



BROWNELL TALBOT

Fifth Grade Prioritized Social Studies Standards

The scope and sequence of standards listed are from the NCSS (National Council of Social Studies). The NCSS standards guide teachers in providing students the content knowledge, intellectual skills, and civic values necessary for fulfilling the duties of citizenship in a participatory democracy. In fifth grade the social studies focus is geography, which is the study of Earth and its people. Students will learn to look at the world through a geographer's eyes, exploring different communities, regions, and cultures connected to the NCSS themes.

CULTURE

- Understand “culture” refers to the socially transmitted behaviors, beliefs, values, traditions, institutions, and ways of living together of a group of people
- Understand concepts such as beliefs, values, institutions, cohesion, diversity, accommodation, adaptation, assimilation, and dissonance
- Understand how culture influences the ways in which human groups solve the problems of daily living
- Understand that the beliefs, values, and behaviors of a culture form an integrated system that helps shape the activities and ways of life that define a culture
- Understand how individuals learn the elements of their culture through interactions with others, and how individuals learn of other cultures through communication and study
- Understand that culture may change in response to changing needs, concerns, social, political, and geographic conditions
- Understand how people from different cultures develop different values and ways of interpreting experience
- Understand that language, behaviors, and beliefs of different cultures can both contribute to and pose barriers to cross-cultural understanding
- Ask and find answers to questions related to culture
- Find, select, organize, and present information to compare various cultures according to specified aspects of culture, such as institutions, language, religion, and the arts
- Evaluate how data and experiences may be interpreted differently by people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference
- Describe and give examples of the value of both cultural unity and diversity, within and across groups
- Explain how patterns of behavior reflect cultural values and beliefs
- Illustrate how holding diverse values and beliefs can contribute or pose obstacles to cross-cultural understanding
- Draw inferences from data about the ways in which given cultures respond to persistent human issues, and how culture influences those responses

TIME, CONTINUITY, & CHANGE

- Understand concepts such as: chronology, causality, change, conflict, complexity, multiple perspectives, primary and secondary sources, and cause and effect
- Understand key historical periods and patterns of change within and across cultures (e.g., the rise and fall of ancient civilizations, the development of technology, the rise of modern nation-states, and the establishment and breakdown of colonial systems)
- Understand the origins and influences of social, cultural, political, and economic systems
- Understand the contributions of key persons, groups, and events from the past and their influence on the present
- Understand the history of democratic ideals and principles, and how they are represented in documents, artifacts and symbols
- Understand the influences of social, geographic, economic, and cultural factors on the history of local areas, states, nations, and the world
- Identify and use a variety of primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past, such as documents, letters, diaries, maps, textbooks, photos, and other sources
- Research and analyze past periods, events, and issues, using a variety of primary sources (e.g., documents, letters, artifacts, and testimony) as well as secondary sources: validate and weigh evidence for claims, and evaluate the usefulness and degree of reliability of sources to develop a supportable interpretation
- Evaluate the impact of the values, beliefs, and institutions of people in the past on important historical decisions and developments of their times

PEOPLE, PLACES, & ENVIRONMENTS

- Understand the theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and geographic phenomena such as climate, vegetation, and natural resources
- Understand concepts such as: location, region, place, and migration, as well as human and physical systems
- Understand past and present changes in physical systems, such as seasons, climate, and weather, and the water cycle, in both national and global contexts
- Understand the roles of different kinds of population centers in a region or nation
- Understand the concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious)
- Understand patterns of demographic and political change, and cultural diffusion in the past and present (e.g., changing national boundaries, migration, and settlement, and the diffusion of and changes in customs and ideas)
- Understand human modifications of the environment
- Understand factors that contribute to cooperation and conflict among peoples of the nation and world, including language, religion, and political beliefs
- Understand the use of a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places, and environments
- Ask and find answers to geographic questions related to regions, nations, and the world in the past and present
- Research, organize, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information from atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, maps, geospatial technologies, and other tools to interpret relationships among geographic factors and historic events
- Acquire, organize, and analyze information and use geographic tools to draw conclusions about historic or current national and global environmental change
- Calculate distance, scale, and area, to inform study of historic or current national and global environments
- Identify and interpret „push“ and „pull“ factors involved in the migrations of people in this nation and other parts of the world
- Evaluate the consequences of human actions in environmental terms

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT & IDENTITY

- Understand how personal, social, cultural, and environmental factors contribute to the development and the growth of personal identity
- Understand that individuals' choices influence identity and development
- Describe the influence of perception, attitudes, values, and beliefs on personal identity and the interactions of peoples across time and space

INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, & INSTITUTIONS

- Understand that cultural diffusion occurs when groups migrate
- Understand that when two or more groups with differing norms and beliefs interact, accommodation or conflict may result
- Understand that groups and institutions influence culture in a variety of ways
- Analyze the effects of interactions between and among individuals, groups, and institutions

POWER, AUTHORITY, & GOVERNANCE

- Compare and analyze the ways in which groups and nations respond to the richness of unity and diversity, as well as tensions and conflicts associated with unity and diversity
- Analyze and evaluate conditions, actions, and motivations that contribute to conflict and cooperation among groups and nations

PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, & CONSUMPTION

- Understand individuals, government, and society experience scarcity because human wants and needs exceed what can be produced from available resources
- Analyze various methods for allocating scarce goods and services at the state, national, and global levels, describing the possible impacts of these choices

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, & SOCIETY

- Understand science and technology have changed peoples' perceptions of the social and natural world, as well as their relationship to the land, economy and trade, their concept of security, and their major daily activities
- Understand values, beliefs, and attitudes that have been influenced by new scientific and technological knowledge (e.g., invention of the printing press, conceptions of the universe, applications of atomic energy, and genetic discoveries)
- Understand how media are created and received depends upon cultural contexts
- Ask and find answers to questions about the ways in which science and technology affect peoples' lives today in different places, and have done so in the past
- Seek and evaluate varied perspectives when weighing how specific applications of science and technology have impacted individuals and society

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

- Understand global connections have existed in the past and increased rapidly in current times
- Understand global factors such as cultural, economic, and political connections are changing the places in which people live (e.g., through trade, migration, increased travel, and communication)
- Spatial relationships that relate to ongoing global issues (e.g., pollution, poverty, disease, and conflict) affect the health and well-being of Earth and its inhabitants
- Understand global problems and possibilities are not generally caused or developed by anyone nation
- Global connections may make cultures more alike or increase their sense of distinctiveness
- Understand universal human rights cut across cultures but are not necessarily understood in the same way in all cultures
- Ask and find answers to questions about the ways in which people and societies are connected globally today and were connected in the past
- Use maps, charts, and databases to explore patterns and predict trends regarding global connections at the community, state, or national level
- Investigate and explain the ways in which aspects of culture, such as language, beliefs, and traditions, may facilitate understanding, or lead to misunderstanding between cultures
- Analyze examples of conflict, cooperation, and interdependence among groups, communities, regions, societies, and nations
- Explore the causes, consequences, and possible solutions related to persistent, current, and emerging global issues, such as health, resource allocation, economic development, and environmental quality
- Describe and explain the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interests in such matters as territorial rights, natural resources, trade, the different uses of technology, and the welfare of people