

Grade 3 Geography, People, and the Environment

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Trimester 1**
Length: **10-12 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Course Pacing Guide

Geography, People, and the Environment includes several Lessons (chapters) that will extend past the first trimester.

Geography, People, and the Environmen t	MP/Trimester	Weeks
Lesson 1 Understanding the Geography of the World	1	2
Lesson 2 Finding Places in the United States	1	2
Lesson 3 Geography and the Way We Live	1	2
Lesson 4 Settling in the United States	1	2
Lesson 5 Diversity in the United States	1	2
Lesson 6 Making Communities Better	2	2
Lesson 7 Cultures Around the World	2	2

Unit	MP/Trimester	Weeks
Civics	1	4
History	2	4
Geography	3	4
Economics	4	4

Unit Overview

In this unit, students will understand the interrelationship between humans and their environments.

They will use spatial thinking and geographic tools to analyze patterns of settlement and industry and understand how they differ markedly from region to region, place to place, and time to time.

Enduring Understandings

- Places are jointly characterized by their physical and human properties.
- The physical environment can both accommodate and be endangered by human activities.
- Patterns of settlement across Earth's surface differ markedly from region to region, place to place, and time to time.
- Spatial thinking and geographic tools can be used to describe and analyze the spatial patterns and organization of people, places, and environments on Earth.
- Landforms, climate and weather, and availability of resources have impacted where and how people live and work in different regions of New Jersey and the United States

Essential Questions

- How do humans impact the physical environment of the Earth?
- Why do patterns of settlement and industry in New Jersey differ markedly from region to region, place to place, and time to time?
- How can spatial thinking and geographic tools be used to describe and analyze the spatial patterns and organization of people, places and environments in New Jersey?

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (No CCS)

SOC.6.1.4	U.S. History: America in the World: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions that reflect fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.
SOC.6.1.4.A	Civics, Government, and Human Rights
SOC.6.1.4.A.1	Explain how rules and laws created by community, state, and national governments protect the rights of people, help resolve conflicts, and promote the common good.
SOC.6.1.4.A.3	Determine how "fairness," "equality," and the "common good" have influenced new laws and policies over time at the local and national levels of United States government.

SOC.6.1.4.A.9	Compare and contrast responses of individuals and groups, past and present, to violations of fundamental rights (e.g., fairness, civil rights, human rights).
SOC.6.1.4.A.13	Describe the process by which immigrants become United States citizens.
SOC.6.1.4.A.14	Describe how the world is divided into many nations that have their own governments, languages, customs, and laws.
SOC.6.1.4.A.CS6	The examination of individual experiences, historical narratives, and events promotes an understanding of individual and community responses to the violation of fundamental rights.
SOC.6.1.4.A.CS8	Immigrants can become and obtain the rights of American citizens.
SOC.6.1.4.A.CS9	The world is comprised of nations that are similar to and different from the United States.
SOC.6.1.4.A.CS10	In an interconnected world, it important to consider different cultural perspectives before proposing solutions to local, state, national, and global challenges.
SOC.6.1.4.A.CS11	In an interconnected world, increased collaboration is needed by individuals, groups, and nations to solve global problems.
SOC.6.1.4.B	Geography, People, and the Environment
SOC.6.1.4.B.1	Compare and contrast information that can be found on different types of maps and determine how the information may be useful.
SOC.6.1.4.B.3	Explain how and when it is important to use digital geographic tools, political maps, and globes to measure distances and to determine time zones and locations using latitude and longitude.
SOC.6.1.4.B.CS1	Spatial thinking and geographic tools can be used to describe and analyze the spatial patterns and organization of people, places, and environments on Earth.
SOC.6.1.4.B.CS2	Places are jointly characterized by their physical and human properties.

Amistad Integration

- [3rd Grade Diversity Lesson #2](#)

Holocaust/Genocide Education

Remove/replace the text in this section - this is for your reference (link -- [https://nj.gov/education/holocaust/about us/mandate.html](https://nj.gov/education/holocaust/about_us/mandate.html))

RE: N.J.S.A. 18A:35-28, Holocaust/Genocide Education

a. Every board of education shall include instruction on the Holocaust and genocides in an appropriate place in the curriculum of all elementary and secondary school pupils.

b. The instruction shall enable pupils to identify and analyze applicable theories concerning human nature and behavior: to understand that genocide is a consequence of prejudice and discrimination; and to understand that issues of moral dilemma and conscience have a profound impact on life. The instruction shall further emphasize the personal responsibility that each citizen bears to fight racism and hatred whenever and wherever it happens.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Primary interdisciplinary connections: This unit connects with and reinforces measurement and map scale skills in the math program.

Technology Standards

List specific standards that are relevant

No general statements

21st Century Themes/Careers

List specific standards that are relevant

No general statements

Financial Literacy Integration

Remove/replace the text in this section - this is for your reference -- (link to helpful resources: <https://www.nj.gov/education/aps/cccs/career/FLResources.pdf>)

An Act concerning public school instruction on financial literacy and supplementing chapter 35 of Title 18A of the New Jersey Statutes.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The State Board of Education shall require that a school district incorporate in each of the grades ¹[kindergarten] six¹ through eight financial literacy instruction to pupils enrolled in those grades. The purpose of the instruction shall be to provide ¹[elementary and]¹middle school students with the basic financial literacy necessary for sound financial decision-making.

The instruction shall meet the requirements established by the State board and shall:

- a. be appropriate to, and reflect the age and comprehension of, the students enrolled in the particular grade level; and
- b. include content on budgeting, savings, credit, debt, insurance, investment, and other issues associated with personal financial responsibility as determined by the State board.

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Differentiated Instruction

Examples may include:

- Curriculum Map
- Inquiry/Problem-Based Learning
- Learning preferences integration (visual, auditory, kinesthetic)
- Sentence & Discussion Stems
- Tiered Learning Targets
- Learning through play
- Meaningful Student Voice & Choice
- Relationship-Building & Team-Building
- Self-Directed Learning
- Choice Boards
- Debate
- LMS use
- Mock Trial
- The Hot Seat/Role-Play
- Student Data Inventories
- Mastery Learning (feedback toward goal)
- Goal-Setting & Learning Contracts
- Game-Based Learning
- Grouping
- Socratic Seminar
- Genius Hour
- Rubrics
- Learning Menus
- Jigsaws
- Learning Through Workstations
- Concept Attainment
- Flipped Classroom
- Mentoring
- Assessment Design & Backwards Planning
- Student Interest & Inventory Data

*Add or remove any of these as you see fit.

Formative Assessments

Summative Assessment

Benchmark Assessments

Alternate Assessments

Resources & Technology

BOE Approved Texts

Closure

Such as:

- Snowstorm - Students write down what they learned on a piece of scratch paper and wad it up. Given a signal, they throw their paper snowballs in the air. Then each learner picks up a nearby response and reads it aloud.
- Parent Hotline - Give students an interesting question about the lesson without further discussion. Email their guardians the answer so that the topic can be discussed over dinner.
- DJ Summary - Learners write what they learned in the form of a favorite song. Offer to let one or two sing thier summary.
- Gallery Walk - On chart paper, small groups of students write and draw what they learned. After the completed works are attached to the classroom walls, others students affix post-its to the posters to extend on the ideas, add questions.
- Sequence It - create timelines of major events discussed
- Low-Stakes Quizzes - Give a short quiz using technologies like Kahoot or a Google form.
- Have students write down three quiz questions (to ask at the beginning of the next class).
- Question Stems - Have students write questions about the lesson on cards, using [question stems framed around Bloom's Taxonomy](#). Have students exchange cards and answer the question they have acquired.
- Kids answer the following prompts: "What takeaways from the lesson will be important to know three years from now? Why?"
- Have students dramatize a real-life application of a skill.

- Ask a question. Give students ten seconds to confer with peers before you call on a random student to answer. Repeat.
- Have kids orally describe a concept, procedure, or skill in terms so simple that a child in first grade would get it.
- Direct kids to raise their hands if they can answer your questions. Classmates agree (thumbs up) or disagree (thumbs down) with the response.
- Have kids create a cheat sheet of information that would be useful for a quiz on the day's topic.
- Kids write notes to peers describing what they learned from them during class discussions.
- Ask students to summarize the main idea in under 60 seconds to another student acting as a well-known personality who works in your discipline. After summarizing, students should identify why the famous person might find the idea significant.
- Have students complete the following sentence: "The [concept, skill, word] is like _____ because _____."
- Ask students to write what they learned, and any lingering questions on an "exit ticket". Before they leave class, have them put their exit tickets in a folder or bin labeled either "Got It," "More Practice, Please," or "I Need Some Help!"
- After writing down the learning outcome, ask students to take a card, circle one of the following options, and return the card to you before they leave: "Stop (I'm totally confused. Go (I'm ready to move on.)" or "Proceed with caution (I could use some clarification on . . .)"

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

ELL

Such as:

- Alternate Responses
- Advance Notes
- Extended Time
- Teacher Modeling
- Simplified Written and Verbal Instructions
- Frequent Breaks
- E-Dictionaries
- Google Translate

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

Special Education

List is not inclusive but may include examples such as:

- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery of key concepts.
- Shorten spelling tests to focus on mastering the most functional words.
- Substitute alternatives for written assignments (clay models, posters, panoramas, collections, etc.)

- Specify and list exactly what the student will need to learn to pass.
- Evaluate the classroom structure against the student's needs (flexible structure, firm limits, etc.).
- Keep workspaces clear of unrelated materials.
- Keep the classroom quiet during intense learning times.
- Reduce visual distractions in the classroom (mobiles, etc.).
- Provide a computer for written work.
- Seat the student close to the teacher or a positive role model.
- Use a study carrel. (Provide extras so that the student is not singled out.)
- Provide an unobstructed view of the chalkboard, teacher, movie screen, etc.
- Keep extra supplies of classroom materials (pencils, books) on hand.
- Maintain adequate space between desks.
- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible.
- Number and sequence the steps in a task.
- Have student repeat the directions for a task.
- Provide visual aids.
- Go over directions orally.
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions.
- Permit as much time as needed to finish tests.
- Allow tests to be taken in a room with few distractions (e.g., the library).
- Have test materials read to the student, and allow oral responses.
- Divide tests into small sections of similar questions or problems.
- Allow the student to complete an independent project as an alternative test.
- Give progress reports instead of grades.
- Grade spelling separately from content.
- Allow take-home or open-book tests.
- Show a model of the end product of directions (e.g., a completed math problem or finished quiz).
- Stand near the student when giving directions or presenting a lesson.
- Mark the correct answers rather than the incorrect ones.
- Permit a student to rework missed problems for a better grade.
- Average grades out when assignments are reworked, or grade on corrected work.
- Use a pass-fail or an alternative grading system when the student is assessed on his or her own growth.

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

Interventions

504

Examples of accommodations in 504 plans include but are not limited to:

- preferential seating
- extended time on tests and assignments
- reduced homework or classwork
- verbal, visual, or technology aids
- modified textbooks or audio-video materials

- behavior management support
- adjusted class schedules or grading
- verbal testing
- excused lateness, absence, or missed classwork
- pre-approved nurse's office visits and accompaniment to visits
- occupational or physical therapy

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

At Risk

Examples may include:

- Use of mnemonics
- Have student restate information
- Provision of notes or outlines
- Concrete examples
- Use of a study carrel
- Assistance in maintaining uncluttered space
- Weekly home-school communication tools (notebook, daily log, phone calls or email messages)
- Peer or scribe note-taking
- Lab and math sheets with highlighted instructions
- Graph paper to assist in organizing or lining up math problems
- Use of manipulatives
- No penalty for spelling errors or sloppy handwriting
- Follow a routine/schedule
- Teach time management skills
- Verbal and visual cues regarding directions and staying on task
- Adjusted assignment timelines
- Visual daily schedule
- Immediate feedback
- Work-in-progress check
- Pace long-term projects
- Preview test procedures
- Film or video supplements in place of reading text
- Pass/no pass option
- Cue/model expected behavior
- Use de-escalating strategies
- Use peer supports and mentoring
- Have parent sign homework/behavior chart
- Chart progress and maintain data

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

Gifted and Talented

Focus on effort and practice

Offer the Most Difficult First

Offer choice

Speak to Student Interests

Allow G/T students to work together

Encourage risk taking