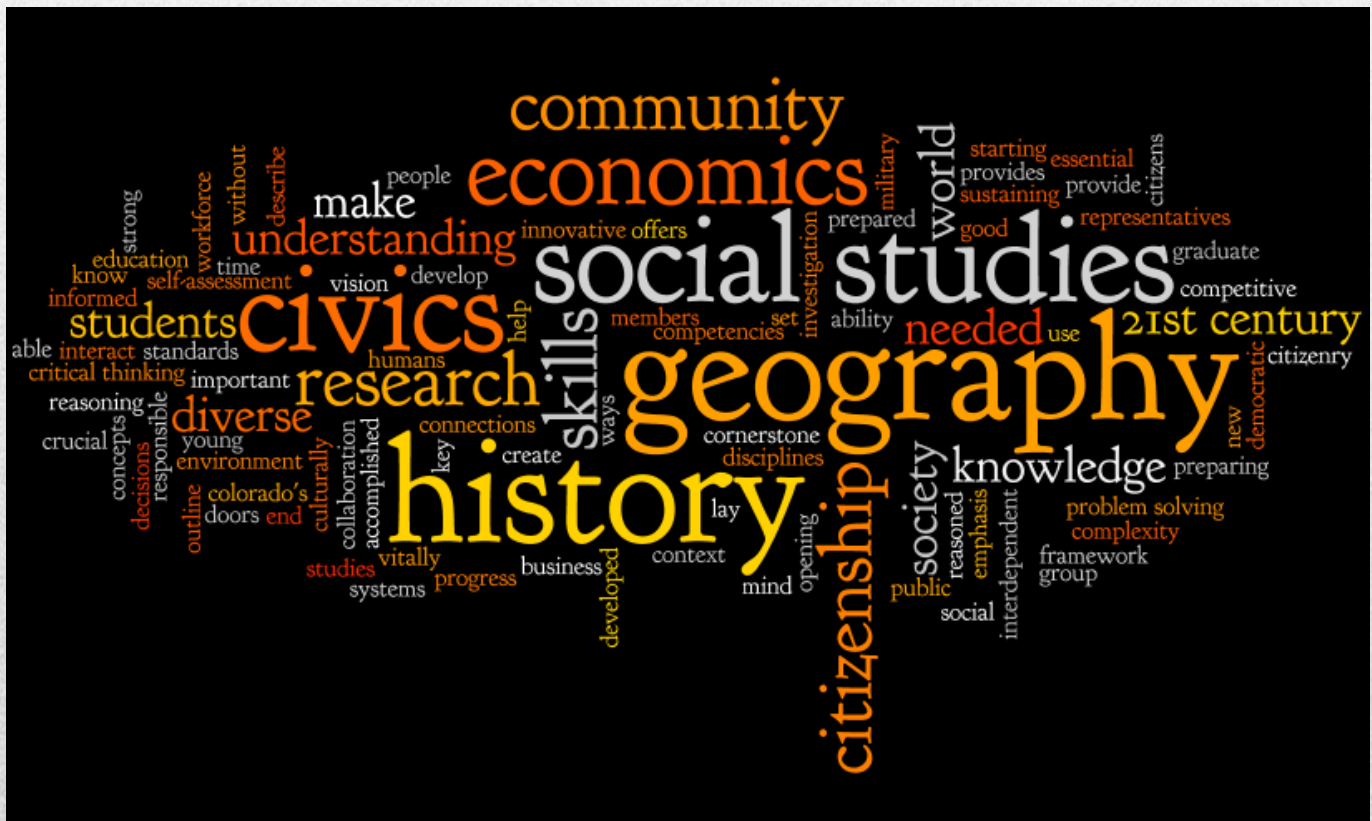


Fourth Grade Social Studies



Unit 1: Foundations in Social Studies

Student Name:

Big Picture Graphic

Overarching Question:

What types of lenses do social scientists use in investigating places and people?

Previous Unit:

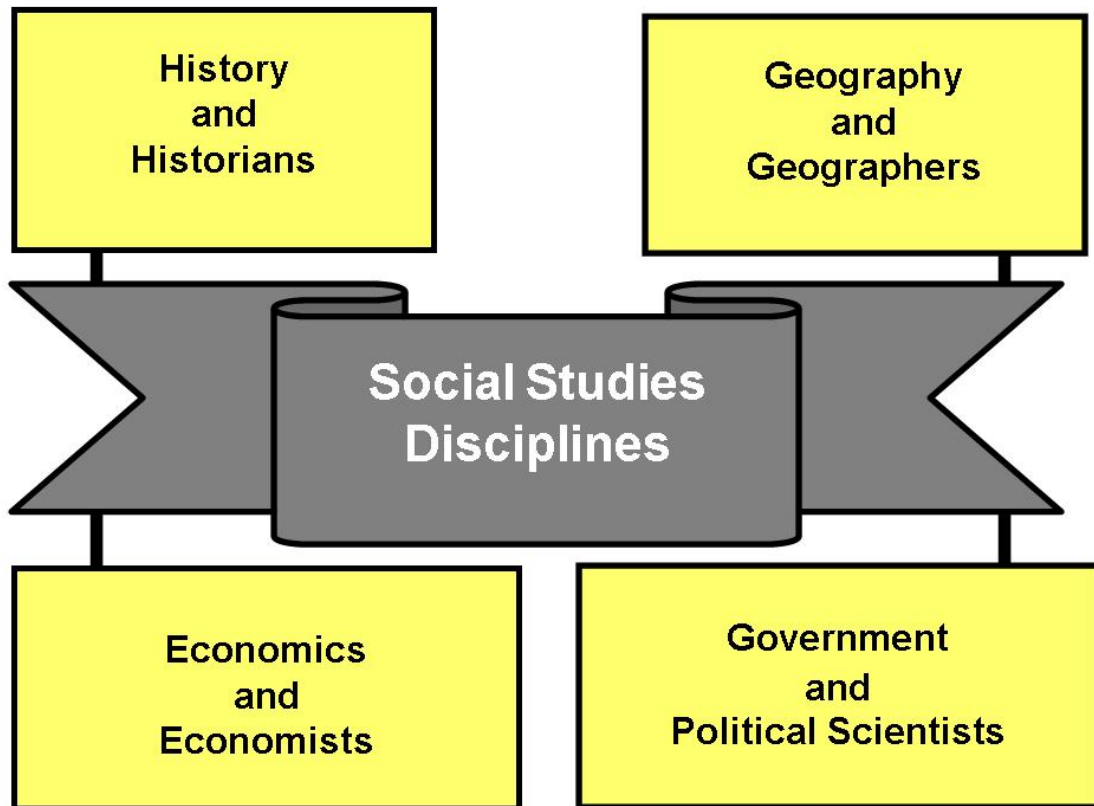
Third Grade Michigan
Studies

This Unit:

Foundations in Social Studies

Next Unit:

The United States in
Spatial Terms



Questions To Focus Assessment and Instruction:

1. What questions frame the social studies disciplines of history, geography, government, and economics?
2. How are historians, geographers, political scientists, and economists similar and different in how they study people and places?

Types of Thinking

Compare and Contrast
Identifying Perspectives

Questions for Students

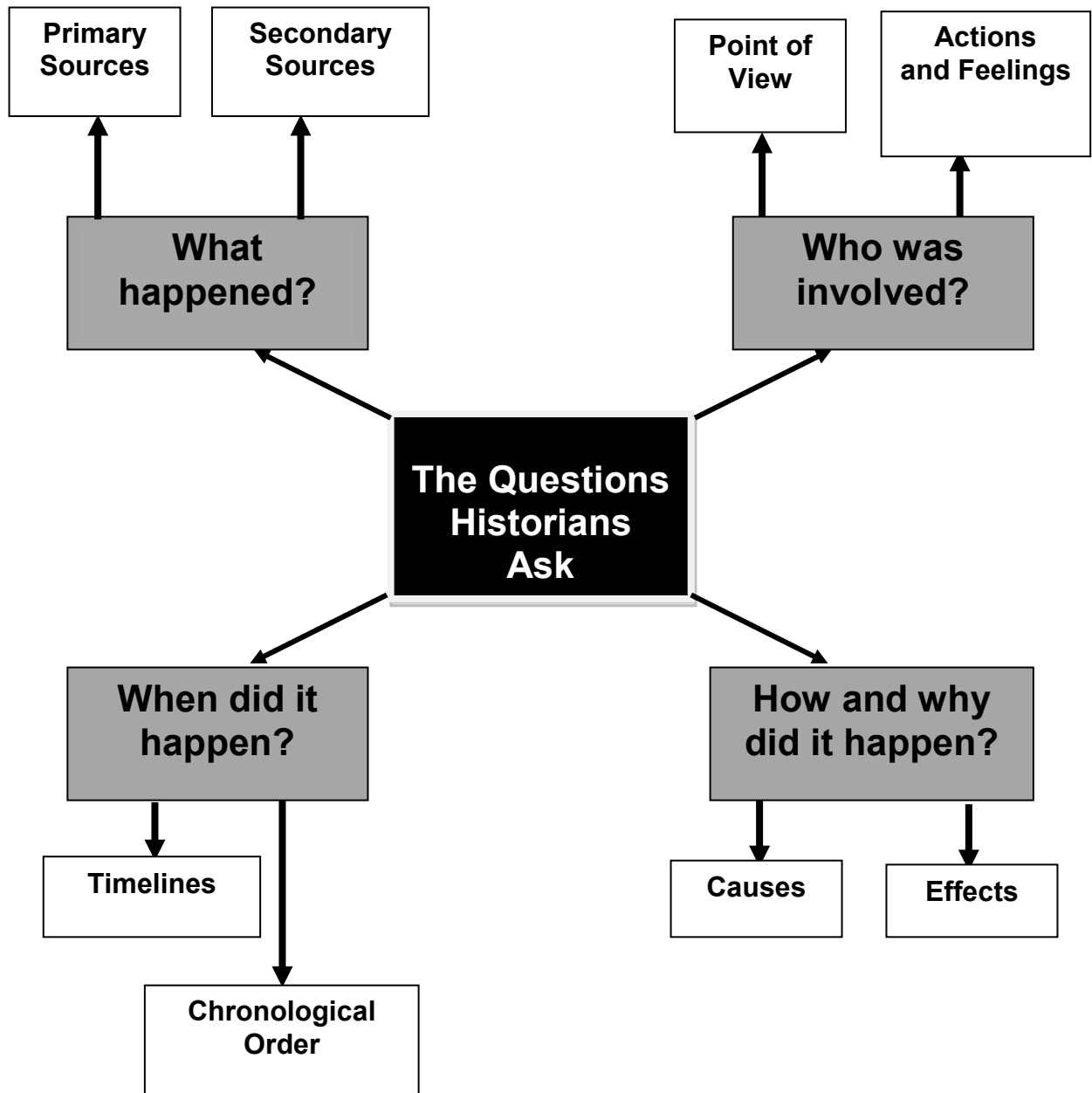
In this unit, we are going to be learning about foundations in Social Studies. Think about the focus questions:

1. What questions frame the social studies disciplines of history, geography, government, and economics?
2. How are historians, geographers, political scientists, and economists similar and different in how they study people and places?

Use the chart below to write or draw about these questions.

Things I Know	Questions I Have




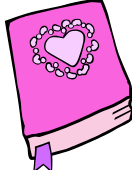
Lesson 1 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 1

- History is the study of the past and historians are people who study the past.
- Historians study the past by trying to answer certain questions.
- The questions of history are: What happened? When did it happen? Who was involved? How and why did it happen?
- Historians study primary and secondary sources to try and answer the questions of history.
- The questions of history can be used to help us review the history of Michigan.

Word Cards

<p>1 history</p>  <p>the study of the past</p> <p>Example: When you study history you study about people and events of the past.</p>	<p>2 historian</p>  <p>a person who studies the past</p> <p>Example: A historian studies clues from the past.</p>
<p>3 evidence</p>  <p>proof that something happened</p> <p>Example: Historians look for evidence of what happened in the past.</p>	<p>4 primary sources</p>  <p>records made by people who saw or took place in an event</p> <p>Example: Photographs, diaries, newspaper articles and letters are primary sources.</p>

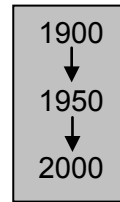
5 secondary sources



records written by someone who was not there at the time of the event

Example: Textbooks are secondary sources.

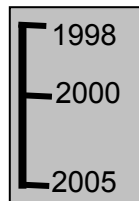
6 chronological order



time sequence

Example: He put the events in Michigan history in chronological order.

7 timeline



a diagram that shows the order in which events happened

Example: You can make a timeline of important events in your life.

8 point of view

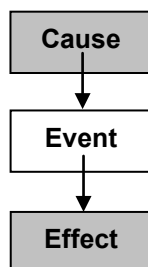


how a person looks at a problem or an event

Example: People can have different points of view because their ages or backgrounds are different.

9 cause

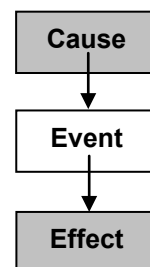
an action that makes something else happen



Example: One cause of population growth in Michigan was the opening of the Erie Canal.

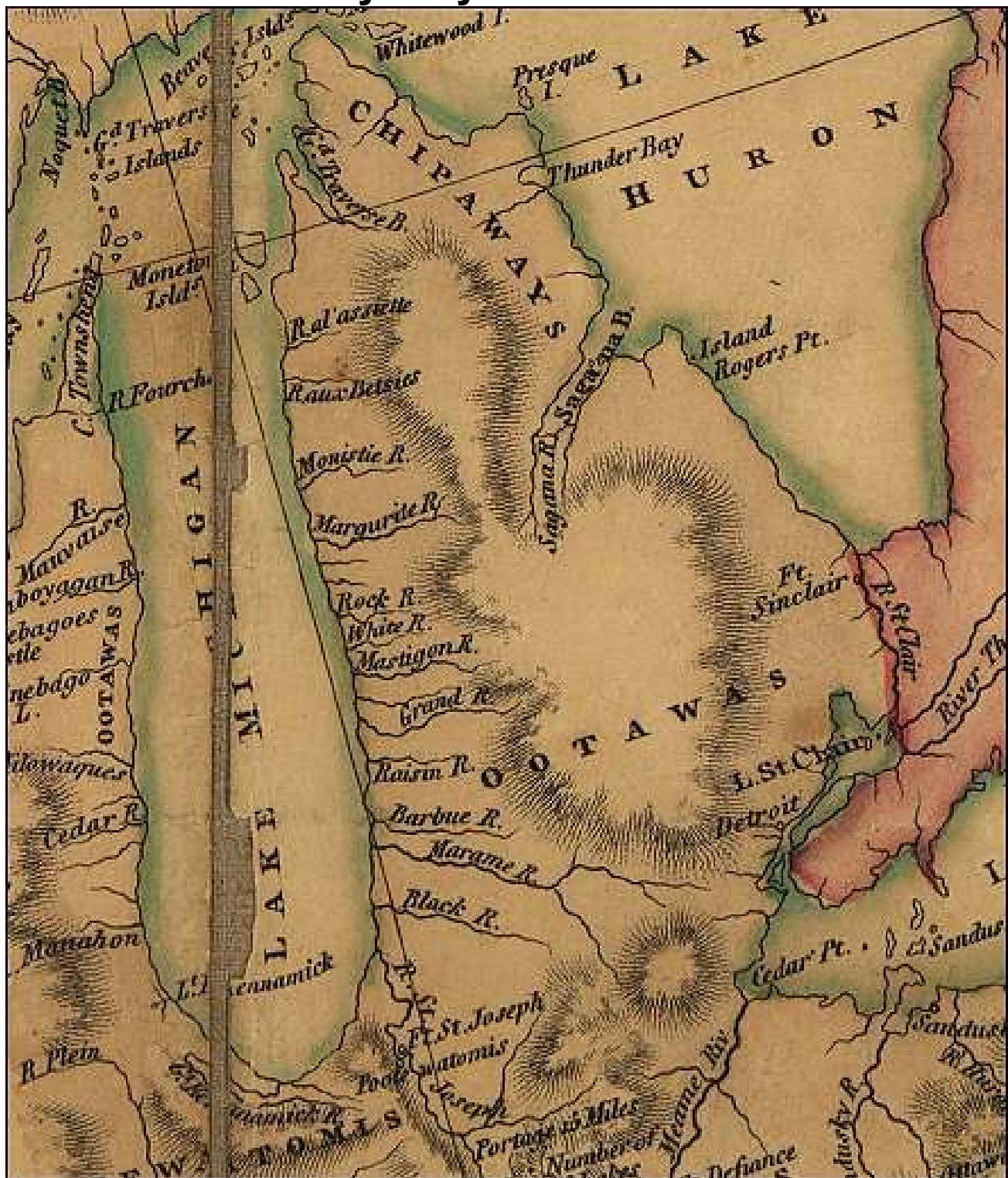
10 effect

something that results from something else happening



Example: One effect of the fur trade in Michigan was that American Indians and the French began to interact.

Mystery Source #1



Mystery Source #2 Analysis Sheet

Partners: _____ and _____

What kind of a document is this?

Who do you think wrote this? On what evidence did you base your answer?

When do you think it was written? On what evidence did you base your answer?

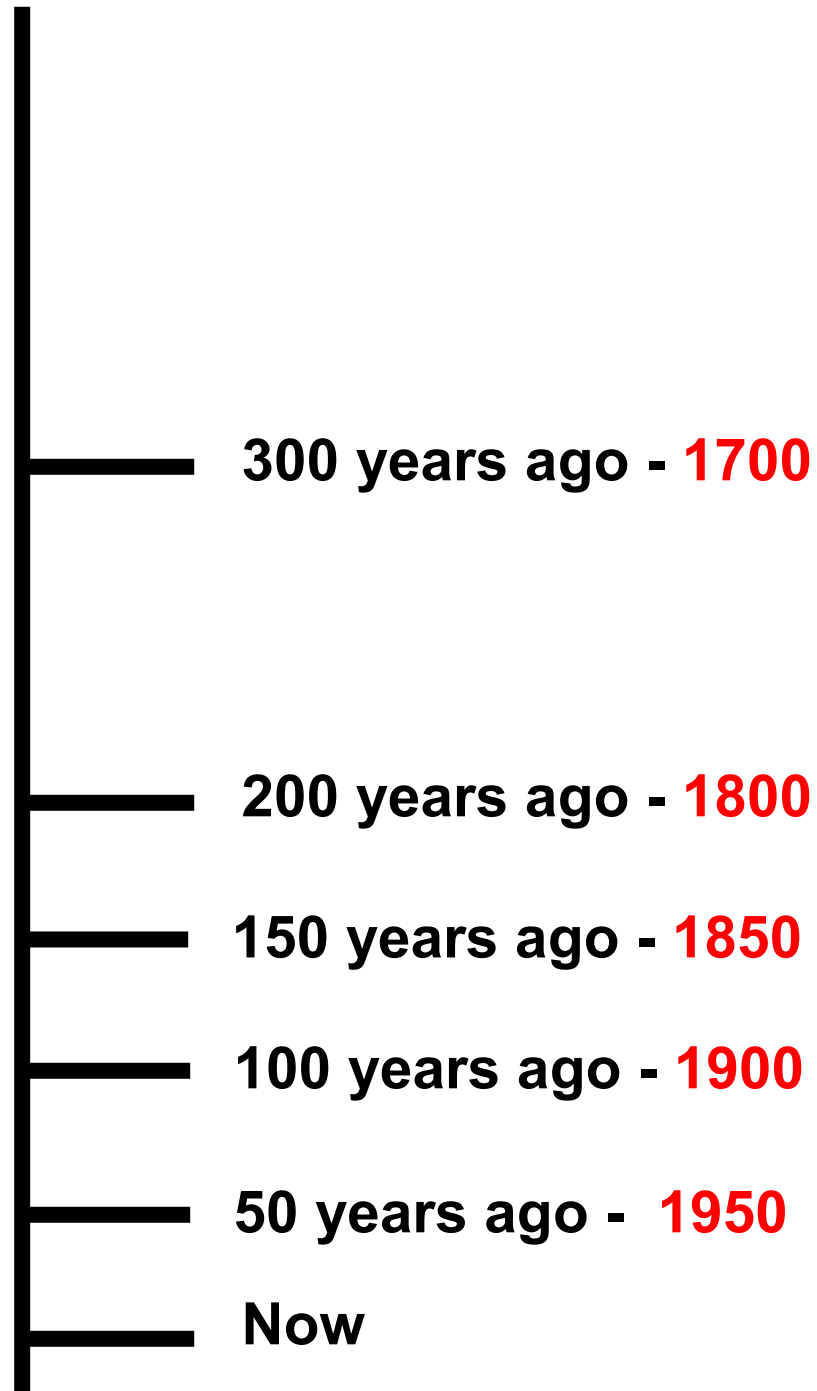
What is being described?

What is an example of the writer's feelings?

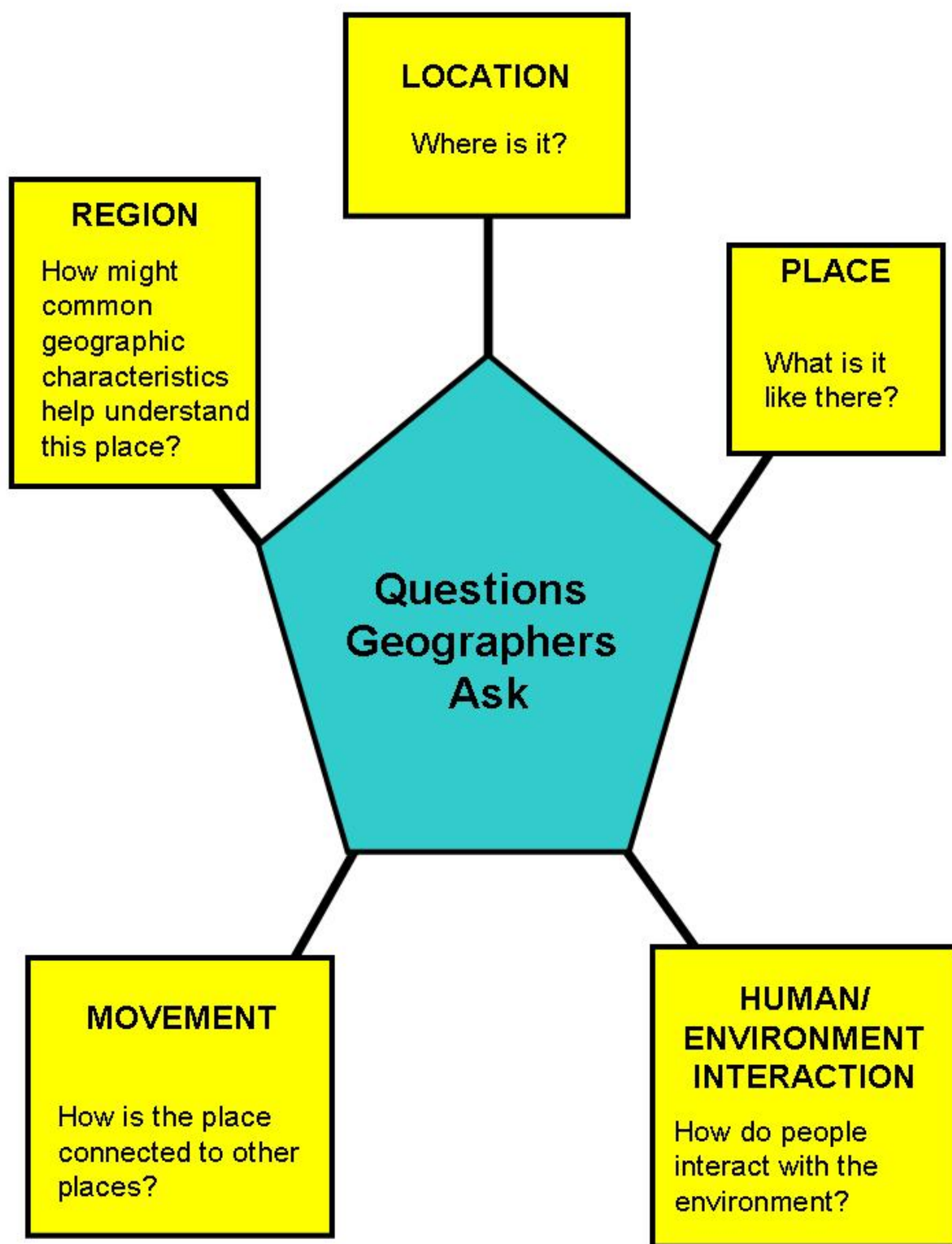
What is the point of view of the writer?

What does this source tell us about early Michigan history?

Chronology for Michigan History



Lesson 2 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 2, Unit 1

- Geography is the study of the Earth and the ways in which people interact with the Earth.
- Geographers use five themes to organize the kinds of questions they ask.
- The five themes are: location, place, human/environment interactions, movement, and region.
- Some examples of questions geographers ask include: Where is the place located? What is the place like? How do people interact with the environment? How is the place connected with other places? and How might common geographic characteristics help understand this place?

Word Cards

11 geography

the study of the Earth
and the way people
interact with the Earth

Example: When you study geography you learn about different places.



12 the five themes of geography

five big ideas that
help people understand geography

Example: Location is one of the five themes of geography.



13 location

the geographic
theme that answers the question
“Where is it?”

Example: Maps can be used to find out the location of a place.



14 place

the geographic theme that
answers the question “What is it like
there?”

Example: Geographers use the theme of ‘place’ to describe what an area is like.



15 physical characteristics



geographic features that were not made by humans

Example: Lakes, rivers, and mountains are natural features.

16 human characteristics



geographic features that were made by people

Example: Roads, bridges, and cities are human features.

17 human/environment interaction



ways in which people use, adapt, or modify with the Earth.

Example: When people build new roads they are interacting with the Earth.

18 movement



the geographic theme that explains how and why people, goods, and ideas move

Example: The theme of movement helps us understand how places are connected to other places.






19 region



an area with one or more common features

Example: The Upper Peninsula can be one region of Michigan.

Questions Geographers Ask

Theme	Questions
Location 	Where is it? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is its absolute location? • What is its relative location?
Place 	What is it like there? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are its natural characteristics? • What are its human characteristics?
Human/Environment Interaction 	How do people interact with the environment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How have people used the environment? • How have people adapted to the environment? • How have people modified or changed the environment?
Movement 	How is the place connected to other places? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How and why have people, goods, and ideas moved in and out of the place?
Regions 	How might common geographic characteristics help us understand this place? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the place be divided into regions? • To what regions does the place belong?

Describing the Relative Location of Michigan

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Human/Environment Interaction – Small Group Activity

Ways people have used the environment of Michigan	
Ways people have adapted to the environment of Michigan	
Ways people have changed the environment of Michigan	

Michigan and the Five Themes Assessment

Theme and Question	Concepts related to the theme	Michigan Example
LOCATION: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Absolute Location	
	Relative Location	
PLACE <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Physical Characteristics	
	Human Characteristics	
HUMAN/ ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Using the Environment	
	Adapting to the Environment	
	Changing the Environment	

Michigan and the Five Themes Assessment, continued

Theme and Questions	Concepts related to the theme	Michigan Example
MOVEMENT <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Goods	
	People	
REGION <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Ways to divide Michigan into regions	
	Regions that include Michigan	

How to Remember the Five Themes of Geography

Reference Sheet

Movement

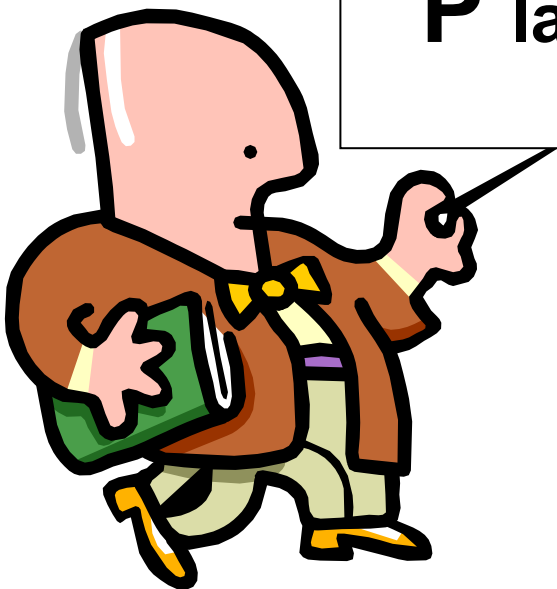
Regions

Human/

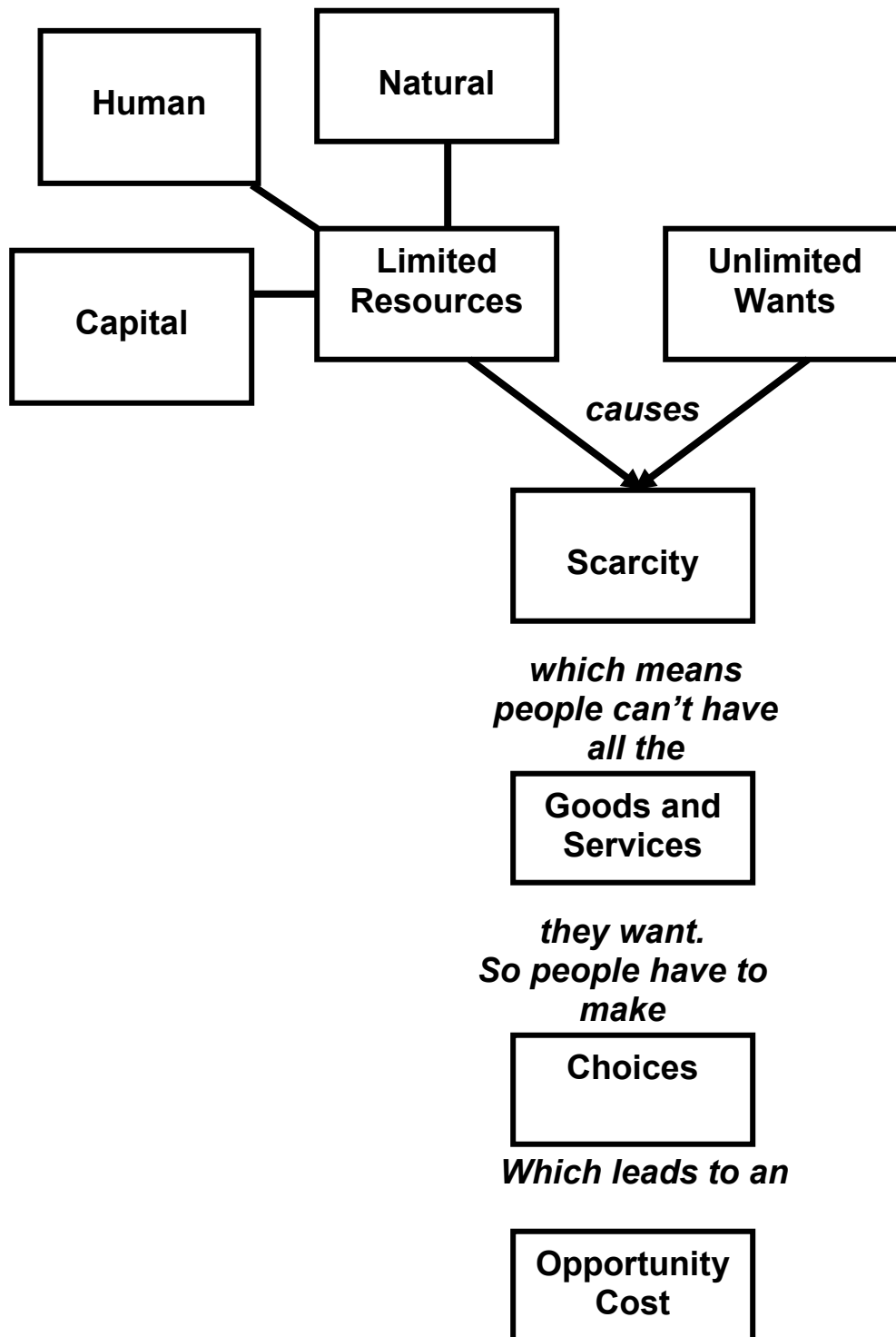
Environment Interaction

Location

Place



Lesson 3 Graphic Organizer



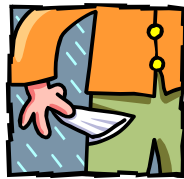
Big Ideas of Lesson 3, Unit 1

- Economics is the study of how people use resources to fulfill economic wants.
- People's wants are unlimited but resources are limited. When people cannot have all the goods and services they want, a condition called "scarcity" results.
- Scarcity forces people to make choices when they produce or consume goods or services.
- Economists examine the choices people and societies make by asking questions such as: What is produced?; How it is produced?; Who gets what is produced?; and What role does the government play in the economy?

Word Cards

20 scarcity

not enough






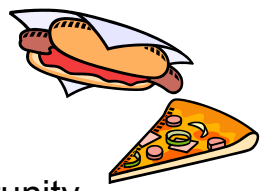
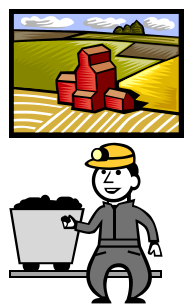
Example: Sometimes families have a scarcity of money.

21 limited resources



There are only certain amounts of resources.

Example: Water and trees are limited resources.

<p style="text-align: center;">22 unlimited wants</p> <p>There is no end to the number of things people want and need.</p> <p>Example: People have unlimited wants.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">23 human resources</p>  <p>workers and their skills</p> <p>Example: Truck drivers, doctors, and teachers are human resources.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">24 natural resources</p>  <p>things in nature that people see as useful</p> <p>Example: Water, trees, and soil are natural resources.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">25 capital resources</p>  <p>things that are used to produce more goods and services</p> <p>Example: Factories and tools are capital resources.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">26 opportunity cost</p>  <p>When you make a choice, your opportunity cost is the second thing you wanted most.</p> <p>Example: Mary chose pizza for lunch. Her second choice was a hot dog. The hot dog was her opportunity cost.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">27 economic activities</p>  <p>different ways people use resources and make goods and services</p> <p>Example: Farming and mining are economic activities.</p>

**28
producer**

someone who makes goods or provides services.

Example: Factory workers and teachers are producers.

**29
consumer**

someone who buys goods and services

Example: When you buy something at a store, you are a consumer.

**30
specialization**

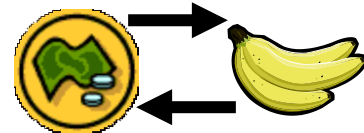
when people produce only some of the goods and services they consume

Example: Because of specialization people have to trade for the things they do not produce.

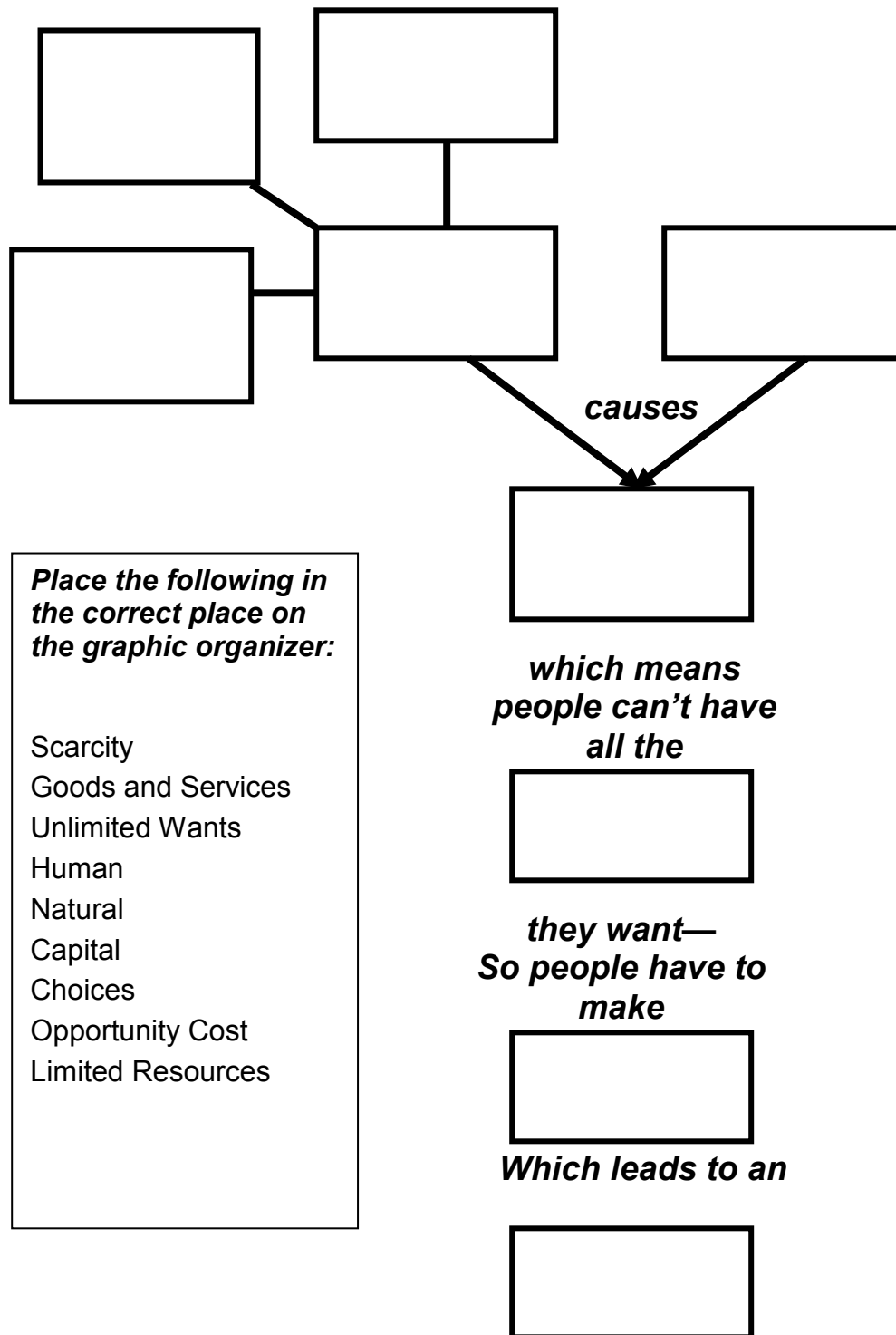
**31
exchange**

to trade

Example: People often exchange money for goods.



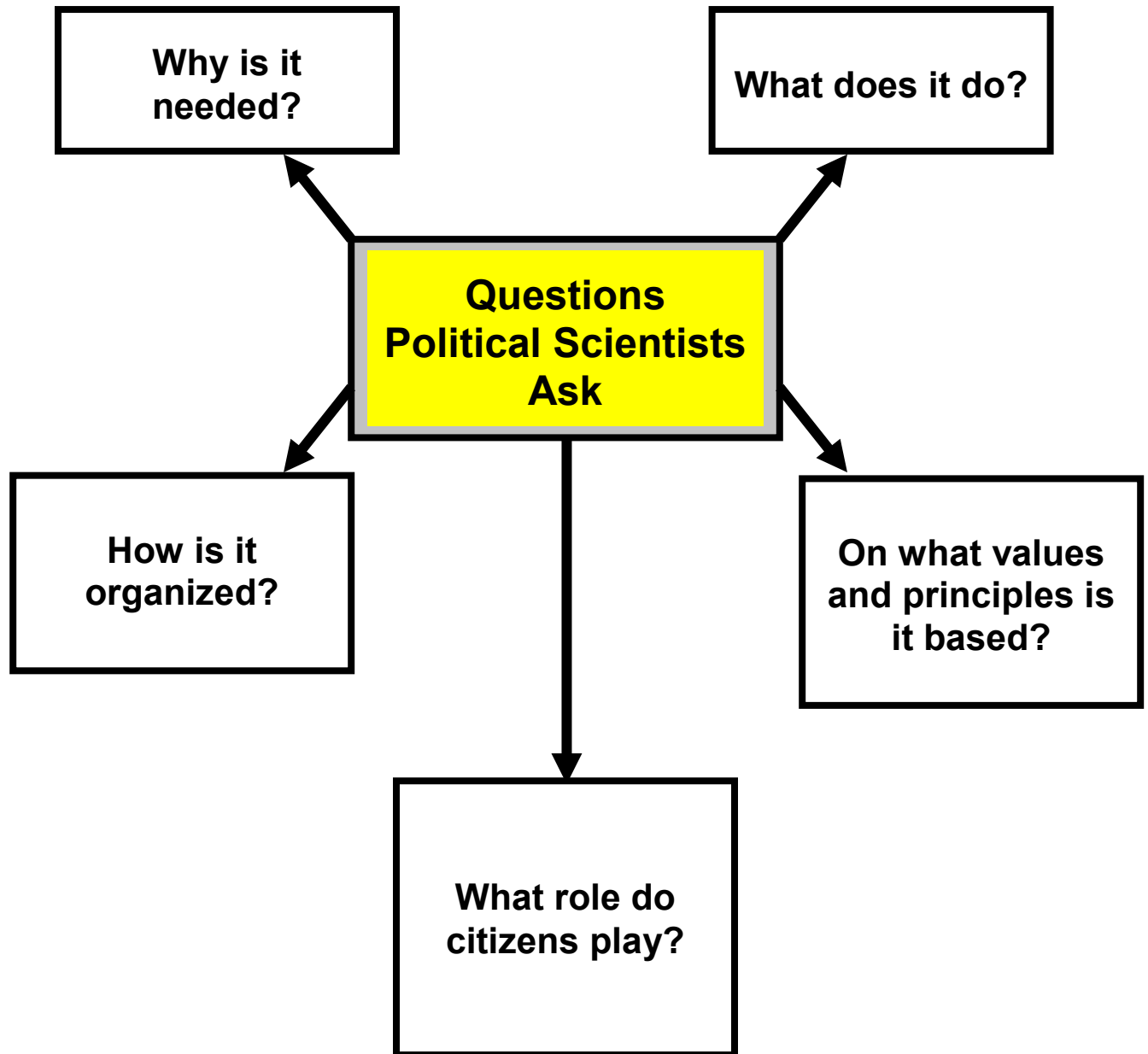
Important Economic Concepts Graphic Organizer



Literature Connection

Economic Concept	Example from the Book
Producer	
Consumer	
Natural Resource	
Capital Resource	
Exchange	
Specialization	
Scarcity	
Choice	

Lesson 4 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 4, Unit 1

- Government is a system people use to exercise authority, distribute power, and regulate conduct of people.
- Civics is the study of the rights and duties of citizens.
- Political scientists study government and how people interact with them (civics).
- Political scientists ask questions about what governments do, how governments are organized, the values and principles connected to government, and the role of citizens in government.
- Historians, geographers, economists, and political scientists ask different questions, but all help us learn about human society and the human experience, past and present.

Word Cards**32
government**

a system people use to exercise authority, distribute power, and regulate conduct of people

Example: Cities, states, and countries all have a government.

**33
civics**

the study of the rights and duties of citizens

Example: When we study about the how people participate in the government of Michigan we are studying civics.



34 levels of government

federal, state, and local
governments



Example: In our country we have different levels of government.

35 federal government

the government of our
country



Example: Our federal government is centered in Washington, D.C.

36 state government

the government of one of
the fifty states



Example: The state government of Michigan is centered in Lansing.

37 representative government

people elect representatives to make
laws for them and be their leaders



Example: Representative government is an important principle on which our federal and state governments are based.

38 branches of government

one of the three different sections of
government

Example: One branch of government makes laws. One branch of government enforces laws. One branch of government decides what the laws mean.

39 legislative branch

the branch of
government that makes laws



Example: The legislative branch made a law that set a new speed limit.

40
executive branch

the branch of government
that enforces laws



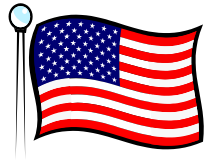
Example: It was up to the executive branch to enforce the new speed limit.

41
judicial branch

the branch of
government that decides what laws
mean



Example: Courts are part of the judicial branch. Courts decide what happens to people who drive over the speed limit.

42
**core democratic
values**

things people believe in that bring
people together as Americans

Example: Freedom and fairness are examples of core democratic values.

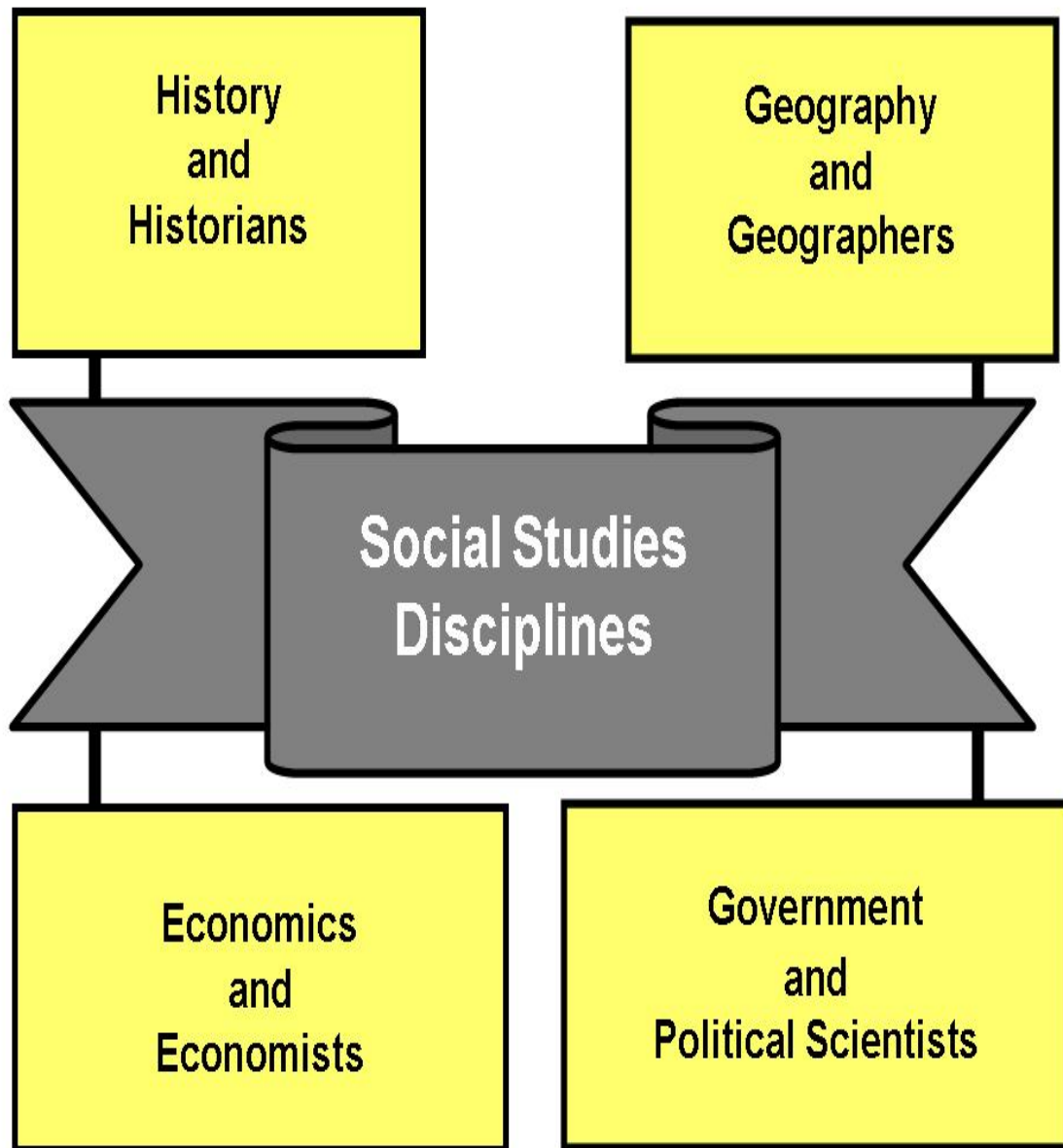
Core Democratic Values Group Activity

Freedom	
Fairness	
The Common Good	
Equality	
Diversity	
Patriotism	

Lesson Review

Social Studies Discipline	What do they study?	An example of a question they might ask about Michigan or the United States?
History and Historians		
Geography and Geographers		
Economics and Economists		
Civics and Government / Political Scientists		

Unit 1 Graphic Organizer



Unit 1 Vocabulary Words

branches of government	26
capital resources	20
cause	5
chronological order	5
civics	25
consumer	21
core democratic values	27
economic activities.....	20
effect	5
evidence.....	4
exchange.....	21
executive branch	27
federal government.....	26
five themes of geography	10
geography	10
government	25
historian	4
history	4
human characteristics	11
human resources	20
human/environment interaction.....	11

judicial branch.....	27
legislative branch.....	26
levels of government.....	26
limited resources	19
location	10
movement	11
natural resources.....	20
opportunity cost	20
physical characteristics.....	11
place.....	10
point of view	5
primary sources.....	4
producer.....	21
region	11
representative government.....	26
scarcity	19
secondary sources	5
specialization	21
state government	26
timeline	5
unlimited wants.....	20