

Social Studies – 3 rd Grade				First Nine Weeks
Pacing	Benchmarks	Benchmark	Remarks/Examples Content Limits	Vocabulary
What Social Studies Means to Us?	SS.3.A.1.1	Analyze primary and secondary sources.	<u>Content Focus:</u> Primary and Secondary Sources Events from the past History = “past” Geography = “location” Economics= “money” <u>Examples:</u> Examples are history, geography, civics, government, and economics	History Geography Economics Artifacts Documents
	SS.3.A.1.3	Define terms related to the social sciences.		
Civic Responsibility	SS.3.C.2.1	Identify group and individual actions of citizens that demonstrate civility, cooperation, volunteerism, and other civic virtues.	<u>Content Focus:</u> Civic Virtue <u>Examples:</u> Examples are food drives, book drives, community clean-up, and voting	Cooperation Virtue Volunteer Participate Property Responsibility

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Branches of the Government	SS.3.C.3.2	Describe how government is organized at the local level.	<u>Content Focus:</u> Laws Levels of government The Constitution –“The Supreme Law of the Land” <u>Examples:</u> Examples are artifacts, photographs, paintings, maps, images, documents, and	Local State Federal Constitution Mayor Governor President
	SS.3.C.3.4	Recognize that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme “law of the land.”		
	SS.3.C.3.1	Identify the levels of government		

	SS.3.C.3.3 SS.3.A.1.1	(local, state, and federal). Recognize that every state has a state constitution. Analyze primary and secondary sources.	audio and video recordings. Examples are executive branch - mayor; legislative branch - city commission; judicial branch - county and circuit courts.	
The Purpose of Maps	SS.3.G.1.1 SS.3.G.1.4 SS.3.G.1.5 SS.3.G.1.3 SS.3.G.1.6 SS.3.A.1.1	Use thematic maps, tables, charts, graphs, and photos to analyze geographic information. Name and identify the purpose of maps (physical, political, elevation, population). Compare maps and globes to develop an understanding of the concept of distortion. Label the continents and oceans on a world map. Use maps to identify different types of scale to measure distances between two places. Analyze primary and secondary sources.	<u>Content Focus:</u> Thematic maps Charts Tables Graphs Maps & Globes Map elements Continents Cardinal directions Measuring distance Primary and Secondary Sources <u>Examples :</u> Types of photographs may include satellite or aerial Examples are linear, fractional, and word.	Thematic Physical maps Political maps Elevation Population Distortion Continents Oceans Measure Distance Compass rose Coastline Scale

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Third Nine Weeks

Pacing	Benchmarks	Benchmark	Remarks/Examples Content Limits	Vocabulary
<p>Places and Regions</p>	<p>SS.3.G.2.4</p>	<p>Describe the physical features of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.</p>	<p><u>Content Focus:</u> Natural and man-made landmarks Countries Commonwealths Regions 5 Regions of the United States</p> <p><u>Examples:</u> Examples are Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, and the West. Examples are lakes, rivers, oceans, mountains, deserts, plains, and grasslands. Examples are the Grand Canyon, Gateway Arch, Mount Rushmore, Devil's Tower, Mt. Denali, Everglades and Niagara Falls. Examples are artifacts, photographs, paintings, maps, images, documents, and audio and video recordings.</p>	<p>Interviews Mental mapping Legends News Country States Countries</p>
	<p>SS.3.G.2.5</p>	<p>Identify natural and man-made landmarks in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.</p>		
	<p>SS.3.G.2.6</p>	<p>Investigate how people perceive places and regions differently by conducting interviews, mental mapping, and studying news, poems, legends, and songs about a region or area.</p>		
	<p>SS.3.G.2.1</p>	<p>Label the countries and commonwealths in North America (Canada, United States, Mexico) and in the Caribbean (Puerto Rico, Cuba, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica).</p>		
	<p>SS.3.G.2.2</p>	<p>Identify the five regions of the United States.</p>		
	<p>SS.3.G.2.3</p>	<p>Label the states in each of the five regions of the United States.</p>		
	<p>SS.3.A.1.1</p>	<p>Analyze primary and secondary sources.</p>		

Natural and Man-made Features	SS.3.G.3.1	Describe the climate and vegetation in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.	<u>Content Focus:</u> Climate Vegetation Natural Resources Settlement Patterns Culture Population Ethnic Groups <u>Examples:</u> Examples are tundra, sandy soil, humidity, and maritime climate. Examples are water, arable land, oil, phosphate, and fish. Examples are settlements near water for drinking, bathing, cooking, agriculture and land for farming. Examples are housing, music, transportation, food, recreation, language, holidays, beliefs and customs. Examples are Native Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Africans, Asians, and Europeans.	Resources Arable land Oil Phosphates Temperature Humidity Tundra Soil Environment Culture Characteristics Ethnic/ ethnicity Pattern Diverse/ diversity
	SS.3.G.3.2	Describe the natural resources in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.		
	SS.3.G.4.1	Explain how the environment influences settlement patterns in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.		
	SS.3.G.4.3	Compare the cultural characteristics of diverse populations in one of the five regions of the United States with Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean.		
	SS.3.G.4.4	Identify contributions from various ethnic groups to the United States.		
	SS.3.G.4.2	Identify the cultures that have settled the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.		

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Fourth Nine Weeks

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<p>Trading Goods and Services</p>	<p>SS.3.E.1.3</p>	<p>Recognize that buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services through the use of trade or money.</p>	<p><u>Content Focus:</u> Goods and Services Trade Money Currency</p>	<p>Buyers Sellers Trade Money</p>
	<p>SS.3.E.1.4</p>	<p>Distinguish between currencies used in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.</p>	<p><u>Examples:</u> Examples are oil, video games, and food.</p>	<p>Scarcity Currency Coins Portable</p>
	<p>SS.3.E.1.1</p>	<p>Give examples of how scarcity results in trade</p>	<p>Examples are portable, divisible, recognizable, and durable.</p>	
	<p>SS.3.E.1.2</p>	<p>List the characteristics of money.</p>	<p>Examples are executive branch - mayor; legislative branch - city commission; judicial branch - county and circuit courts.</p>	
	<p>SS.3.C.1.2</p>	<p>Describe how government gains its power from the people.</p>		
	<p>SS.3.C.1.3</p>	<p>Explain how government was established through a written Constitution.</p>		