

Social Studies ECC's Grade 3

Communities around the World-Learning about People and Places

Concepts/Theme	Content Understandings
<p>Culture</p> <p>Empathy</p>	<p>Cultures and civilizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a culture? What is a civilization? • How and why do cultures change? • Where do people settle and live? Why? • People in world communities exchange elements of their cultures. • People in world communities use legends, folktales, oral histories, biographies, autobiographies, and historical narratives to transmit values, ideas, beliefs, and traditions. • People in world communities celebrate their accomplishments, achievements, and contributions. • Historic events can be viewed through the eyes of those who were there, as shown in their art, writings, music, and artifacts.
<p>Empathy</p> <p>Identity</p> <p>Change</p> <p>Culture Identity</p>	<p>Communities around the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of similar and different cultural groups often live together in world communities. • World communities have social, political, economic, and cultural similarities and differences. • World communities change over time. • Important events and eras of the near and distant past can be displayed on timelines. • Calendar time can be measured in terms of years, decades, centuries, and millennia, using BC and AD as reference points. • All people in world communities need to learn and they learn in different ways. • Families in world communities differ from place to place. • Beliefs, customs, and traditions in world communities are learned from others and may differ from place to place. • Different events, people, problems, and ideas make up world communities. <p>People in world communities may have different interpretations and perspectives about important issues and historic events.</p>
<p>Places and Regions</p>	<p>The location of world communities</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World communities can be located on maps and globes (latitude and longitude). • The spatial relationships of world communities can be described by direction, location, distance, and scale. • Regions represent areas of Earth's surface with unifying geographic characteristics. • World communities can be located in relation to each other and to principal parallels and meridians. • Geographic representations such as aerial photographs and satellite-produced images can be used to locate world communities. • Earth's continents and oceans can be located in relation to each other and to principal parallels and meridians.
<p>Human Systems</p> <p>Environment and Society</p>	<p>Physical, human, and cultural characteristics of world communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The causes and effects of human migration vary in different world regions. • The physical, human, and cultural characteristics of different regions and people throughout the world are different. • Interactions between economic activities and geographic factors differ in world communities. • The factors that influence human settlements differ in world communities.
<p>Physical Systems</p> <p>Environment and Society</p>	<p>People depending on and modifying their physical environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in world communities depend on and modify their physical environments in different ways. • Lifestyles in world communities are influenced by environmental and geographic factors. • The development of world communities is influenced by environmental and geographic factors.
<p>Economic Systems</p> <p>Needs & Wants</p> <p>Economic Systems</p>	<p>Challenge of meeting needs and wants in world communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Societies organize their economies to answer three fundamental economic questions: What goods and services should be produced and in what quantities? How shall goods and services be produced? For whom shall goods and services be produced? • Human needs and wants differ from place to place. • People in world communities make choices due to unlimited needs and wants and limited resources. • People in world communities must depend on others to meet their needs and wants. • Production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services are economic decisions all societies must make.

<p>Factors of Production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in world communities use human, capital, and natural resources. • People in world communities locate, develop, and make use of natural resources. • Resources are important to economic growth in world communities.
<p>Factors of Production Interdependence</p>	<p>Economic decision making in world communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services are economic decisions which all world communities must make. • Economic decisions in world communities are influenced by many factors.
<p>Citizenship and Civic Life</p>	<p>Symbols of citizenship in world communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in world communities celebrate various holidays and festivals. • People in world communities use monuments and memorials to represent symbols of their nations.
<p>Nation State Civic Values Government</p>	<p>People making and changing rules and laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in world communities form governments to develop rules and laws to govern community members. • People in world communities may have conflicts over rules, rights, and responsibilities. • The processes of selecting leaders, solving problems, and making decisions differ in world communities.
<p>Nation State Decision Making Government</p>	<p>Governments around the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments in world communities organize to provide functions people cannot provide as individuals. • Governments in world communities have the authority to make, carry out, and enforce laws and manage disputes among them. • Governments in world communities develop rules and laws. • Governments in world communities plan, organize, and make decisions.