

Aim 1: How can we get to know each other and what will happen in Social Studies Class this year?

Hw: 1. Complete the “Getting to Know You” worksheet. 2. Turn in the parent letter signed.

Do Now: Assigned Seats

- 1. Parent Letter**
- 2. Our Rules**
- 3. Getting to Know You**
- 4. HW Assignment**

Aim 2: What is the difference between a procedure and a rule?

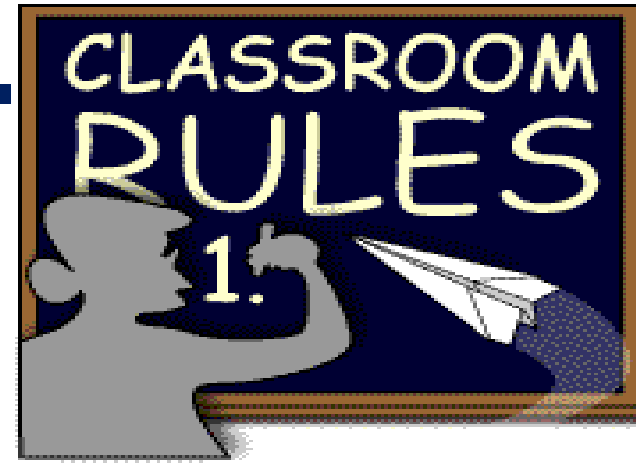
HW: Bring back parent letter and Getting to Know You papers.

Do Now: What do you think the difference is between a rule and a procedure?

Procedures vs. Rules

Procedure-A series of steps taken to accomplish an end, a way of doing something. How something is done.

Rule- a guide for conduct or action. How to behave.



- 1. Give examples of rules vs. procedures.**
- 2. Practice classroom procedures**
- 3. Discuss Bathroom, consequences, incentives.**
- 4. Find Somebody Who**
- 5. HW reminder.**

Aim 3: What are maps? How do you read a map?

HW: Draw a map of your bedroom on a new page your Notebook(NB). (Show ex.) include a Map Title, Compass Rose and Legend.

Do Now: What things have you seen on maps?

Map- a flat diagram of Earth's surface.

Map projection-different ways of showing our round planet on a flat surface.

(Map)Title-shows you what the subject of the map is.

Compass Rose-shows you the directions for North, South, East and West.

Scale-shows the distance between points on a map.

Legend- or **Key** explains what the symbols on the map represent.

Read Aloud->page H4, H6

Practice locating the things found on a map.

Group Activity-> For each map locate and record the following.

1. The Map Title

2. Draw what the Compass Rose looks like

3. Draw the Map Scale

4. List the things the Legend tells you

If you have time:

5. List all the reasons you can think of as a group why someone would use this map.

Indpt work->Use page R16 and R17(in back of book atlas) to answer the following questions

- 1. What is the title of this map?**
- 2. Which symbol shows a state capital?**
- 3. How is the national capital symbol different from the state capital symbol?**
- 4. Draw the compass found on this map.**
- 5. What is the largest distance in Miles on the map scale?**

Challenge Questions

- 6. Which state is East of Pennsylvania?**
- 7. How far is it from New York City to Washington D.C.?**

Aim 4: Where are the 7 continents and 5 oceans located on a map of the world?

HW: Study your notes and vocabulary words. Practice locating the 7 continents and 5 oceans on a blank map.

Do Now: Which ocean is on the coast of New York? (guess)

1.Show map of the world point out 7 continents and 5 oceans.

2.Get photocopies of blank world maps to give to students.

3.Make post its with the 5oceans and 7 continents on them and draw outlines of the 7 continents to place on the floor.

7 Continents

- 1. North America**
- 2. South America**
- 3. Europe**
- 4. Africa**
- 5. Asia**
- 6. Australia**
- 7. Antarctica**

5 Oceans

- 1. Atlantic Ocean**
- 2. Pacific Ocean**
- 3. Indian Ocean**
- 4. Southern Ocean (optional)**
- 5. Arctic Ocean**

Independent work-> Label the 7 continents and 5 oceans on your world map.

Once you finish check your work using the world map on pR10 and R11(in the back of your book in the atlas)

Closing: Review as a class.

Aim 4b: Where are the 7 continents and 5 oceans located on a map of the world?

HW: Try to cover your social studies textbook without having any tape touching the book. (Every student who has their book covered by Friday will earn \$2. You don't have to!)

Do Now: Which classroom procedure and rule do you think we need to practice?

1. Review Classroom Procedures.
(entering quietly and after lunch
line up on playground)

2. Review Classroom Rules.
(Be Respectful, talking/raising
hand, how you will get a star)

3. 7 continents and 5 oceans
review.

4. Group circle activity on Floor of
Classroom

5. Do find somebody who.

Aim 5: How do geographers use a grid to study the globe?

HW: Practice the geography dance moves.

**Do Now: Where is the equator?
In which hemisphere do we live?**

(Draw models on board and refer to textbook pH2 , H3)

Latitude lines- run east to west.

Equator- an imaginary line that circles the globe halfway between the north and south poles. It is 0 degrees latitude.

Longitude lines- run north to south. (The long lines)

Prime meridian- an imaginary line that runs north to south through Greenwich England, it is 0 degrees longitude.

-The equator divides the globe into two hemispheres or halves called the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.

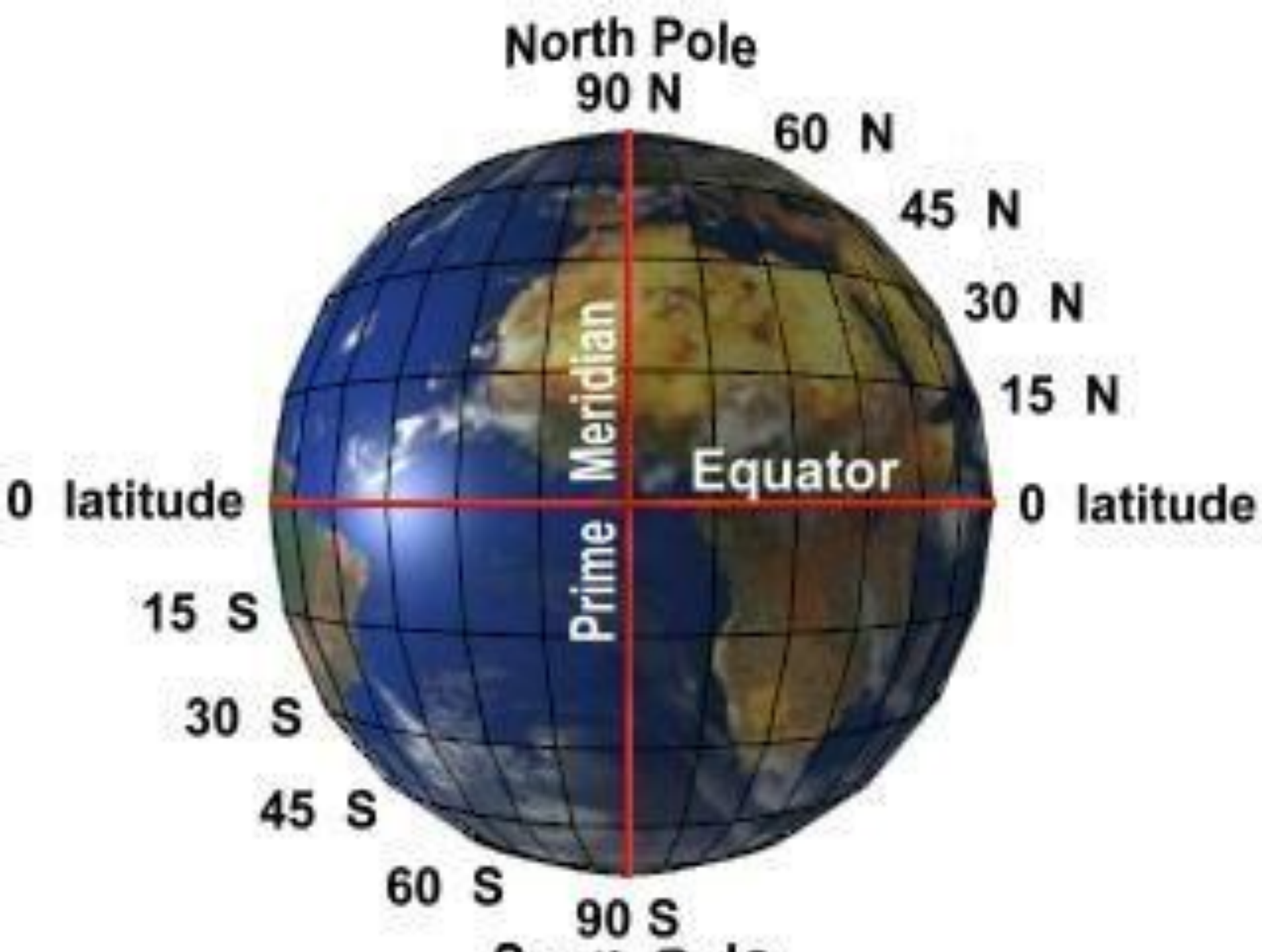
-The prime meridian divides the world into hemispheres called the **eastern and western hemispheres.**

(Geographers, archeologists, scientists and even a GPS system uses this imaginary grid to find exact locations of places on Earth.)

Aim 5b: How do geographers use a grid to study the globe?

HW: Practice the geography dance moves.

Do Now: Listen for directions.



Read Aloud pH2 and H3.

Partner Work->

1. Take turns finding each vocabulary word on your globe.

2. Make a list of continents in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Independent Practice->Introduce the Geography dance, N,S,E,W, compass prime meridian, equator, hemispheres. Play Simon Says.

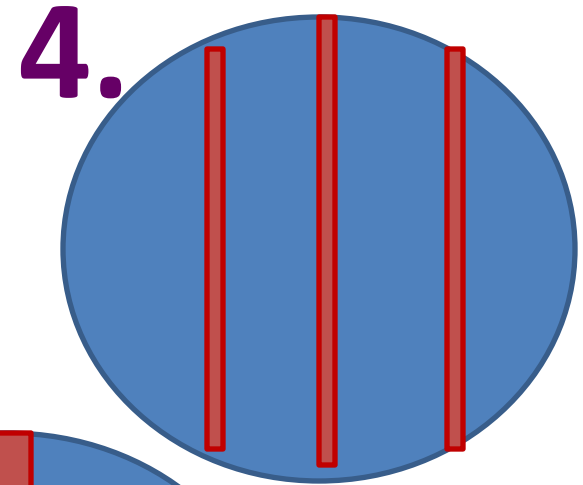
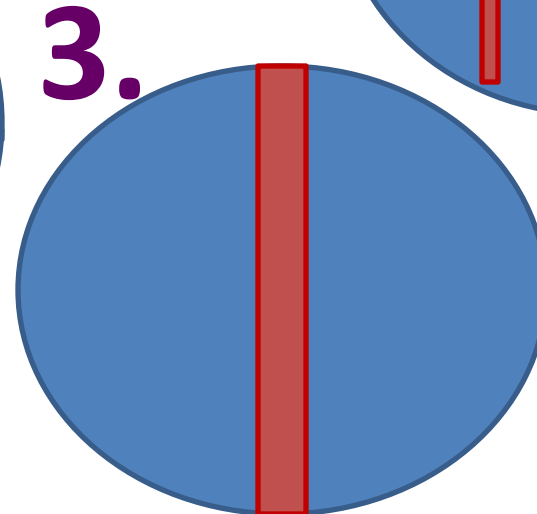
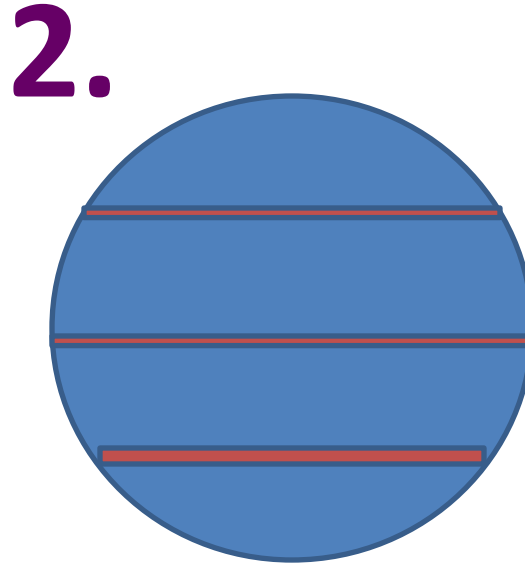
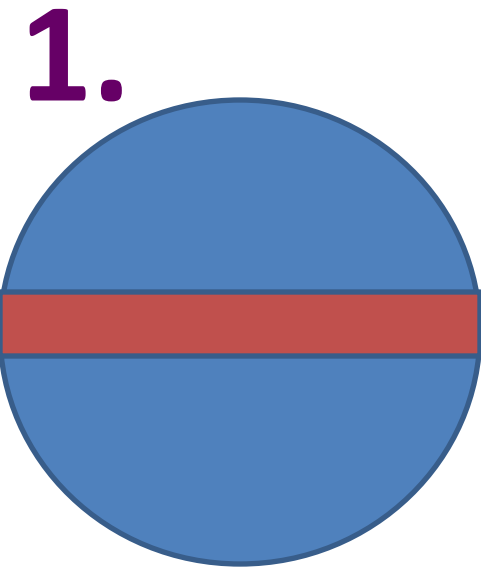
Independent Work-> Match the words in the bank with the pictures below.

a. equator

b. prime meridian

c. longitude lines

d. latitude lines



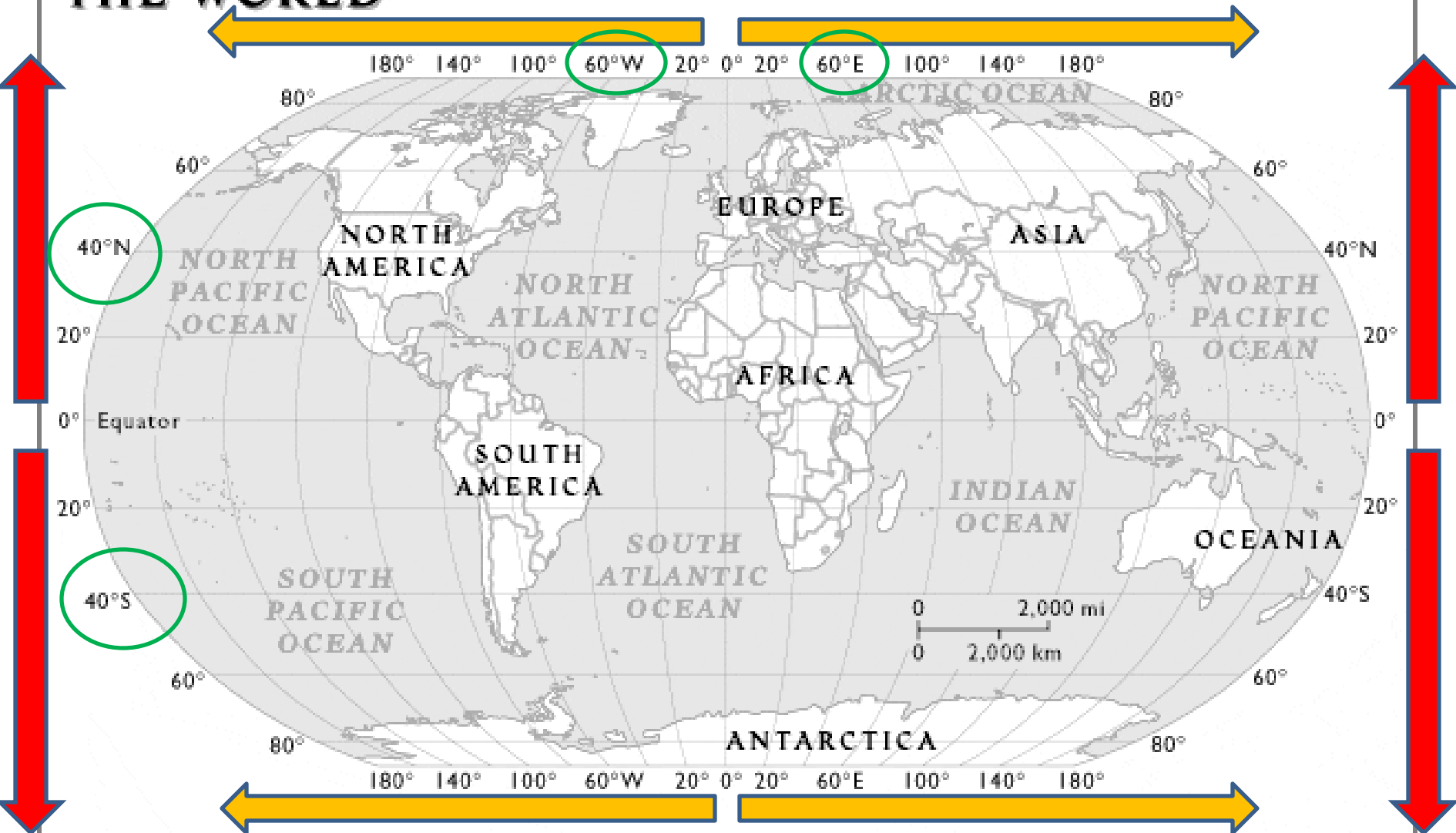
Aim 6: How can we use latitude and longitude lines to locate a place on Earth? How does a GPS work?

HW: Finish the Using Latitude and Longitude worksheet.

Do Now: Simon Says Geography Dance. Stand up and push in chair as directed

-The degrees of latitude and longitude start at 0° and increase in two different directions.

THE WORLD



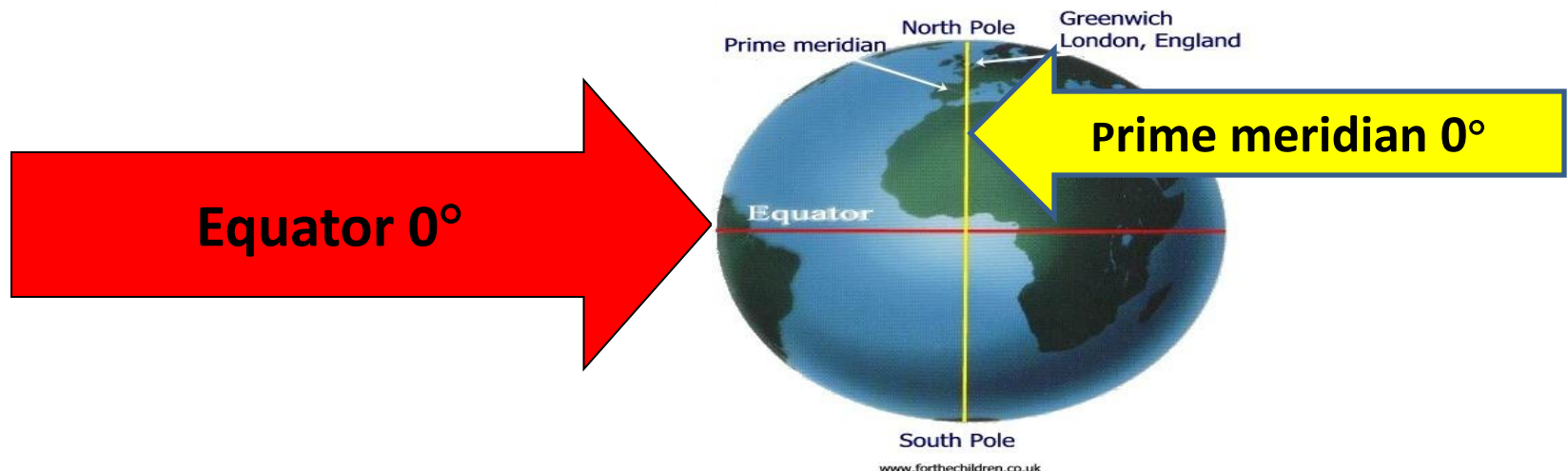
(-Latitude and longitude grid lines on a map tell us the absolute location of a place and are written as coordinates. A Global Positioning System or GPS uses this coordinates to give directions and tell us the locations of places.)

-Coordinates tell us the latitude number first, then the longitude number second.

-This symbol $^{\circ}$ means degrees

-**equator** is 0° latitude.

-**prime meridian** is 0° longitude.



How to use latitude and longitude lines to find places on earth:

1. First look at the latitude line number on the left or right sides of the map. If it says North look above the equator if it says South look below the equator.
2. Place a finger or object at this number on the map.
3. Find the longitude line number on the top or bottom of the map if. If it says West look to the left of the prime meridian if it says East look to the right of the prime meridian.
4. Place a finger or object on this number.
5. Move both fingers or objects in a strait line from their numbers until they intersect.
6. You have found the place!

Example: 38°N , 77°W

Example: Go to pR10 in Atlas

1. Which continent is at 40°N , 100°W ?

(I place one finger on each of these two points and move them together until they intersect over North America)

The continent at 40°N , 100°W is North America.

With a Partner: Go to pR16 in Atlas.

2. Which State is at 35°N , 120°W ?

After you finish this start working on the “Using Latitude and Longitude” worksheet

(Remember the latitude line is the 1st number, the longitude line is the 2nd number.)

1. Last summer Ms Beesch went on a trip and found this sign at 45°N, 105°W. Which state in the United States did Ms Beesch visit?



Aim 7b: What different types of maps are there?

HW: Study Notes.

Do Now: What types of maps have you seen?

3 types of maps

1. Physical Maps-show features that have created on Earth's surface. It may show cities, states or countries.

2. Physical-show landforms, bodies of water, relative locations and other natural features. On these maps color, shading or contour lines show elevation or altitude.

3. Special Purpose-focus on specific topics. Like climates, vegetation, natural resources, population densities, and economic activity.

Activity: Pass around maps in groups identifying info.

- 1. What is the map title?**
- 2. What type of map is it?**
- 3. Why did you say it was that type? (What is your supporting reason for putting it in that category)**

Aim 8: What are geographic features?

HW: Which geographic features have you seen in the Bronx? Write 3 sentences in your Notebook.

Do Now: List one geographic feature.

Geographic features- physical features on Earth's surface.

Examples of Geographic Features-> Mountain, Volcano, Ocean, Lake, River, delta, desert, volcano, island, peninsula...and many more!

-Geographic features are on physical maps.

Geographic Features



Partner Activity->

1.Using pH10 write the definition of your geographic feature.

2. Draw it.

3. Practice presenting your feature to the class.

Name That Geographic Feature 1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



1. Ocean



2. Desert



3. River



4. Island



5. Peninsula



Aim 9:How can we show what we have learned about maps in a writing piece?

HW: Complete final copy of essay. Study for Quiz on Friday.

Do Now: Make a list of what you have learned about maps in social studies class this year.

5 steps of Writing Process

1. Pre-write

2. Rough Draft

3. Revise

4. Edit

5. Publish

Essays are usually 5 paragraphs long.

Introduction paragraph, 3 Body paragraphs and a Conclusion paragraph.

Independent writing activity->

Write a 5 paragraph essay about what you have learned about maps.

Body paragraph ideas (from notes)

-Things on a map

-Using a grid to study the globe/the world map.

-Types of maps and their uses.

***This essay is a starting point for writing in social studies. Try your best and don't worry we will go over how to write a great essay!**

Aim 10: What areas of information are covered in Social Studies?

**HW: Study your notes for your first Quiz on Friday!
Read and review pages H3-H11 in your textbook.**

Do Now: What is culture?

Economics-how people manage the things available to them by producing, exchanging and using goods and services.

Geography- the study of the world, its people, and the landscapes they create.

History- a record of the past.

Government-people and groups in a society that make laws, make sure laws are followed and settle disagreements about the laws.

Culture-the knowledge, beliefs, customs and values of a group of people.

Including dance, music, clothing, food, religion, etc.

Partner Activity->

On the next slide match the letter of the pictures with one of the 5 areas of information covered in social studies.

a.



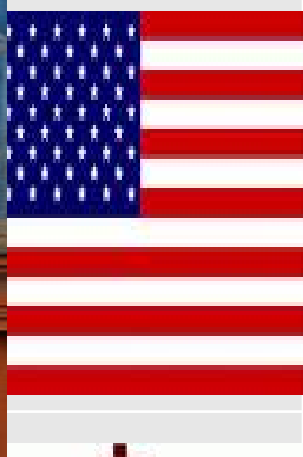
b.



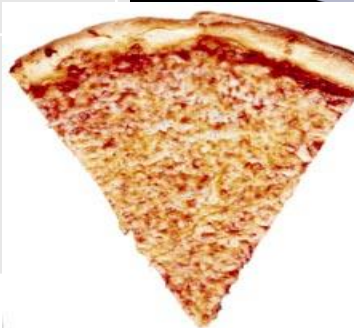
c.



d.



e.



Independent work->

- 1. Draw a table in your NB of the 5 areas that social studies covers.**
- 2. Write the definition in your own words, shorten it or just copy it exactly.**
- 3. Use the word in a sentence.**
- 4. Draw one picture related to the vocabulary word.**

Aim 11: What are the 5 themes of Geography?

HW: Complete foldable, it will be collected tomorrow for a hw grade.

Do Now: Take off one of your shoes and look to see if you can find a label that says where it was made. If you find one silently write down the location.

The Five Themes of Geography

1. Location

-describes where something is.

2. Place

-describes the features that make a site unique.

3. Human-Environment Interaction

-People interact with the environment in many different ways.

4. Movement

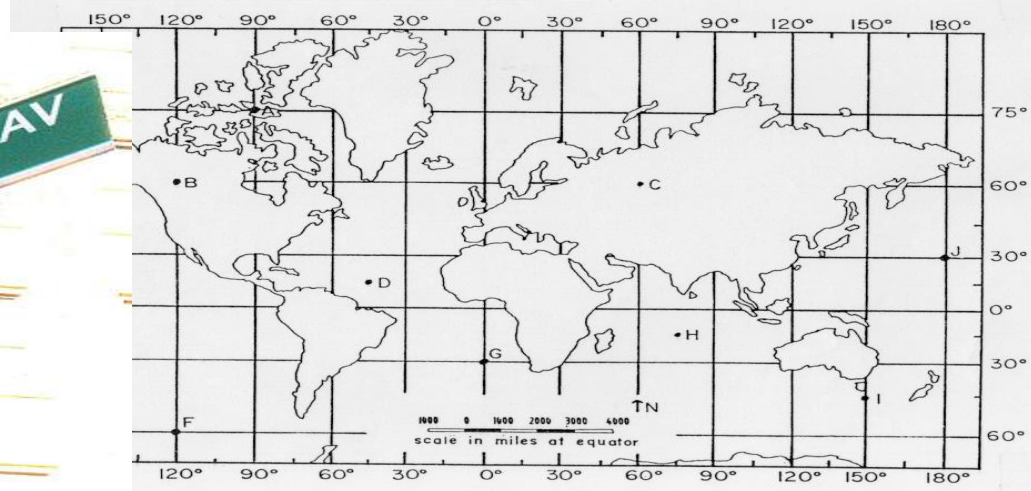
-looks at how and why people and things move.

5. Regions

-regions are areas that share common characteristics

Location

Tells you where it is.



Place

Describes the features that make a place unique.



Human environment-interaction

People interact with the environment in many different ways



Movement

Looks at how and why people and things move.



Regions

Areas that share common characteristics.



Example: What themes of geography are in this photo?



Place-What is it like there? I see music, break dancing, a certain type of clothing.

Movement- How are people and places connected? I see cars, a taxi, streets, people walking.

Which themes of geography do you see in this photo? Why? Be specific.



Which theme of geography do you see in these pictures? Why?



[http://www.teachertube.com/view
Video.php?title=5 Themes of Ge
ography&video id=132237](http://www.teachertube.com/viewVideo.php?title=5%20Themes%20of%20Geography&video_id=132237)

Indpt Work->Make a foldable that shows the 5 themes of geography.

Wait patiently for your 3 sheets of white paper.

Aim 12: How can we review for our quiz?

HW: Your first quiz is tomorrow, Friday! Study!

Do Now: Take out your world map and review the locations of the 7 continents and 5 oceans.

Make your own bingo card. Fill in all spaces except the center free space with the vocabulary words below.

Map title, compass rose, scale, legend, latitude, longitude, equator, prime meridian, geographic features, economics, geography, history, government, culture, physical map, political map, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Eastern hemisphere, Western hemisphere

BINGO

12

18

41

47

61

7

26

39

54

70

4

27

FREE
4785
SPACE

49

63

5

23

35

58

73

3

30

32

52

75

Aim 13: How can we complete our continent projects?

HW: Final copy due tomorrow

Do Now: None

Aim 14: How are periods of time measured in history? What is a timeline?

HW: Do Questions 1 to 4 on the “Measuring time in Social Studies Worksheet”

**Do Now: How long is a decade?
How long is a century?**

A timeline is a visual chart that lists events in the order in which they occurred. (It can be vertical or horizontal. Put the earliest date on the far left or at the bottom)



Chronological order-arranging ideas or events according to the order in which they happened. (Another word for sequencing)

-Timelines, B.C. & A.D. dates, eras, ages, centuries and decades are all ways of measuring time in history.

Era- a period of time in history.

Example The cold war era

Age- a period of time in history.

Ex-> The ice age, the computer age.

Century-a period of 100 years.

Ex->The 21st century

Decade-a period of 10 years.

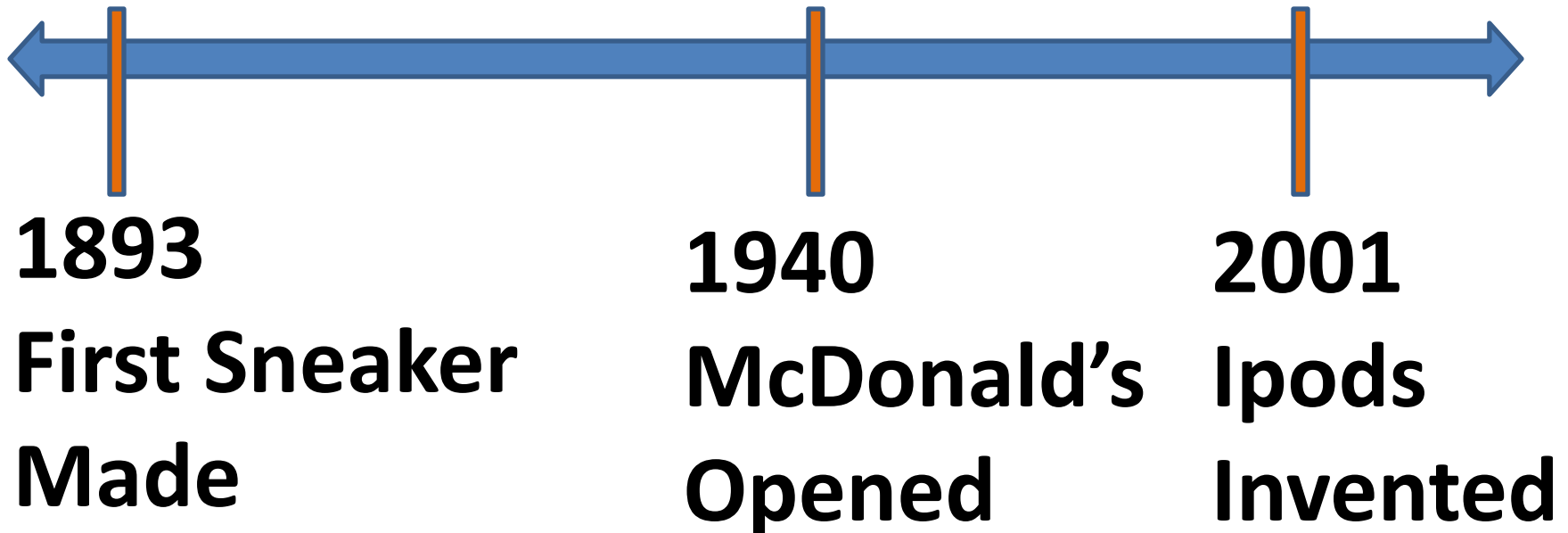
Ex-> The 90's.

Lets put the dates from the Do Now in order on a timeline.

-McDonald's opened 1940

-Ipods were invented 2001

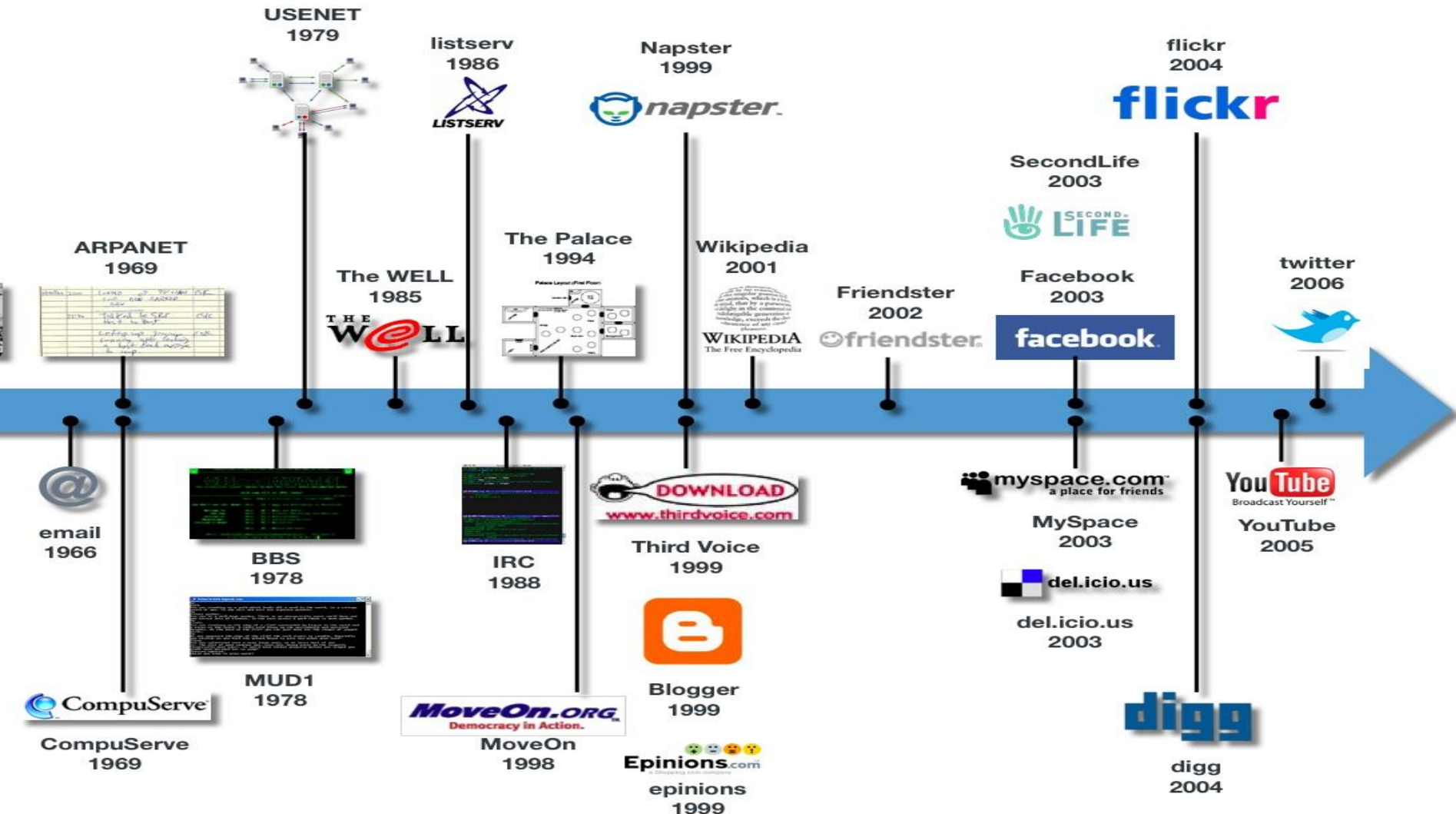
-First sneaker made 1893



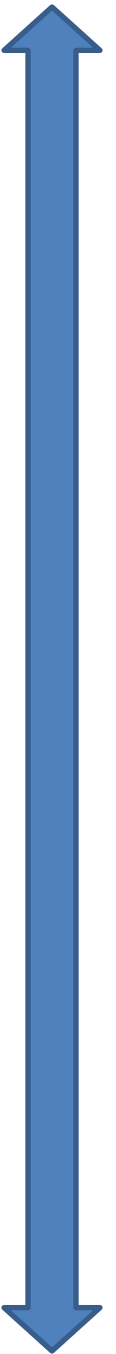
Example: Social Media Timeline

(what incomplete) Timeline of Social Media
not to scale

idfive



Group Work-> Draw a timeline then put the dates on your post its in chronological order.



Independent work->Put these dates in order on a timelines make at least one vertical and another horizontal.

1. 2010,1794,1949,1892

**2. -6/7/98
-9/11/10
-8/1/08
-5/5/05**

**3. May 2nd 1982, Sept 9th 2010,
June 25th 2000, April 29th 1998.**

Aim 15: How can we critique each others continent projects to ensure we have done our best work?

HW: Using the critiques from your classmates re make your continent project.

Do Now: Think about this...did your map have latitude and longitude lines? Was that required?

Today we will make constructive criticisms or critiques of each others projects. We are doing this so that we can all achieve a 100% on our projects and be proud of the work we put on display in the hallway. So what is a constructive criticism anyway?

**constructive- helping to
improve**

+

**criticism-making a comment or
judgment**

=

**constructive criticism -offering
your opinion in order to help
someone else improve their
work.**

Examples of unconstructive criticism (NOT HELPFUL!)

“Yo....this is whack.”

“Your drawing is ugly.”

“This is total \$@#%&!”

“Try again, loser.”

“You’re missing like everything.”

If Ms Beesch wouldn't say it to you in class, don't write it.

Imagine you are the teacher giving feedback.

Examples of constructive criticisms(Very HELPFUL!)

“I think you might be missing_____”

“You need to include _____”

“Your _____looks good, but I think you should_____”

“Maybe you want to make it_____”

“I can’t tell where_____”

“It’s hard to see/read_____”

These statements are all helpful to the person created the work. These comments can help this person get more points on their project.

Did they follow all the steps in the directions? Including a compass, the right scale and lines of latitude and longitude with numbers?

Did the person include everything from the Essential list?

Did they include 2 things from the optional list?

Is the map easy to read?

Can you find everything in the legend?

Is the continent a large landmass?

Is there a clear area of ocean?

Is there an island?

Do they have mountains in the right place?

Critique Activity Directions:

With your partner write 2 constructive criticisms for each project on the attached sheet of blank paper. If you think there is nothing they need to work on simply compliment them on a job well done!

Aim 16: How do you read dates with B.C. and A.D.?

Hw: Finish the timeline worksheet.

Do Now: Do you know which dates occurred earlier in time? B.C. or A.D.

B.C. and A.D Dates

-B.C. means Before Christ

-A.D. means or *Anno Domini*

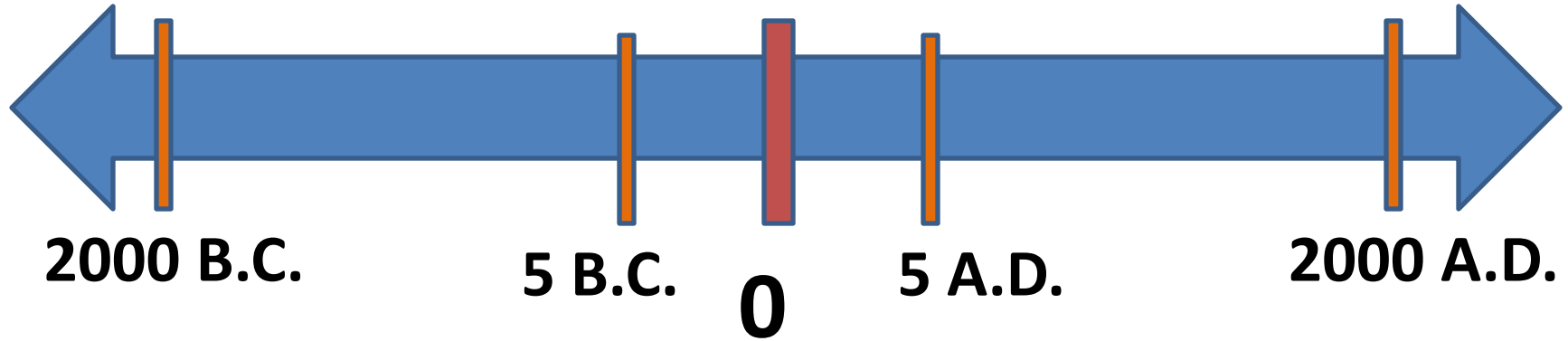
**“the year of the lord” in
latin.**

(Today because this system is based on the birth of Jesus in Christian religions many people choose to use BCE for Before the Common Era and CE for Common era to avoid the religious affiliation.)

B.C.=BCE

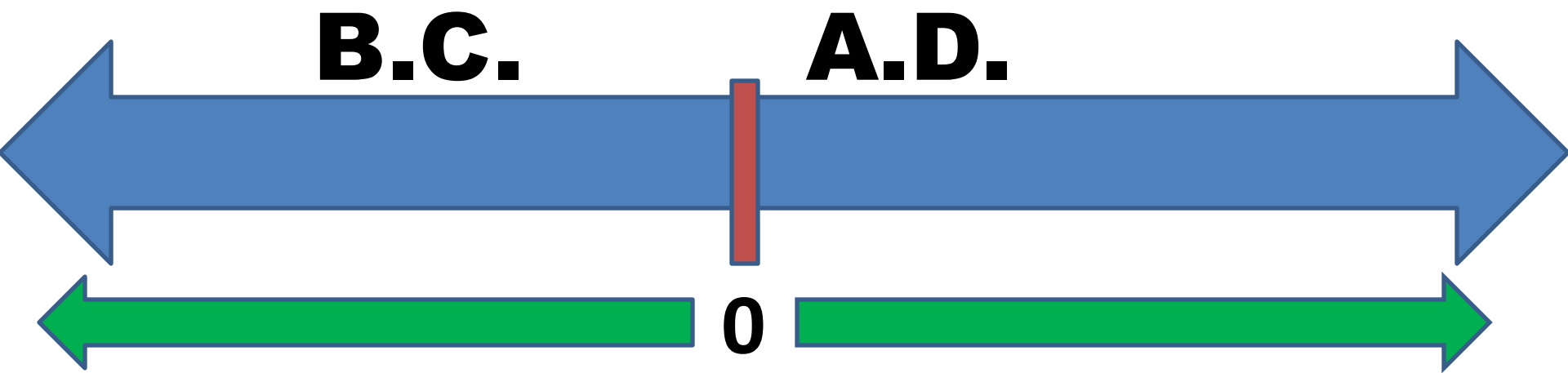
A.D.=CE

Example of a Timeline with B.C. and A.D. dates

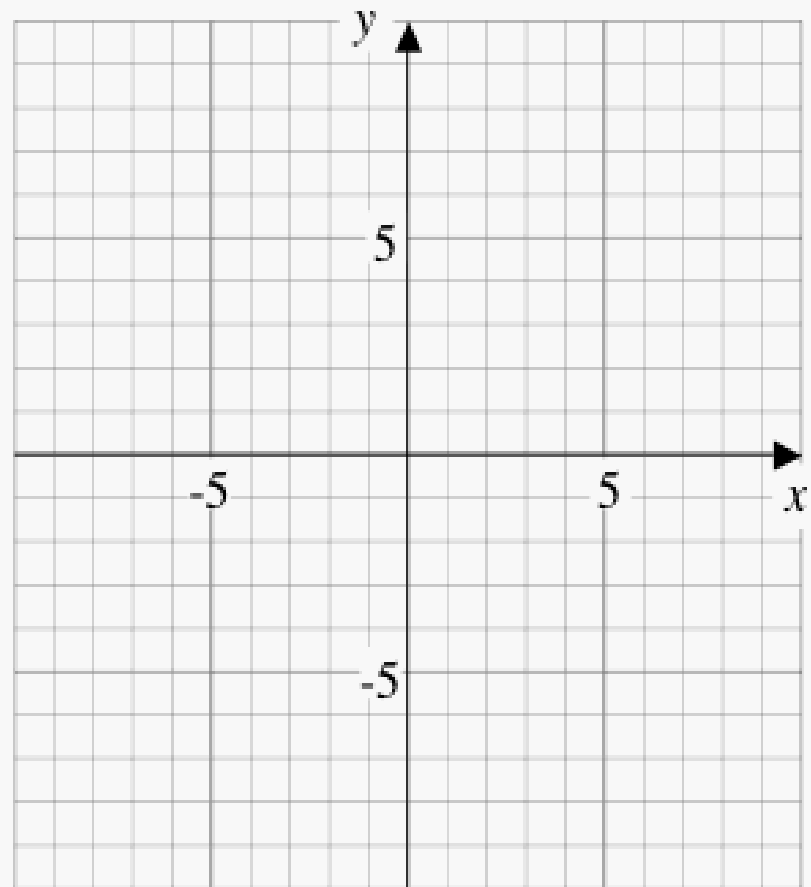


B.C. date numbers
go up as you move
to the left!

A.D. date numbers go up
as you move to the right
like usual.



-A timeline is similar to the x axis on a graph in math because the numbers increase from 0 on the left side, except there are no negative signs(-).



Rules for Reading B.C. and A.D. Dates

- 1. B.C. dates are always before the A.D. dates.**
 - 2. The higher the B.C. number the earlier in time it is.**
 - 3. The lower the B.C. number the later in time it is.**
 - 4. A.D. dates go from lowest to highest like regular numbers.**
- **Be very careful with B.C. dates they are backwards!****

Group work: First, put all the cards in chronological order. Second, each person in the group must copy the timeline by drawing it in their NB. Third, turn the cards over and repeat. Fourth, when everyone in your group has finished writing the timelines in their NB's use the dates on your sticky notes to make a timeline. Finally, if your group finishes everything start working on the homework worksheet together.

Independent work:
Put these dates in order
on a time line

1. 2100B.C.
2020 A.D.
28B.C.
1800A.D.

2. 2000B.C.

505 A.D.

26B.C.

1990A.D.

3. 1045B.C., 234A.D., 2300

B.C., 1898A.D., 18B.C.

2009 A.D.

Aim 16: How do you read dates with B.C. and A.D.?

Hw: Redo your continent project using the comments you got. It is due Monday.

Do Now: What do you need to remember about B.C. dates?

Today's Agenda

- 1. Review Quizzes**
- 2. Review B.C. and A.D
including HW Wksht**
- 3. Work on continent
projects making final
copies on large paper.**

Aim 17: What are primary and secondary sources?

Hw: Make a T chart of primary and secondary sources try to include things that are not in your notes.

Do Now: Take out both of your homework assignments and put them on the corner of your desk.

Source-where something comes from.

Primary-means first, 1st

Secondary-means second, 2nd

**Primary Source-an
informational source from
the time of the event.
Ex's-> maps, photos,
artifacts(objects),
paintings, letters, books,
records of events, etc.**

Secondary Source-an information source that analyzes the event. These sources often use several primary sources to compile (assemble) the information they give.

Ex's-> Textbooks, biographies, encyclopedias, history books.

1.What is the difference between primary and secondary sources?

2.How are they alike?

Partner Work:

1. Decide if what you were given is a primary or secondary source.

2. What specific type of source it is. (Book, map, photo? Etc)

3. Complete this sentence and write in in your NB:

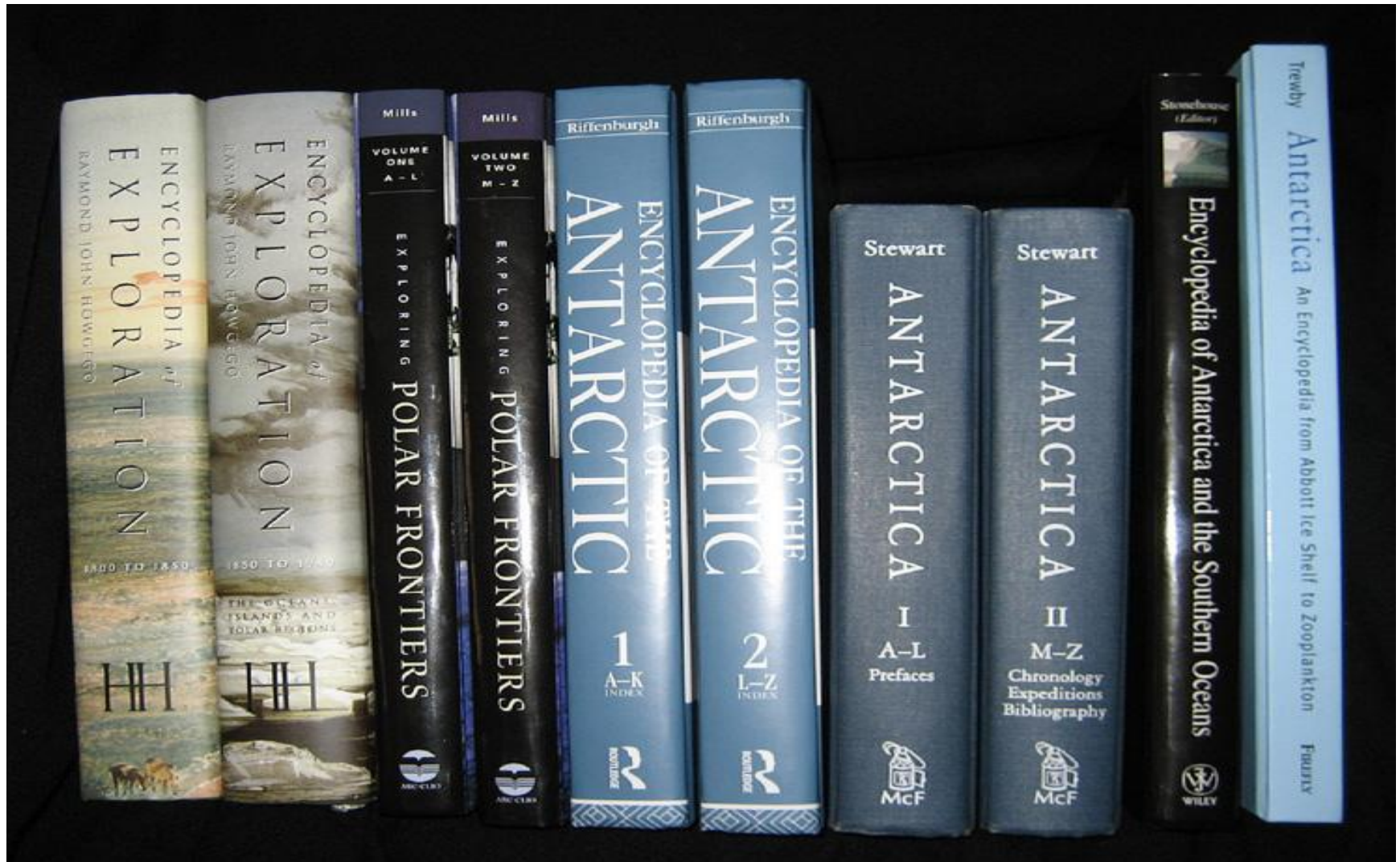
“This is a _____ source because...”

Indpt Practice- write the number and write a “P” for primary sources or an “S” for secondary sources in the following slide show!

1. Which type of source is this?



3. Which type of source is this?



4. What type of source is this?



5. Which type of source is this?



Aim 18: What is the difference between weather and climate?

HW: Read pages 52 to 56 in your textbook at home. Answer questions 1 to 3 on page 56 in your NB.

Do now: Which of these are NOT geographic features? Explain why they are not geographic features.

a.Mountain

b.Delta

c.Rain

d.Glacier

e.Desert

f.Summer

Climate- is the average weather in a location over a long period of time.

Examples: places where it stays dry for a long time like a desert climate or where it stays cold for a long time in the arctic.

(pA6)



Weather-is what happens outside for a short period of time. The air, or atmosphere, around us behaves and changes.

Examples: Rain, storms, lightening, thunder, tornados, hurricanes, snow flurries, blizzards, etc.



1. Weather or climate? Why?



2. Weather or Climate? Why?



Partner practice: Copy all the words below. Put a 'w' next to each one that is a weather and put a 'c' next to each word that is climate.

rain-

tropical-

thunder-

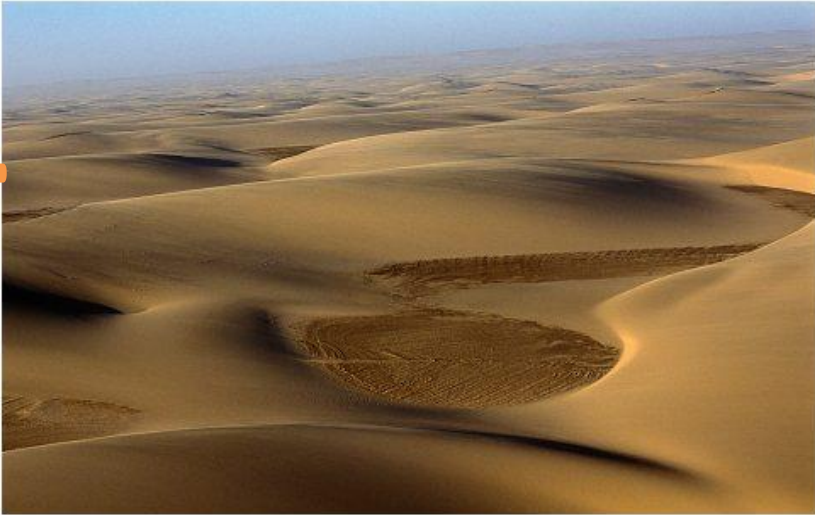
arctic -

desert-

snow-

Independent practice: For each picture explain why it is either weather or climate.

1



3



2



4



Comparing Climate and Vegetation Maps (p222)

A climate has 2 important factors:

1. Average temperature- how cold or hot is there usually.

2. Precipitation- how much rain falls there during a year

-The climate of a region affects the vegetation or plants that grow there.