

**Social Studies Core
Behavioral Sciences**

Grades 3-5

Essential Concepts and Skills

Definition

Examples

<p>SS.3-5.BS.1</p>	<p>Understanding the changing nature of society</p>	<p>Understand various institutions, ideas, values and behavior patterns change over time.</p>	<p>Decisions of one generation provide the range of possibilities open to the next.</p>	<p>Human beings can use the memory of past experiences to make judgments about new situations</p>
<p>SS.3-5.BS.2</p>	<p>Influences on individual and group behavior and group decision making.</p>	<p>People involved in disputes often have different points of view.</p>	<p>Individuals will respond to events differently.</p>	
<p>SS.3-5.BS.3</p>	<p>Understand how personality and socialization impact the individual</p>	<p>Various factors contribute to shaping a person's identity. Humans have different interests, motivations, skills and talents.</p>	<p>Rights and responsibilities of the individual in relation to his/her social group.</p>	<p>Meanings of social groups, implications of membership, and different ways groups function.</p>
<p>SS.3-5.BS.4</p>	<p>Understand the process of how humans develop, learn, adapt to their environment and internalize their culture</p>	<p>Concepts of growth and development. Learning and physical developments affect behavior</p>	<p>Personal changes over time, physical development and personal issues</p>	<p>Language, stories, folktales, music and artistic creations are expressions of culture.</p>

SS.3-5.BS.5	Understand current social issues to determine how the individual formulates opinions and responds to issues	The way a person views an issue reflects personal beliefs, experiences, and attitudes.
SS.3-5.BS.6	Evaluate social research and information	Use of research procedures and skills to investigate an issue.
Economics <u>Essential Concepts and Skills</u>		
SS.3-5.E.1	<u>Definition</u> Understand the role of scarcity and economic trade-offs and how economic conditions impact people's lives.	<u>Examples</u> Concept of unemployment and importance of work Competition among sellers results in lower costs and higher product quality. Consumers buy less when prices go up and buy more when prices go down.
SS.3-5.E.2	Understand the functions of economic institutions	Banks provide money to consumers and serve as the intermediary between savers and borrowers.
SS.3-5.E.3	Governments throughout the world influence economic behavior.	Government pays for goods and services it provides by taxing and borrowing All societies have developed economic systems and there are advantages and disadvantages to each type Money used to buy goods goes to businesses to pay for resources and taxes.

SS.3-5.E.4	Understand factors that create patterns of interdependence in the world economy	When countries specialize they become more interdependent	Impact of increasing economic interdependence in different regions of the world.	Local goods and services are part of the global economy. Exports and imports.
SS.3-5.E.5	Understand that advancing technologies impact the global economy	Technologies have costs and benefits associated with them	New inventions reflect people's needs and wants.	Design process; manufacturing process
SS.3-5.E.6	Understand that all economies throughout the world rely upon universal concepts	There are producers and consumers in all economies.	Supply and demand in various economies. Barriers to trade among people across nations.	Production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services are economic decisions that all societies and nations must deal.
Geography <u>Essential Concepts and Skills</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Examples</u>		
SS.3-5.G.1	Use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places, and environments	Political, topographical and historical maps, aerial photos and maps. Title, legend, cardinal directions, distance, grids	Use data sources, atlases, data bases, charts, graphs and maps to generate and manipulate and interpret information.	Spatial elements of point, line, area and volume. Representation of major physical and human features on maps and globes.

SS.3-5.G.2	How geographic and human characteristics create culture and define regions.	Characteristics of regions- physical and cultural. Regions change over time and the causes and consequences of these changes.	Ways regional, ethnic, and national cultures influence individuals' daily lives. People from different cultures think about and deal with their physical environment and social conditions.	Language, stories, folktales, music and artistic creations serve as expressions of culture and influence behavior of people.
SS.3-5.G.3	Human factors and the distribution of resources affect the development of society and the movement of populations.	Causes and effects of human migration. Reasons for the growth and decline of settlements.	Density and sparsity in terms of human settlement. Relationship between population growth and resource use.	Concept of renewable and non-renewable resources. Recycling. Relation between economic activities and natural resources in areas.
SS.3-5.G.4	How physical processes and human actions modify the environment and how the environment affects humans.	Characteristics of places are shaped by physical and human processes. Humans interact and adapt to the physical environment.	Ways to monitor science and technology in order to protect the physical environment, individual rights and the common good.	Laws and policies that govern the environment.
History <u>Essential Concept and Skills</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Examples</u>		
SS.3-5.H.1	Historical patterns, periods of time and the relationships among these elements	Similarities and differences between various civilizations within a time period	Problems, issues, and dilemmas of life in the past and their causes. Cause and effect of events within a time period.	Differences in life today compared to life in the past.

SS.3-5.H.2	How and why people create, maintain, or change systems of power, authority and governance.	Groups and institutions work to meet individual needs and the common good of all	Belief systems affect government policies and laws.	Understand the consequences of governmental decisions.
SS.3-5.H.3	Role of culture and cultural diffusion on the development and maintenance of societies	Ways culture has influenced interactions of various groups	Ways culture affects decisions of a society, group or individual.	Major historical events and developments that involved interaction among various groups.
SS.3-5.H.4	Role of individuals and groups within a society as promoters of change or the status quo.	Roles of important individuals and groups in technological and scientific fields.	Specific individuals had a great impact on history. People, events, problems and ideas that were significant in creating the history of their state.	How democratic values have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols.
SS.3-5.H.5	Effect of economic needs and wants on individual and group decisions.	Factors that shaped the economic system in the United States.	Economic activities in the community have changed over time.	Types of work local community members do have changed over time.
SS.3-5.H.6	Effects of geographic factors on historical events.	Varying landforms and geographic features and their importance in the development of communities.	Seasons, climate, weather, environmental change and crises affect social and economic development.	Major land and water routes of explorers.

SS.3-5.H.7	Role of innovation on the development and interaction of societies.	Influence cultural, scientific and technological decisions on societies	Ways science and technology have changed the way people think about the natural world.	The use of technology in the local community has changed over time.
SS.3-5.H.8	Cause and effect relationships and other historical thinking skills in order to interpret events and issues.	Processes important to reconstructing and interpreting the past.	Historical perspective including cause and effect. Interpretation of data in timelines.	How to view the past in terms of the norms and values of the time.
Political Science/Civic Literacy Essential Concepts and Skills	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Examples</u>		
SS.3-5.PSCL.1	Rights and responsibilities of each citizen and demonstrate the value of lifelong civic action	What does it mean to be a citizen? Why civic responsibility is important and examples.	Congress passes laws to protect individual rights. How people can participate in government. Opportunities for leadership and public service in the student's own classroom, school, community, state and nation.	What political leaders do and why leadership is necessary in a democracy. Importance of voluntarism as a characteristic of American society.
SS.3-5.PSCL.2	How the government established by the Constitution embodies the enduring values and principles of democracy and republicanism.	Fundamental values and principles of American democracy. Difference between power and authority	Values and principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, Bill of Rights and songs stories and speeches.	Costs and benefits of diversity in American society.

SS.3-5.PSCL.3	Purpose and function of each of the three branches of government established by the Constitution.	Legislative branch passes laws to protect individual rights.	Executive branch carries out and enforces laws to protect individual rights.	Judicial branch, headed by the Supreme Court, makes decisions concerning the law that aim to protect individual rights.
SS.3-5.PSCL.4	Differences among local, state, and national government	Roles of local, state and national government, and roles representative leaders at each level.	Major services provided by national, state and local governments.	How national, state and local government officials are chosen.
SS.3-5.PSCL.5	Role of United States in current world affairs.	World is divided into many different nations with each one having its own government.	Major ways nations interact with each other such as trade diplomacy, cultural contacts, treaties or agreements, and use of military force.	Factors that contribute to cooperation and cause disputes within and among groups and nations.