

***Pike County School District
Standards Mastery Document***

3rd Grade Social Studies
2021 1st Edition



Pike County Schools
Social Studies- 3rd Grade
Standards Mastery Document

The focus of grade 3 is the extension of students' understandings of the concept of community to include global communities. Students explore interactions between groups of people in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania (Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia). Students also investigate how cultures work together while acknowledging the different perspectives of diverse groups.

Inquiry Practice- Questioning(Q)

These are the questioning standards to be used with every 8th grade standard in order to help students achieve mastery. All of these will not be used with every standard. The teacher must decide which one(s) correspond with the standard being taught.

Standard	Sample Evidence of Learning
3.I.Q.1 Ask compelling questions about the interactions of diverse groups of people.	"How does where we live affect how we live?" Teachers can pose this question to students to facilitate exploration about why this standard applies to diverse groups of people in the world.
3.I.Q.2 Develop supporting questions that help answer compelling questions about the interactions of diverse groups of people.	Teachers can pose questions to students to facilitate exploration about why this standard applies to the interactions of diverse groups of people in the world to address the compelling question. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What goods are imported to and exported from Kentucky?• How does the movement of goods impact diverse groups of people in the world?• How are lives similar and different in communities across the world?

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Standard: Civic and Political Institutions: 3.C.CP.1: Explain the basic purposes and functions of differing governing bodies in the world.

Clarification Statement: Societies across the modern world govern themselves using a variety of political forms. There are different processes for selecting leaders, solving problems and making decisions. For example, the process of electing a president of a democracy differs from the process by which a monarchy is established or a parliamentary system selects leaders. Sometimes, these governments are very similar to the democracy of the United States. Sometimes they are very different, such as the dictatorship of modern North Korea.

KNOW: Vocabulary:

Government
Democracy
Monarchy
Parliamentary system
Dictatorship
Election

DO: Investigating- Using Evidence: (use 1 or more of the following)

- **3.I.UE.1:** Describe how multiple perspectives shape the content and style of a primary and secondary source.
- **3.1.UE.2:** Explain the relationship between two or more sources on the same theme or topic.
- **3.1.UE.3:** Construct responses to compelling and supporting questions about the interactions of diverse groups of people using evidence and reasoning.

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MASTERY: Communicating Conclusions:

(Students must score 80% mastery on two or more in order to obtain mastery of this standard)

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Standard: Civic and Political Institutions: 3.C.CP.2: Compare how diverse societies govern themselves.

Clarification Statement: Societies across the modern world govern themselves using a variety of political forms. There are different processes for selecting leaders, solving problems and making decisions. For example, the process of electing a president of a democracy differs from the process by which a monarchy is established or a parliamentary system selects leaders. Sometimes, these governments are very similar to the democracy of the United States. Sometimes they are very different, such as the dictatorship of modern North Korea.

KNOW: Vocabulary:

Government
Governing bodies
Democracy
Parliamentary system
Dictatorship
Election
Monarchy

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Standard: Civic and Political Institutions: 3.C.RR.3: Examine how the government maintains order, keeps people safe, and makes and enforces rules and laws in diverse world communities.

Clarification Statement: Across the modern world, varying forms of government exist. For example, the government of Spain is a constitutional monarchy while the government of India is a parliamentary democracy. Examining the principles and practices of various government types is essential to students' later ability to analyze and compare these forms and helps them comprehend the organizational structures of the world in which they live.

KNOW: Vocabulary:

Types of Government

Laws & Rules

Citizenship

Constitutional

Diverse

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Standard: Civic and Political Institutions: 3.C.CV.1: Compare civic virtues and democratic principles within a variety of diverse world communities

Clarification Statement Not all communities are founded on democratic principles, and throughout the modern world, there are different views on how society and government should be organized. Being able to compare the underlying principles and ideas embedded in various forms of government is the starting point for more complex understanding and analysis of these views. Civic virtues are actions, attitudes, duties, and practices citizens undertake to contribute to enhance their local, state, national or international community. Democratic principles include, but are not limited to, equality before the law, inalienable rights, consent of the governed, the right to alter or abolish the government, justice, responsibility and freedom. These principles are not found in all countries worldwide; thus not all are democratic governments. For example, Norway is classified as a full democracy, holding elections every other year, whereas Syria is classified as an authoritarian regime because it has a limited or no electoral process in place.

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Governing bodies
Democratic principles
Diverse
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Standard: Civic and Political Institutions: 3.C.PR.1: Explain how processes, rules and laws influence how individuals are governed and how diverse world communities address problems.

Clarification Statement: Different forms of governments have different ways to create and implement laws. These differences influence how diverse populations are governed in different areas of the world today. For example, the government of the modern United States is a representative democracy, which uses elections to choose leaders who then create and vote on legislation, whereas the government of modern Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy, in which the king rules and makes decisions.

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Standard: Microeconomics: 3.E.MI.1 Explain how producers and consumers interact to determine the prices of goods and services in markets.

Clarification Statement: Producers (sellers) and consumers (buyers) determine the prices of goods and services in markets through their choices. Buyers weigh the costs (price of computers, price of internet) and benefits (impact on household) of purchases based on their available resources and income, and they make choices about consumption based on these factors. Producers make decisions based on consumer choices and adjust what, how and where they make products.

KNOW: Vocabulary:

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Economic Interdependence
Opportunity costs
Supply
Income
Salary
Wages

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Standard: Microeconomics: 3.E.MI.2 Describe the relationship between supply and demand.

Clarification Statement: Demand refers to how much quantity of a product or service is wanted by buyers from the point of view of the consumer. The quantity demanded is the amount of a product people are willing to buy at a certain price. Supply represents how much the market can offer and is always from the point of view of the supplier. The quantity supplied refers to the amount of a certain good producers are willing to supply when receiving a certain price. A business owner can sell a product at \$2.00 or \$4.00. Provided that all other variables remain the same, the business owner would want to sell the product, and more of it, for \$4.00. If the business owner supplies ten quantities of the product and only three are bought, the price drops to meet the market. If the business owner supplies ten quantities of the product and fifteen are bought, the price rises to meet the market.

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Standard: Macroeconomics 3.E.MA.1 Differentiate between private property and public property.

Clarification Statement: Private property is a legal designation for the ownership of property by non-governmental legal entities like individuals. Public property is property that is owned by the government and dedicated to public use.

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Standard: Macroeconomics 3.E.MA.2 Investigate how the cost of things changes over time.

Clarification Statement Prices of goods and services change over time and place. For example, a tank of gasoline is relatively inexpensive in many oil-producing nations, and the cost of that commodity in the United States is more expensive today than it was in 1950 because of increases in demand over time.

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Standard: Specialization, Trade and Interdependence 3.E.ST.1 Describe examples of economic interdependence.

Clarification Statement: Economic interdependence is the reliance on one another to produce and trade goods and services. Through interdependence, specialization is possible, which enhances efficiency. An example is a local farmer producing and selling tomatoes at a farmer's market to a mechanic who might later repair the farmer's car at his/her shop. Each person specializes and is benefitted by knowing they can trade their specialized good or service to the other, in return for the good or service in which they do not specialize. Individuals also rely on each other to obtain or share capital and human or natural resources domestically and internationally. For example, coal and lumber is shipped to U.S. cities as well as to other countries or some companies outsource manufacturing of clothes to other countries.

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Standard: Incentives, Choices and Decision Making3.E.IC.1 Explain how people use incentives and opportunity costs to inform economic decisions.

Clarification Statement: Opportunity cost is the benefit missed when an economic actor like a consumer, business, government or investor chooses one alternative over another. For example, a student who received birthday money may choose to purchase a fun new toy. However, they must weigh the cost of choosing that toy over all the other toys they might have selected instead. The toys they did not buy represent the opportunity cost of their choice.

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Standard: Kentucky Economics 3.E.KE.1 Explain how trade between people and groups can benefit Kentucky.

Clarification Statement: People and groups in Kentucky benefit from trade for goods and services not available to them in their area, region or the state. Kentuckians also benefit by selling abundant or specialized items outside the state to those without as much access. For example, Kentucky's specialization in horse breeding and racing means that people from across the world come to the state to access these goods and services, helping boost the economy. Kentucky's natural access to coal also serves as an item of trade across borders to areas not as rich in this resource.

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Standard: Migration and Movement 3.G.MM.1 Analyze how human settlement and movement impact diverse groups of people.

Clarification Statement: .Human movement and settlement impacts both the people who move and those who may already be present in an area. For example, modern workers may choose to move to urban areas to seek greater economic opportunity and refugees fleeing conflict might cross national borders to seek safety and stability. In each case, there are positive and negative impacts both for those who move and for those already present in the areas to which migrations occur.

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Standard: Human Interactions and Interconnections 3.G.HI.1 Explain how the cultural aspects of a region spread beyond its borders.

Clarification Statement: Especially in the modern interconnected world, ease of travel, trade and information transfer enables many diverse cultural attributes to spread to new places. This can happen in ways that include, but are not limited to, migration, communication, travel, technology transfer and trade.

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Standard: Human Interactions and Interconnections 3.G.1HE.1 Explain how the culture of places and regions influence how people modify and adapt to their environments.

Clarification Statement: Different cultures place importance on different values. These embedded differences influence how people interact with and respond to the locations in which they live and work. For example, modern consumer desires are filled by manufacturing, causing them to modify the environment by clearing land to build factories.

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Standard: Geographic Reasoning 3.G.GR.1 Explain how physical and cultural characteristics of world regions affect people, using a variety of maps, photos and other geographic representations..

Clarification Statement: Geographic data can be represented in a wide variety of ways and across a broad array of platforms. Effective use of geographic tools is critical to the ability to interpret data and understand the world. Components of a map which include, but are not limited to, title, legend, compass rose, cardinal and intermediate directions, scale, symbols, grid, principal parallels and meridians help students examine cultural and physical features of the world. By utilizing the understandings and tools of a geographer, it is possible to draw conclusions about how physical and cultural characteristics affect people.

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Standard: Kentucky Geography 3.KGE.1 Describe the impact of cultural diffusion and blending on Kentucky in the past and today..

Clarification Statement: The state of Kentucky exists as a blend of diverse cultures from across the world and the past. From the original inhabitants to early immigrants to modern refugees, the modern Commonwealth of Kentucky represents and of the ways cultures interact, creating today's context. Diversity serves as a strength for the state.

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MASTERY: Communicating Conclusions:

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Standard: Change and Continuity 3.H.CH.1 Create and use chronological reasoning to learn about significant figures, traditions and events of diverse world communities.

Clarification Statement: Using visual tools like timelines can help create an understanding of how the modern world came into being. Studying how the main cultural attributes of a variety of geographic regions developed helps create a foundation for students to comprehend the modern context in which they live.

KNOW: Vocabulary:

Demand

Economic Interdependence

Opportunity costs

Supply

Income

Salary

Wages

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Standard: Change and Continuity 3.H.CH.2 Identify contributions made by inventors in diverse world communities.

Clarification Statement: The ability to adapt, ease workload and make life better is a defining attribute of humanity. Examining the technological contributions of a diverse array of people to the modern world forges a basic understanding of the ways modern people benefit from those who lived in the past.

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Demand
Economic Interdependence
Opportunity costs
Supply
Income
Salary
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Standard: Cause and Effect 3.H.CE.1 Compare diverse world communities in terms of members, customs and traditions to the local community.

Clarification Statement: Cultural customs and traditions in diverse parts of the world will have similarities and differences to the cultures and traditions within local communities. Various customs and traditions can be compared, contrasted and appreciated for their uniqueness.

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Standard: Conflict and Compromise 3.H.CO.1 Evaluate the effects of people, goods and ideas that diffused from one world community into other world communities and the effects of the people, goods and ideas on these communities.

Clarification Statement: Especially in the modern interconnected world, ease of travel, trade and information transfer enables many diverse cultural attributes to spread to new places. These movements have effects on both the people and things which move as well as on the people and things in the location to which the movement takes place.

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Standard: Kentucky History 3.H.KH.1 Explain how the world events impact Kentucky, both in the past and today.

Clarification Statement: Kentucky does not exist in isolation; it is connected to broader national and world events in ways that impact its citizens. For example, European exploration impacted the American Indians living in Kentucky negatively through the transfer of disease and displacement of villages and positively, through the introduction of new technologies. Modern Kentuckians are also impacted by world events, such as when Kentuckians give to charities, which help victims of natural disasters in other areas.

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Standard: Human Interactions and Interconnections 3.G.HI.1 Explain how the cultural aspects of a region spread beyond its borders.

Clarification Statement: Especially in the modern interconnected world, ease of travel, trade and information transfer enables many diverse cultural attributes to spread to new places. This can happen in ways that include, but are not limited to, migration, communication, travel, technology transfer and trade.

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