

## INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

### Refrigerator Card for SOL Home Review

#### Why are governments necessary? (SS3.1, 3.10, 3.11)

Governments are necessary because they develop the laws and protect the rights and property of individuals.

#### Three Branches of the United States Government:

##### Executive



people who carry out laws (President)

##### Legislative



people who make laws (Congress)

##### Judicial



people who decide if laws are broken (Court)

**rules:** what people must or must not do

**laws:** important rules written and carried out by government

**community:** a place where people live, work, and play

The purpose of rules and laws is to keep people safe and maintain order.

#### What are basic principles commonly held by American citizens?

**individual rights:** life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are privileges that people are born with and that cannot be taken away. Thomas Jefferson wrote these in the Declaration of Independence.

**equality under the law** means all people are treated fairly

#### What principles of government from ancient Greece and Rome are part of our government? (SS.3.1)

- **contribution:** the act of giving or doing something

Ancient Greece was the birthplace of direct democracy.

- **democracy** - government by the people
- **direct democracy** - a government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws

Ancient Rome had a republican form of government (representative).

- **representative democracy** - a government in which people vote for (elect) a smaller group of citizens to make the rules and laws for everyone

#### What styles in architecture and the arts from ancient Greece and Rome are used today?

**architecture:** the design of buildings

The architects of ancient Greece and Rome used columns and arches in the construction of their buildings. Ancient examples still exist today:



Greek Parthenon (columns)



Roman Colosseum (arches)



Roman aqueducts (arches)



**arts:** mosaics, sculpture, and paintings displayed on buildings.

#### What sporting events today came from ancient Greece?

**Olympics:** the Olympic Games of today are modeled after the games of ancient Greece



#### How did American citizens work to defend American principles? (SS3.11)



**George Washington:** He was the first President of the new nation and worked under the new Republican form of government. He helped put basic principles into practice for the new nation.



**Thomas Jefferson:** He was the third President and born in Virginia. He wrote the Declaration of Independence, which states that people have certain rights. He was a leader who helped develop the country.



**Abraham Lincoln:** He was the United States President who helped free the slaves. He was a leader when the country was divided over the issue of equality for all people during the Civil War between the North and South.



**Rosa Parks:** She was an African American woman who refused to give up her seat on a public bus as was required by law. She helped to bring about change in laws so all people would have equal rights.



**Thurgood Marshall:** He was a lawyer who defended people at a time when all people were not equal. He was the first African American justice of the United States Supreme Court.



**Martin Luther King, Jr.:** He was an African American minister who worked for equal rights using peaceful means such as marches and speeches.



**César Chávez:** He was a Mexican American who worked to improve conditions for farm workers.

#### How do people serve their community, state, and nation? (SS3.11)

There are many ways that people can serve their community, state, and nation.

- Being a volunteer
- Getting involved in community projects
- Serving as a government official
- Joining the military
- Voting



#### What unites the people of the United States? (SS3.12)

The American people come from different ethnic origins and different countries, but are united as Americans by the basic principles of a republican form of government, including individual rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and equality under the law.

#### Republican form of government:

A representative democracy

What are benefits of diversity? food, clothing, music

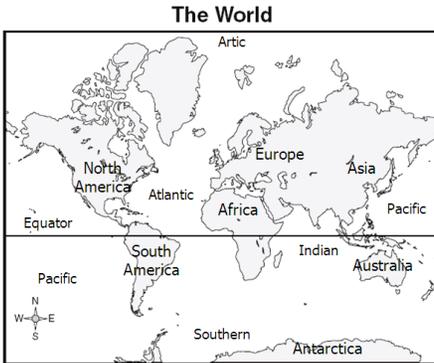
The first explorers had different motivations, different sponsors, and met different successes. (SS3.3, 3.5)

 <b>Explorer</b> Who were these people seeking new discoveries?	<b>Country</b> Which countries in Europe sponsored the explorers' journeys?	<b>Reasons for Exploring</b> What were the different motivations of these early European explorers?	<b>Successes/Achievements</b> What were the successes of these early European explorers?
Christopher Columbus 	 <u>Spain</u> Locate Spain on a map of Europe.	To find a western sea route to Asia	First European to discover a sea route to America; discovered Western Hemisphere (landed at San Salvador). Locate San Salvador in the Bahamas on a map.
Juan Ponce de Leon 	 <u>Spain</u>	To discover riches and land to conquer	First European to land in Florida (near St. Augustine); gave Spain claim to Florida Locate St. Augustine, Florida on a map.
Jacques Cartier 	 <u>France</u> Locate France on a map of Europe.	To colonize the New World	Explored the St. Lawrence River Valley (near Quebec, Canada) and gave France a North American claim Locate Quebec, Canada on a map.
Christopher Newport 	 <u>England</u> Locate England on a map of Europe.	To discover riches; to find a western sea route to Asia; to colonize Virginia	Arrived at present day Jamestown; made four additional voyages bringing more people to Jamestown; was one of the first men to reach the Fall Line of the James River Locate Jamestown, Virginia on a map.

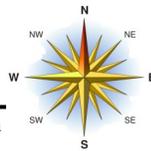
**GEOGRAPHY (SS3.5, SS3.6)**

- map:** a drawing that shows what places look like from above and where they are
- compass rose:** a symbol that shows direction (north, east, south, and west) on a map
- continent:** a large body of land on the earth (there are seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America)
- ocean:** Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean
- regions:** places that have common characteristics

Can you locate the seven continents and five oceans on a world map?



On which continent is England, Spain and France located?



Maps may include a compass rose with intermediate directions of northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest.

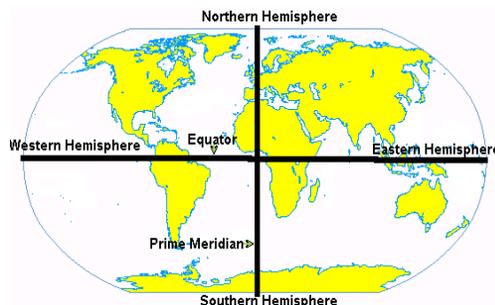
Parts of a map: (SS3.6)

- Map title
- Map legend
- Compass rose

What imaginary lines are used to create the four hemispheres?

**equator:** an imaginary line around the middle of the earth that divides the globe into the northern and southern hemispheres

**prime meridian:** an imaginary line that divides the globe into the eastern and western hemispheres



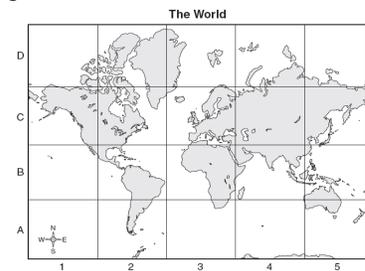
**Impact of European exploration on American Indians: (SS3.3)**

- Deadly diseases were introduced
- Exploration later led to settlement
- The settlements led to relocation of the American Indians from their homeland.

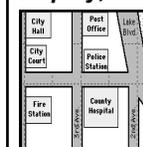
**European:** A person from one of the countries in Europe.

How is a simple letter-number grid system used to locate places on maps? (SS3.5)

The letter (left) and the number (bottom) coordinates of a grid system identify the approximate location of a place. **Where is the United States?**



What visual aids are used to gather, display, and classify information? (SS3.6)

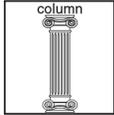
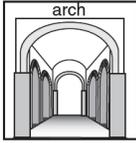


Maps, tables, graphs, charts, and pictures are visual aids used to gather, display, and classify geographic information.



Characteristics	Greece	Rome	Mali
Art			
Architecture			
Government			

**Ancient Greece and Rome were located near the Mediterranean Sea. The empire of Mali was located in the western region of the continent of Africa. (SS3.4)**

CIVILIZATIONS	PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS What were the physical characteristics of ancient Greece, Rome and Mali?	HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS What were the human characteristics of ancient Greece, Rome and Mali?	ENVIRONMENT How did the people of ancient Greece, Rome and Mali adapt to and change their environment to meet their needs?
<b>Ancient Greece</b> 	Ancient Greece was located on a peninsula with many islands, mountains and hills, surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea and limited rich soil.	In Ancient Greece, the people built ships, fished, made pottery and farmed.	In Ancient Greece, they farmed on hillsides. Trading took place on the Mediterranean Sea.  Small independent communities developed because of the many mountains.
<b>Ancient Rome</b> 	Ancient Rome was located next to a river; built on many hills. The soil was limited for farming. A variety of trees grew in Ancient Rome.	In Ancient Rome, the people built ships and roads, fished, made pottery and farmed.	In Ancient Rome, they farmed on hillsides. Trading took place on the Mediterranean Sea.
<b>Empire of Mali</b> 	The empire of Mali was located in West Africa; near rivers; desert-like conditions; gold mines; gold was a natural resource.	In the empire of Mali, the people traded gold for salt.	In the empire of Mali, salt was an important natural resource for people in the desert. Salt was traded for gold.

**How do producers use natural, human, and capital resources to produce goods and services? (SS3.7)**

**natural resources:** materials that come from nature (water, soil, wood, coal)

**human resources:** people working to produce goods and services

**capital resources:** goods made by people and used to produce other goods and services (machines, tools, buildings)

**producers:** people who use resources to make goods and/or provide services

**goods:** things people make or use to satisfy needs and wants

**services:** activities that satisfy people's needs and wants

**Specialization and Trade (SS3.8)**

**What is specialization?**

- Specialization occurs when people focus on the production of selected kinds of goods and services.
- People and regions often specialize in the production of certain goods and services.

**Why do those who specialize have to depend on others?**

- People and regions specialize because they cannot produce everything they want.
- Specialization encourages trade because people want goods and services that they do not have.

**Why do people trade?**

- People trade for things they need and want but do not have.
- People trade when individuals or groups benefit from the trade.

**The empire of Mali was a wealthy trading center before Columbus sailed to America. (SS3.2)**

Africa was the home to several great empires. One of the most prosperous was the empire of Mali.

**Why were storytellers so important in the empire of Mali?**

Many storytellers in Mali passed on traditions and stories from one generation to the next.

**What do we know about the leaders of the empire of Mali?**

The kings of Mali were rich and powerful men who controlled trade in West Africa. Mali became one of the largest and wealthiest empires in the region and was an important trade center.



**Why was Mali so wealthy?**

Mali lay across the trade routes between the sources of salt in the Sahara Desert and the gold region/mines of West Africa.



For the people of the desert, salt was a natural resource. People used salt for their health and for preserving foods. Miners found gold in Western Africa. Therefore, salt was traded for gold.

Timbuktu was an important city in Mali. It had a famous university with a large library containing Greek and Roman books.



**ECONOMICS**

**Why does an economic choice involve giving up something else? (SS3.9)**

**economic choice:** people cannot have all the goods and services they want. They must choose some things and give up others.

**opportunity cost:** the next best choice that is given up when a decision is made

**Economic decision-making requires comparing both the opportunity cost and the monetary cost of choices with benefits.**

Economic Choices		
Choices	Choices Made	Choices given up (opportunity cost)
Ice cream or popcorn	Ice cream	Popcorn
Toy or favorite video	Favorite video	Toy
Spend now or save for the future	Spend now	Save for the future

**Holidays (SS3.11)**

**Veterans Day**

*(observed in November)*

This is a day for the recognition of Americans who served in the United States military.



**Memorial Day**

*(observed in May)*

This is a day for the recognition of Americans who died in wars while they were serving their country.

**Challenging Vocabulary for Grade 3 History and Social Science**

<p><b>Standard 3.1</b> ancient arches architecture birthplace citizens classify Colosseum columns construction contribution direct democracy displayed elect government Greece influenced interpret laws modeled mosaics Parthenon principles representative Rome rules sculpture significant sporting events styles</p> <p><b>Standard 3.2</b> economic development empire generation handed down king library Mali oral accounts preserving food prosperous</p>	<p>Sahara Desert storytelling Timbuktu trade center trade routes traditions university wealthy West African</p> <p><b>Standard 3.3a</b> achievement colonize conquer Fall Line riches route sponsor successes voyage</p> <p><b>Standard 3.3b</b> impact motivations</p> <p><b>Standard 3.4a</b> characteristics locate</p> <p><b>Standard 3.4b</b> characteristic desert-like farmer gold mine island empire miner mountains peninsula physical rich soil river shipbuilder trader</p>	<p><b>Standard 3.4c</b> adapt desert environment gold hillsides independent communities natural resource traded</p> <p><b>Standard 3.5a</b> Africa Antarctica Arctic Ocean Asia Atlantic Ocean Australia Europe globe Indian Ocean labeling North America Pacific Ocean positioning South America Southern Ocean</p> <p><b>Standard 3.5b</b> divide eastern Equator latitude longitude northern prime meridian southern sphere western</p>	<p><b>Standard 3.5c</b> England France Spain</p> <p><b>Standard 3.5d</b> Bahamas Jamestown Quebec San Salvador St. Augustine</p> <p><b>Standard 3.5e</b> letter-number grid system locate</p> <p><b>Standard 3.6</b> bar graphs charts classify compass rose construct display geographic information graphs map legend map title pie graphs tables visual aid</p>	<p><b>Standard 3.7</b> capital resources gold goods human resources limited natural resources producers peninsula pottery services traded variety</p> <p><b>Standard 3.8</b> benefit production specialization trade</p> <p><b>Standard 3.9</b> economic choice decision-making monetary cost opportunity cost</p>	<p><b>Standard 3.10a</b> basic purpose community government laws order property</p> <p><b>Standard 3.10b</b> branch carry out laws Congress decide executive government judicial legislative local make national President state Supreme Court</p> <p><b>Standard 3.10c</b> individuals necessary rights</p> <p><b>Standard 3.11a</b> defend foundation freedom principles recognition republican form serving</p>	<p><b>Standard 3.11b</b> African American Mexican American Declaration of Independence equality equal rights justice lawyer minister peaceful means President slaves Supreme Court</p> <p><b>Standard 3.11c</b> freedom honor Memorial Day military observed recognition respect served Veterans Day</p> <p><b>Standard 3.11d</b> getting involved nation serve volunteer voting</p> <p><b>Standard 3.12</b> diversity principles representative republican united</p>
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