Grade 3: Social Studies Practices

A. Gathering, Interpreting, and Using Evidence
   1. Develop questions about a world community.
   2. Recognize and use different forms of evidence used to make meaning in social studies (including primary and secondary sources, such as art and photographs, artifacts, oral histories, maps, and graphs).
   3. Identify and explain creation and/or authorship, purpose, and format of evidence; where appropriate, identify point of view.
   4. Identify arguments of others.
   5. Identify inferences.
   6. Create an understanding of the past by using primary and secondary sources.

B. Chronological Reasoning and Causation
   1. Explain how three or more events are related to one another.
   2. Employ mathematical skills to measure time in years and centuries.
   3. Identify causes and effects, using examples from his/her life or from a current event or history.
   4. Distinguish between long-term and immediate causes and effects of an event from his/her life or current events or history.
   5. Recognize continuity and change over periods of time.
   6. Recognize periods of time, such as decades and centuries.
   7. Recognize and identify patterns of continuity and change in world communities.

C. Comparison and Contextualization
   1. Identify a world region by describing a characteristic that places within it have in common.
   2. Identify multiple perspectives by comparing and contrasting points of view in differing world communities.
   3. Describe a historical event in a world community.
   4. Recognize the relationship between geography, economics, and history in world communities.
   5. Describe a historical development in a world community, using specific details, including time and place.

D. Geographic Reasoning
   1. Ask geographic questions about where places are located and why they are located there, using geographic representations, such as maps and models. Describe where places are in relation to each other and describe connections between places.
2. Distinguish human activities and human-made features from “environments” (natural events or physical features—land, air, and water—that are not directly made by humans).
3. Describe how human activities affect the environment of a world community; describe how the environment of a specific world community affects the human activities in that community.
4. Recognize a process that applies to population, and a resulting pattern.
5. Describe how human activities alter places and regions.

E. Economics and Economic Systems
1. Examine how scarcity affects the decisions about the use of resources by people and governments; examine the costs and benefits of economic decisions.
2. Identify the variety of resources available in a particular world community that are used to produce goods and/or provide services.
3. Identify the products found in world communities and the various ways people in those communities pay for products.
4. Examine the goods and services provided by world communities; describe what goods and services a world community trades with other world communities.
5. Explore the types of governments in world communities and services they provide to citizens.

F. Civic Participation
1. Demonstrate respect for the rights of others in discussions and classroom debates, regardless of whether one agrees with the other viewpoints.
2. Participate in activities that focus on a classroom, school, or world community issue or problem.
3. Identify different types of political systems found in world communities.
4. Identify opportunities for and the role of the individual in social and political participation in the school, local community, or world community.
5. Show respect in issues involving differences and conflict; participate in negotiating and compromising in the resolution of differences and conflict.
6. Identify situations in which social actions are required and suggest actions.
7. Identify leaders of world communities and the president of the United States; identify similarities and differences in their roles.
8. Identify rights and responsibilities of citizens in the local community and compare them to those in world communities.
Themes with Context

1. Individual Development and Cultural Identity
   - Role of social, political, and cultural interactions in the development of identity
   - Personal identity as a function of an individual’s culture, time, place, geography, interaction with groups, influences from institutions, and lived experiences

2. Development, Movement, and Interaction of Cultures
   - Role of diversity within and among cultures
   - Aspects of culture such as belief systems, religious faith, or political ideals as influences on other parts of a culture, such as its institutions or literature, music, and art
   - Cultural diffusion and change over time as facilitating different ideas and beliefs

3. Time, Continuity, and Change
   - History as a formal study that applies research methods
   - Reading, reconstructing, and interpreting events
   - Analyzing causes and consequences of events and developments
   - Considering competing interpretations of events

4. Geography, Humans, and the Environment
   - Relationship between human populations and the physical world (people, places, and environments)
   - Effect of human activities on the environment
   - Interactions between regions, locations, places, people, and environments
   - Spatial patterns of place and location

5. Development and Transformation of Social Structures
   - Role of social class, systems of stratification, social groups, and institutions
• Role of gender, race, ethnicity, education, class, age, and religion in defining social structures within a culture
• Social and political inequalities
• Expansion and access of rights through concepts of justice and human rights

6. Power, Authority, and Governance
• Purposes, characteristics, and functions of various governance systems as they are practiced
• Individual rights and responsibilities as protected and challenged within the context of majority rule
• Fundamental principles and values of constitutional democracy
• Origins, uses, and abuses of power
• Conflict, diplomacy, and war

7. Civic Ideals and Practices
• Basic freedoms and rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democratic republic
• Role of the citizen in the community and nation and as a member of the global community
• Civic participation and engagement
• Respect for diversity Introduction Page 11
• Civic ideals and practices in countries other than our democratic republic
• Struggle for rights, access to citizenship rights, and universal human rights

8. Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems
• Production, distribution, and consumption
• Scarcity of resources and the challenges of meeting wants and needs
• Supply/demand and the coordination of individual choices
• Economic systems Trade, interdependence, and globalization
• Role of government in the economy
• Personal finance

9. Science, Technology, and Innovation
• Scientific and intellectual theories, findings, discoveries, and philosophies
• Applications of science and innovations in transportation, communication, military technology, navigation, agriculture, and industrialization
• Relationship between science, technology, and innovation and social, cultural, and economic change

10. Global Connections and Exchange
• Past, current, and likely future global connections and interactions
• Cultural diffusion; the spread of ideas, beliefs, technology, and goods
• Role of technology
• Benefits/consequences of global interdependence (social, political, economic)
• Causes and patterns of migration
• Tension between national interests and global priorities