

## Instructional Vocabulary

### Grade 1 Social Studies

#### Unit 1: Relating to Others: School

- **Rule** – a rule regulates society by providing a framework for correct conduct or action. Rules can be dictated, suggested, or self-imposed.
- **Choice** – an [act](#) or instance of [choosing](#); selection. People choose to act in certain ways – to obey rules or not.
- **Consequence** – the result or effect of an action. (A child's actions are typically met with consequences for those actions.) Consequences can be positive or negative.
- **Relative Location** – the position of a place in relation to another place
- **Cardinal Direction** – North, south, east, and west are the cardinal directions because these are the primary points on the compass
- **Chronology** – arrangement in order of time or occurrence

#### Unit 2: Celebrate Freedom Week

- **Freedom** – the absence of necessity, coercion, or constraint in choice or action; the state of being free, such as the power to do what you want to do; the ability to move or act freely; a political right
- **Constitution** – the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it
- **Principle** – a basic truth, law, or assumption; a basic or essential quality or element determining intrinsic nature or characteristic behavior
- **Citizenship** – to be an official member of a politically defined region, natural born or naturalized; the character of an individual viewed as a member of society; behavior in terms of the duties, obligations, and functions of a citizen

#### Unit 3: Relating to Others: Citizenship

- **Citizenship** – to have citizenship is to be an official member of a politically defined region. A citizen owes allegiance to his or her country and expects to be protected by the government and from unfair use of governmental power.
- **Justice** – the quality of being fair

#### Unit 4: Relating to Others: Family

- **Basic human needs** – all humans require three things to survive: food, clothing, and shelter. People need food to eat, clothes to wear and a house to live in. They work to make a living to buy these things, or they make them. In some cultures people make their own clothes from wool they get from the sheep they raise. Others grow cotton and spin it into cloth for themselves or to sell to businesses which spin it and make it into clothing. Farmers provide most grain and meat to factories which process it into food for distribution through grocery stores. People can choose to pay rent or buy or build their own houses. These are some ways people meet their basic human needs. Some people experience better standards of living; they eat better food, wear nicer clothes and live in bigger houses than other people. While people can be happy with less, those who do not meet all three basic needs may not survive.

- **Traditions** – traditions are derived from the process of transmitting knowledge and practices through generations without written instruction.
- **Customs** – ways of doing things within a group or society which become habit and are adopted as tradition.

#### Unit 5: Relating to Others: Community

- **Good citizen** – good citizenship, including truthfulness, justice, equality, respect for oneself and others, responsibility in daily life, and participation in government by educating oneself about the issues, respectfully holding public officials to their word, and voting. A good citizen” supports his or her government, obeys the law, and functions in the best interest of all the citizens.
- **Contribute** – to give or supply in common with others; give to a common fund or for a common purpose; To help bring about a result; act as a factor

#### Unit 6: America: Celebrating Who We Are

- **Celebrate** – to observe a notable occasion with festivities; to honor (as a holiday) especially by ceremonies or by refraining from ordinary business; to mark (as an anniversary) by festivities or other deviation from routine
- **Pledge** – a binding promise or agreement to do; The Pledge of Allegiance is a declaration of American patriotism, originally published in 1892 in *The Youth’s Companion*, and probably written by one of the magazines editors, Francis Bellamy. The original words read: “I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and Justice for all.” The phrase “my Flag” became “the flag of the United States of America” in 1924, and in 1942, the U.S. government officially recognized the pledge. Twelve years later, in 1954, the phrase “under God” was added and a law codified the proper behavior to adopt when reciting the pledge: stand straight, remove any headgear, and place the right hand over the heart. “I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands: one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”
- **Historical figures** – people associated with past happenings who achieve some notability are historical figures.

#### Unit 7: Relating to the Environment: Physical Characteristics

- **Physical characteristics** – features such as soil, landforms, bodies of water, types of vegetation and climate.
- **Natural resources** – items provided by nature from which people produce goods and provide services. Some examples of natural resources include water, soil, and vegetation as well as minerals and metals such as gold and iron ore. Even an abundance of fish can be a natural resource
- **Weather** – the state of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness. Weather elements include temperature, wind, and precipitation. Climate is the weather of a place over time.
- **Landform** – features of the Earth’s surface which include plains, mountains, deserts, hills, and canyons

#### Unit 8: Relating to the Environment: Human Characteristics

- **Human characteristics of place** – human characteristics of places include the types of houses people build, the ways they earn a living, the games children play, the languages people speak, their religious beliefs, their ethnicity, the daily schedules they follow, the foods they eat, and how they govern themselves.

- **Relative location** – the position of a place in relation to another place is its relative location

### Unit 9: Making Economic Choices

- **Goods and Services** – goods are things people can touch and feel such as groceries, toys, and computers. Services are not physical things. Instead, people provide services to other people, through activities such as waiting tables, carrying bags, or programming computers to respond to requests for information.
- **Scarcity** – the condition of not being able to have all of the goods and services that you want.
- **Choice** – to choose or make a choice is to pick an alternative
- **Wants** – things that are desired. Economic wants are desires that can be satisfied by consuming a good, service, or leisure activity.
- **Needs** – things that are required; All humans require three things to survive: food, clothing, and shelter. People need food to eat, clothes to wear, and a house to live in. They work to make a living to buy these things, or they make them. In some cultures people make their own clothes from wool they get from the sheep they raise. Others grow cotton and spin it into cloth for themselves or to sell to businesses which spin it and make it into clothing. Farmers provide most grain and meat to factories which process it into food for distribution through grocery stores. People can choose to pay rent or buy or build their own houses. These are some ways people meet their basic human needs. Some people experience better standards of living; they eat better food, wear nicer clothes, and live in bigger houses than other people. While people can be happy with less, those who do not meet all three basic needs may not survive.

### Unit 10: Producing Goods and Services

- **Market** – a physical location such as a shopping district in a town or state, or a mechanism such as telephones, the telegraph, or the internet which brings buyers and sellers together. Markets serve local, regional, national, or global regions.
- **Technology** – the application of processes, methods, or knowledge to achieve a specific purpose; advancements created by humans to solve problems
- **Change** – to make different in some way, especially over time
- **Specialization** – a division of labor such that each person does one part, and the sum of the parts creates a whole
- **Work** – labor or task accomplished

### Unit 11: Relationship Between Past and Present: Influence of Technology

- **Technology** – anything invented by humans to solve a problem. Technology is the application of processes, methods, or knowledge to achieve a specific purpose. Scientists and engineers develop technology with positive outcomes in mind such as increasing production and improving communication. Products of technology including computers, telephones, radios, and scientific equipment affect human conditions. Many believe the influences are positive, but some consider the negative ramifications of technology. For example, citizens differ in their viewpoints of nuclear energy. Does it provide safe fuel, or do the risks of disaster override its potential?
- **Invention** – a new device, process or item; something new that a person makes or thinks of

## Unit 12: Foundations of Good Citizenship

- **Good citizen** – good citizens exhibit the characteristics of good citizenship, which include truthfulness, justice, equality, respect for oneself and others, responsibility in daily life, and participation in government by educating oneself about the issues, respectfully holding public officials to their word, and voting.