

Unit 4: Research and Culture (Weeks 29-36)

Content Area: **Template**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **Full Year**
Status: **Published**

UNIT RATIONALE

This unit further explores research skills, and is heavily focused on the concept of culture. This unit is important in developing students' empathy and appreciation for a variety of cultures, including their own.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What is a timeline?
- How did Collingswood and Oaklyn develop over time?
- What are important features in a folktale?
- How can I use primary sources to guide research?
- What is culture?
- Who was Frida Kahlo?
- What is the culture of Mexico?
- How can I celebrate my own culture?

STANDARDS

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: CONTENT AREA

New Jersey (NJSL) - Grades K-2 - Social Studies (2020)

6.1.2.CivicsPI.4:

Explain how all people, not just official leaders, play important roles in a community.

6.1.2.CivicsPD.1:

Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.

6.1.2.CivicsPD.2:

Establish a process for how individuals can effectively work together to make decisions.

6.1.2.CivicsDP.2:

Use evidence to describe how democratic principles such as equality, fairness, and respect for legitimate

authority and rules have impacted individuals and communities.

6.1.2.HistoryCC.3:

Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.

6.1.2.HistoryUP.1:

Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives to compare and make inferences about why there are different accounts of the same event.

6.1.2.HistoryUP.2:

Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.

6.1.2.HistoryUP.3:

Use examples from the past and present to describe how stereotyping and prejudice can lead to conflict.

6.1.2.HistorySE.1:

Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.

6.1.2.HistoryCA.1:

Make an evidence-based argument how and why communities change over time (e.g., locally, nationally, globally).

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.4	Explain how all people, not just official leaders, play important roles in a community.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.1	Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.2	Establish a process for how individuals can effectively work together to make decisions.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsDP.2	Use evidence to describe how democratic principles such as equality, fairness, and respect for legitimate authority and rules have impacted individuals and communities.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.1	Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives to compare and make inferences about why there are different accounts of the same event.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.3	Use examples from the past and present to describe how stereotyping and prejudice can lead to conflict.
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCA.1	Make an evidence-based argument how and why communities change over time (e.g., locally, nationally, globally).

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: CAREER READINESS, LIFE LITERACIES AND KEY SKILLS

CAEP.9.2.4.A.1	Identify reasons why people work, different types of work, and how work can help a person achieve personal and professional goals.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.2	Identify various life roles and civic and work - related activities in the school, home, and community.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.3	Investigate both traditional and nontraditional careers and relate information to personal

	likes and dislikes.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.4	Explain why knowledge and skills acquired in the elementary grades lay the foundation for future academic and career success.
TECH.9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
TECH.9.4.2.GCA.1	Articulate the role of culture in everyday life by describing one’s own culture and comparing it to the cultures of other individuals (e.g., 1.5.2.C2a, 7.1.NL.IPERS.5, 7.1.NL.IPERS.6).
TECH.9.4.2.IML.2	Represent data in a visual format to tell a story about the data (e.g., 2.MD.D.10).

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND DESIGN THINKING

CS.K-2.8.1.2.AP.4	Break down a task into a sequence of steps.
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PRE-ASSESSMENTS

Pre-assessments will include teacher observation, general discussion, and questioning.

INSTRUCTIONAL PLAN

MODULE 1

Lesson 1: Looking at a Timeline

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)	We are learning about timelines.
Student Learning Strategies	So I can share events in sequential.
Success Criteria	I can explain how a timeline works.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)	Turn and talk, class discussion, completed

biographical timeline

Activities and Resources

Watch and Discuss: Watch this short [video](#) from PBS to help explain timelines. We will complete the activity introduced in the next lesson. Discuss the video with the students. How can timelines be helpful when we are learning? What can they show us? Read a biography with students that features a timeline, such as *Dinosaur Lady* (Linda Skeers). Discuss how timelines help when we read biographies, as they can highlight important life events in order. As you read the book, stop at important parts and create a live timeline with the students. After compare the book's timeline to the one that the class created. What do they notice about each one?

Hands-On Activity: Have students create a timeline of their own lives. What important events and dates would they add? Students should be able to progress from birth to now with important milestones.

Share: Students can discuss their own timelines. They can be displayed in the

classroom or hallway.

English Language Learners Native language support:

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students

Suggested Modifications

Special Education Students:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans:

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same

opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of

writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.1	Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.2	Use examples from a variety of sources to describe how certain characteristics can help individuals collaborate and solve problems (e.g., open-mindedness, compassion, civility, persistence).
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.3	Explain how diversity, tolerance, fairness, and respect for others can contribute to individuals feeling accepted.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.2	Use a timeline of important events to make inferences about the "big picture" of history.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.3	Use examples from the past and present to describe how stereotyping and prejudice can lead to conflict.

MODULE 2

Lesson 2: Timeline: Collingswood/Oaklyn

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)	We are learning about the history of our town.
Student Learning Strategies	So I can identify historical facts about my town.
Success Criteria	I can share a historical fact about Collingswood or Oaklyn.

Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)

Turn and talk, class discussion, completed town timeline

Activities and Resources

Read and Discuss: Use the following resources to explain local history. For Collingswood, use the library's [resources](#). Oaklyn can use the Camden County resources, and also the fire department [website](#). Both town websites have some basic information as well. Google image searches will also pull up some neat photos to share. What do we notice about the local history of our towns?

Hands-On Activity: Pick about six important facts or events about the history of the town. Provide them to the students written on index cards or printed out, or even just photographs. We will complete the activity from the previous lesson, where students will try to sort the photos or information in order to create a local timeline. Students may work in small groups or individually for this.

Share: Students can discuss their timelines, including facts they found most interesting. They can be displayed in the classroom or hallway.

Suggested Modifications

English Language Learners Native language support:

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

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Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

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Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

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Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.1	Describe roles and responsibilities of community and local government leaders (e.g., mayor, town council).
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.4	Explain how all people, not just official leaders, play important roles in a community.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.5	Describe how communities work to accomplish common tasks, establish responsibilities, and fulfill roles of authority.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.1	Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.2	Establish a process for how individuals can effectively work together to make decisions.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.3	Identify cultural and environmental characteristics of different regions in New Jersey and the United States.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.1	Use multiple sources to create a chronological sequence of events that describes how and why your community has changed over time.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.2	Use a timeline of important events to make inferences about the "big picture" of history.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.1	Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives to compare and make inferences about why there are different accounts of the same event.
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
SOC.6.3.2.GeoGI.2	Collect data and consider sources from multiple perspectives to become informed about an environmental issue and identify possible solutions.

MODULE 3

Lesson 3: Analyzing a Folktale

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT:
(We are learning to...)

We are reading and analyzing a folktale.

Student Learning Strategies	So I can identify the characteristics of a folktale.
Success Criteria	I can share a feature about this folktale.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)	Turn and talk, class discussion, completed boat activity
Activities and Resources	<p> Read and Discuss: Refer to this resource (used also in Kindergarten) to recall elements of a folktale. Let the class know they will be reading a Korean folktale, <i>The Turtle Ship</i> (Helena Ku Rhee). Use this guide to help facilitate a discussion. What folktale elements do the students notice? </p> <p> Hands-On Activity: Page 7 of the guide shows several activities for the book. Suggested activity is the tin foil boat competition, but please pick any suitable activity for your class. </p> <p> Share: Students can share their boat designs. They can be displayed in the classroom or hallway. </p>
Suggested Modifications	<p> English Language Learners Native language support: </p> <p> Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language. </p> <p> Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most </p>

important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

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MODULE 4

Lesson 4: Research with a Primary Source

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)	We are researching with a primary source.
Student Learning Strategies	So I can determine valid sources when researching.
Success Criteria	I can complete research using a primary source.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)	Turn and talk, class discussion, completed research lesson
Activities and Resources	Watch and Discuss: Recall primary sources. Explain how a map can be a primary source, as it is an original document. Use the Kid Citizen lesson found here on looking at a map as a primary source. There is an additional teachers' guide available if needed, as well as a lesson on primary sources here if they need a refresher.

Hands-On Activity: What did students learn about seeing an older map up close? How can looking at maps help us understand history better? Have students design their own maps of Collingswood or Oaklyn with important information and landmarks. Have them keep in mind what they would want future students to learn about the place they live in.

Share: Students can share their maps and what they decided to feature. They can be displayed in the classroom or hallway.

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Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.1	Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.2	Use examples from a variety of sources to describe how certain characteristics can help individuals collaborate and solve problems (e.g., open-mindedness, compassion, civility, persistence).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoPP.1	Explain the different physical and human characteristics that might make a location a good place to live (e.g., landforms, climate and weather, resource availability).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.1	Use maps to identify physical features (e.g., continents, oceans, rivers, lakes, mountains).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.2	Describe how maps are created for a specific purpose (e.g., school fire-drill map, route from home to school, learning centers in a classroom).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.3	Identify and describe the properties of a variety of maps and globes (e.g., title, legend, cardinal directions, scale, symbols,) and purposes (way finding, thematic).
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current

	lives.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.1	Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives to compare and make inferences about why there are different accounts of the same event.
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
SOC.6.3.2.GeoGI.2	Collect data and consider sources from multiple perspectives to become informed about an environmental issue and identify possible solutions.

MODULE 5

Lesson 5: What is Culture?

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)	We are learning about culture.
Student Learning Strategies	So I can identify the differences between cultures.
Success Criteria	I can define culture.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)	Turn and talk, class discussion, completed culture anchor chart
Activities and Resources	<p>Watch and Discuss: Read <i>A Little Book about Culture</i> (Soto and Campos) and discuss it with the class. What is culture? What do we know about our own cultures?</p> <p>Hands-On Activity: Make a “culture” anchor chart with the class. What words and images come to mind when they think of culture,</p>

especially after reading the book?

Share: Students can share what they learned about culture. What else would they like to learn about with culture?

English Language Learners Native language support:

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students

Special Education Students:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Suggested Modifications

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student

come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.1	Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.2	Describe how human activities affect the culture and environmental characteristics of places or regions (e.g., transportation, housing, dietary needs).
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.

MODULE 6

Lesson 6: Frida Kahlo and Mexican Culture

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT:
(We are learning to...)

We are learning about Frida Kahlo and her relationship to Mexican culture.

Student Learning Strategies

So I can identify the impact that Frida Kahlo had

	on the Mexican culture.
Success Criteria	I can explain who Frida Kahlo was.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)	Turn and talk, class discussion, completed art activity
Activities and Resources	<p>Read and Discuss: Read either <i>I am Frida Kahlo</i> (Metzler) or <i>Frida</i> (Winter) and discuss it with the class. What can we learn about Frida and her artwork? What does learning about her and her artwork teach us about Mexican culture? Why is it important to learn about various cultures?</p> <p>Hands-On Activity: As a class, take a virtual tour of the famous Casa Azul. Do the students notice anything interesting about the house, or related to Mexican culture? After the tour, students can complete one of these informational coloring pages about Frida's life.</p> <p>Share: Students can share what they learned about Frida. Artwork can be displayed in the hallway or the classroom.</p>
Suggested Modifications	<p>English Language Learners Native language support:</p> <p>Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.</p>

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students

Special Education Students:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the

student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts

Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format

Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.2	Use examples from a variety of sources to describe how certain characteristics can help individuals collaborate and solve problems (e.g., open-mindedness, compassion, civility, persistence).
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.3	Explain how diversity, tolerance, fairness, and respect for others can contribute to individuals feeling accepted.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.2	Use a timeline of important events to make inferences about the "big picture" of history.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.3	Use examples from the past and present to describe how stereotyping and prejudice can lead to conflict.
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.2	Analyze a variety of sources describing the same event and make inferences about why the accounts are different (e.g., photographs, paintings, cartoons, newspapers, poetry, novels, plays).

MODULE 7

Lesson 7: Mexico

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)	We are learning about Mexico.
Student Learning Strategies	So I can explain where Mexico is and important facts about Mexico.
Success Criteria	I can explain where Mexico is.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)	Turn and talk, class discussion, completed research

Activities and Resources

Watch and Discuss: After learning about Frida, the class will now explore the country of Mexico. Use this National Geographic Kids [resource](#) to share information about Mexico, including showing the map. Use this interactive [map](#) for a deeper exploration of the country's geography.

Hands-On Activity: Jigsaw the class into small groups to work together to research areas of Mexican culture such as food, sports, entertainment, language, famous landmarks, etc...Use the National Geographic website along with Epic (many resources found there), Sora, and physical books to help students find the information. Option to have students create posters with the information they have found.

Share: Students can share what they found through research with the class. If posters were made, they can be displayed in the class or hallway.

Suggested Modifications

English Language Learners Native language support:

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most

important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students

Special Education Students:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts

Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near

the front.

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.1	Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoPP.1	Explain the different physical and human characteristics that might make a location a good place to live (e.g., landforms, climate and weather, resource availability).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoSV.1	Use maps to identify physical features (e.g., continents, oceans, rivers, lakes, mountains).
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.4	Investigate the relationship between the physical environment of a place and the economic activities found there.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCA.1	Make an evidence-based argument how and why communities change over time (e.g., locally, nationally, globally).
SOC.6.3.2.GeoGI.2	Collect data and consider sources from multiple perspectives to become informed about an environmental issue and identify possible solutions.

MODULE 8

Lesson 8: My Culture (NOTE: This last lesson may need to be spread out over a period of a few days.)

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)	We are learning about our own cultures.
Student Learning Strategies	So I can identify characteristics of my culture and compare them to cultures of peers.
Success Criteria	I can explain the culture of my family.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)	Turn and talk, class discussion
Activities and Resources	Discuss: Prior to this lesson, have students go home and ask their families about their own culture. Students should be prepared to research

their cultures to create a culture box. For this activity, students will also need a shoebox sized box for the culture box. They will also need time to gather materials. If possible, create a sample culture box of your own culture to share with the class. A culture box is a box with photos and items related to culture inside of it. Here are some sample [directions](#). A Google image search will show many photographic examples of the culture boxes. Sample items include food wrappers, flags, money, photos of a place, drawings of a place, examples of clothing, books, written language, etc... Explain the culture box activity and share the sample if possible. Engage students in a discussion about their own cultures, and what they might share in the box. Option to brainstorm together an anchor chart of ideas for the culture box.

Hands-On Activity: Students will create their culture boxes. They may include items brought from home, use magazine photos, print pictures from online, or create their own items. Use National Geographic Kids, Epic, and Sora again as vetted resources if the students need to look up

information or print anything.

Share: Students can share what they found through research with the class. If posters were made, they can be displayed in the class or hallway.

Suggested Modifications

English Language Learners Native language support:

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students

Special Education Students:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students

understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans:

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts

Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in

reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are

done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.3	Explain how diversity, tolerance, fairness, and respect for others can contribute to individuals feeling accepted.
SOC.6.1.2.GeoHE.3	Identify cultural and environmental characteristics of different regions in New Jersey and the United States.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryCC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.1	Use primary sources representing multiple perspectives to compare and make inferences about why there are different accounts of the same event.
SOC.6.1.2.HistoryUP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.2	Analyze a variety of sources describing the same event and make inferences about why the accounts are different (e.g., photographs, paintings, cartoons, newspapers, poetry, novels, plays).
SOC.6.1.2.HistorySE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
SOC.6.3.2.GeoGI.2	Collect data and consider sources from multiple perspectives to become informed about an environmental issue and identify possible solutions.

REFLECTIONS

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS: NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS FOR ELA, SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE AND/OR MATHEMATICS

ELA.L.RF.1.2.A	Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.
ELA.L.RF.1.2.B	Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL1	Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL2	Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL5	Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.
LA.W.1.5	With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers and self-reflection, and add details to strengthen writing and ideas as needed.
LA.W.1.6	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.