

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

SOCIAL STUDIES

Grades 1-3



2006

Archdiocese of Philadelphia

Elementary Social Studies Curriculum Committee

Mission Statement

The mission of the Elementary Social Studies Curriculum
of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia
is the development of Catholic citizens
who will uphold democratic principles
and serve the Church, the nation, and the world
within the framework of Gospel values.

Social Studies

The leading national organization in the field, the National Council for the Social Studies, adopted this definition of social studies in 1992.

Social studies is the integrated study of the social sciences and humanities to promote civic competence. Within the school program, social studies provides coordinated, systematic study drawing upon such disciplines as anthropology, archeology, economics, geography, history, law, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology, as well as appropriate content from the humanities, mathematics, and natural sciences. The primary purpose of social studies is 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.

(“Minutes of the 36th Delegate Assembly,” 1993)

Scope and Sequence

In 1989 the National Council for the Social Studies Task Force on Scope and Sequence identified the scope and sequence common in many school districts throughout the United States. The scope and sequence reflects an “expanding environments” approach to social studies.

The Elementary Social Studies Curriculum Committee used the NCSS Scope and Sequence as the basis for its own pattern. To that end the following Scope and Sequence forms the Elementary Social Studies Curriculum.

Kindergarten Guidelines)	Awareness of Self in a Social Setting (Early Childhood
Grade 1	The Individual in Primary and Social Groups - Understanding School and Family Life
Grade 2	Meeting Basic Needs in Nearby Social Groups - The Neighborhood
Grade 3	Sharing Earth and Space with Others - The Community
Grade 4	Interdisciplinary Study of the Local Region - Pennsylvania
Grade 5	The Western Hemisphere - The United States and Its Close Neighbors
Grade 6	The Eastern Hemisphere - Representative World Regions
Grade 7	Building a Strong and Free Nation: BC-1853 The United States (Early American Civilizations through Manifest Destiny)
Grade 8	Building a Strong and Free Nation: 1850-1960 The United States (Road to the Civil War to the New Frontier)

In guidelines which include multiple grades, a repeated topic indicates that a topic is introduced in its first appearance and reinforced in subsequent appearances.

Ten Thematic Strands in Social Studies

The Ten Thematic Strands in Social Studies are designed to be woven throughout the curriculum at all grade levels. The Elementary Social Studies Curriculum seeks to develop these ten strands throughout the scope of the program.

I. Culture

Anthropology explores likenesses and differences between and among peoples in geography and history as well as through multicultural studies.

II. Time, Continuity, and Change

History opens students to knowledge, skills and values in exploring their own past and our collective past.

III. People, Places, and Environments

Geography allows students to investigate the world through the five themes of Location, Place, Interactions, Movement and Regions.

IV. Individual Development and Identity

Psychology and anthropology help students discover about themselves individually and as a society.

V. Individuals, Groups, and Institutions

Sociology, anthropology, history and political science guide students to learn about their relationship with society's institutions.

VI. Power, Authority, and Governance

Political Science, history, law and other areas inform students about the development, structures and functions of rule and law.

VII. Production, Distribution, and Consumption

Economic concepts and issues assist students in understanding their roles as producers and consumers in the world.

VIII. Science, Technology, and Society

Connecting science and technology in the world with history and the social science is important in the life of every student.

IX. Global Connections

Interdependence is a key attribute in the world of every student and this theme supports this understanding.

X. Civic Ideals and Practices

The role of civic competence is critical to the social studies and society as developed through this theme.

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Time, Continuity, and Change

Social studies programs should include experiences that provide for the study of the ways human beings view themselves in and over time.

Holidays

Objectives

1. To name significant holidays and identify their dates for celebration
2. To describe the reasons for celebrating the holidays

Holiday	Grade1	Grade 2	Grade 3
New Year's Day	X	X	X
Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday	X	X	X
Valentine's Day	X	X	X
Presidents' Day	X	X	X
Easter	X	X	X
Earth Day	X	X	X
Mother's Day	X	X	X
Memorial Day	X	X	X
Flag Day	X	X	X
Father's Day	X	X	X
Independence Day	X	X	X
Labor Day	X	X	X
Columbus Day	X	X	X
Halloween	X	X	X
Election Day	X	X	X
Veterans' Day	X	X	X
Thanksgiving Day	X	X	X
Christmas Day	X	X	X

Holiday

Date

New Year's Day	January 1
Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday	third Monday in January
Valentine's Day	February 14
Presidents' Day	third Monday in February
Easter	springtime between March 22 and April 25 on a Sunday
Earth Day	Thursday in latter part of April
Mother's Day	second Sunday in May
Memorial Day	fourth Monday in May
Flag Day	June 14
Father's Day	third Sunday in June
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	first Monday in September
Columbus Day	second Monday in October
Halloween	October 31
Election Day	first Tuesday after first Monday in November
Veterans' Day	November 11
Thanksgiving Day	fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day	December 25

Ethnic holidays should be included as appropriate to each school's multicultural setting.

Holidays

Holiday comes from “holy day” and is a day set aside for a special observance, either religious, secular, or patriotic. Holidays are often marked by public ceremonies, such as parades, religious services, as well as rest and recreation. Most holidays are meant to engender a sense of unity among participants. Generosity and sharing are functional aspects of some holidays.

New Year’s Day (January 1)

New Year’s Day is the first day of the new year on the calendar.

Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Birthday (third Monday in January)

Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Birthday celebrates Dr. King’s philosophy of non-violence and service to others. Dr. King (1929-1968) was a civil rights leader who won the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize for leading non-violent civil rights demonstrations. He was assassinated in 1968. On this day people participate in community service projects.

Valentine’s Day (February 14)

Valentine’s Day is a special day for the exchange of Valentines and other tokens of affection in honor of St. Valentine.

Presidents’ Day (third Monday in February)

Presidents’ Day is a national holiday that originally honored George Washington, our first president. Now it also honors Abraham Lincoln, our sixteenth president, and other presidents.

Easter (springtime between March 22 and April 25 on a Sunday)

Easter is the greatest holyday of the liturgical year commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Earth Day (Thursday in the latter part of April)

Earth Day celebrates anti-pollution efforts by environmentalists.

Mother’s Day (second Sunday in May)

Mother’s Day is a special day set aside to honor mothers.

Memorial Day (last Monday in May)

Memorial Day is a day of remembrance for those who died and served in the military.

Flag Day (June 14)

Flag Day commemorates the day in 1777 that the Continental Congress adopted the official flag of the United States of America.

Father's Day (third Sunday in June)

Father's Day is a special day set aside to honor fathers.

Independence Day (July 4)

Independence Day is a national holiday that celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. This declared the colonies to be a free and independent nation from Great Britain.

Labor Day (first Monday in September)

Labor Day celebrates and honors working people. It was started by the Knights of Labor in 1882.

Columbus Day (second Monday in October)

Columbus Day celebrates the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas in 1492.

Halloween (October 31)

Halloween is the day before All Saints' Day. It is now a day for fun-making and masquerading.

Election Day (second Tuesday in November)

Election Day is a day on which national and state elections take place.

Veterans' Day (November 11)

Veterans' Day is a day to honor men and women who served the United States in the armed forces. It was originally called Armistice Day to commemorate the end of World War I.

Thanksgiving Day (last Thursday in November)

Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday set aside for giving thanks to God for blessings received through the year. We remember the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony who celebrated a harvest festival that lasted three days.

Christmas Day (December 25)

Christmas Day is the day on which Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.

People

Objectives

1. To identify religious leaders
2. To explain the significance of the religious leader
3. To identify historical persons
4. To explain the importance of the historical person
5. To identify American folk heroes
6. To tell the legend of the American folk hero

Religious Leader	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Pope	X	X	X
Archbishop of Philadelphia	X	X	X
pastor of parish	X	X	X
parochial vicars in parish	X	X	X
principal of school		X	X
St. Frances Cabrini			X
St. Katharine Drexel			X
St. John Neumann	X	X	X
St. Elizabeth Ann Seton			X
Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha			X
patron saint of school	X	X	X

Historical Person	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Susan B. Anthony			X
Christopher Columbus	X	X	X
Benjamin Franklin		X	X
Thomas Jefferson			X
John F. Kennedy			X
Francis Scott Key			X
Martin Luther King, Jr.	X	X	X
Abraham Lincoln	X	X	X
William Penn	X	X	X
Pilgrims	X	X	X
Betsy Ross		X	X
Harriet Tubman			X
George Washington	X	X	X

Folk Hero	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Johnny Appleseed	X		
Paul Bunyan	X		
John Henry	X		

Identifications

Susan B. Anthony

Susan B. Anthony was an activist for women's right to vote.

Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman)

John Chapman planted apple trees in the Midwest.

Paul Bunyan

Paul Bunyan is a fictional giant lumberjack of the Northwest.

St. Frances Cabrini

St. Frances Cabrini was a missionary who came from Italy to work with the poor in the United States. She was the first American citizen to be canonized a saint.

Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who "discovered" America in 1492.

St. Katharine Drexel

Blessed Katharine Drexel was a Philadelphia heiress who founded the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament to work among the African Americans and Native Americans.

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was a Philadelphian who was an inventor, statesman, and writer.

John Henry

John Henry is a legendary African-American laborer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States.

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy was the first Catholic president of the United States.

Francis Scott Key

Francis Scott Key wrote the words to the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a non-violent civil rights leader who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States who guided the nation through the Civil War.

St. John Neumann

St. John Neumann was the fourth bishop of Philadelphia who founded the parochial school system in the diocese of Philadelphia.

William Penn

William Penn was a Quaker who founded the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the city of Philadelphia.

Pilgrims

Pilgrims were the English settlers who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, for religious freedom. They celebrated the first Thanksgiving in 1621.

Betsy Ross

Betsy Ross was the seamstress who supposedly made the first American flag.

St. Elizabeth Ann Seton

St. Elizabeth Ann Seton was the founder of the Sisters of Charity and of the first Catholic school in the United States.

Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha

Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha was a Native American who risked her life to become a Christian. She was known as the “Lily of the Mohawks.”

Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave who helped nearly three hundred other slaves to freedom. She was known as the “Moses” of her people.

George Washington

George Washington was a general during the American Revolution and the first President of the United States.

Timelines

Objectives

- 1. To use correctly vocabulary associated with time**
- 2. To read and construct a personal timeline**
- 3. To read and construct an historical timeline**

Timelines	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Vocabulary	X	X	X
personal timeline			X
historical timeline			X

Vocabulary

long ago

before, after

year

once upon a time

now, then

month

past, present, future

since

week

sooner, later

day

until

date

People, Places, and Environments

Social studies programs should include experiences that provide for the study people, places, and environments.

Five Themes of Geography

Objectives

1. To locate a place by its relative and absolute location
2. To identify and locate physical characteristics of a place; to identify the cultural characteristics of a place
3. To describe the human-environment interaction in a place
4. To name various kinds of movement in a place
5. To situate and locate a place within a region

Location	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
I. relative location			
A. environmental directions	X	X	X
B. personal directions	X	X	X
II. absolute location			
A. cardinal directions		X	X
B. intermediate directions			X
C. grid system			X

Place	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Physical Characteristics			
A. landforms			
1. continent		X	X
2. island	X	X	X
3. peninsula			X
4. mountain	X	X	X
5. hill	X	X	X
B. water bodies			
1. ocean	X	X	X
2. river	X	X	X
3. lake		X	X
C. seasons	X	X	X

Human-Environment Interaction	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
I. weather	X	X	X
II. climate			X
III. natural resources			X
A. air			X
B. water			X
C. soil			X

Movement	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
I. types of transportation	X	X	X
II. emigration/immigration of peoples			X
III. export/import of goods			x

Region	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
I. urban community			X
II. suburban community			X
III. rural community			X

Maps

Objectives

1. To identify various types of maps
2. To interpret map symbols
3. To identify and locate geographic features on maps
4. To locate political divisions on a map
5. To name and locate features on a map of the United States
6. To name and locate features on a map of the world

Types	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
physical map of the world			X
political map of the world		X	X
physical map of the United States			X
political map of the United States	X	X	X
regional map of state, city, or community	X		X
Globes	X	X	X

<u>Symbols</u>	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
compass rose			X
Boundaries			X
capital cities			X
map key			X

<u>Location Tools</u>	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
1. equator			X
2. Prime Meridian			X
3. hemisphere			X
4. North Pole and South Pole	X	X	X

<u>Political Divisions</u>	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
1. country	X	X	X
2. state	X	X	X
3. county			X
4. city or town	X	X	X
5. township (if applicable)			X
6. borough (if applicable)			X

