, traditions, places, and people help to provide identity for the community and nation. For example, the Pledge of Allegiance is said on various occasions, individuals may salute the flag of their country, and patriotic songs are sung at sporting events and July 4th parades celebrate our nation's independence.

Nature of Civics:

- 1. Responsible community members understand the responsibilities of being a member of a community.
- 2. Responsible community members see communities as multi-dimensional entities.
- 3. Responsible community members investigate responsibility as a central part of group membership.

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