

**Grade 1:
Families: Now & Long Ago**

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Developed Spring 2012

The Grade 1 curriculum is Social Studies curriculum that was developed by the Fair Lawn, Grade Level, Social Studies Team and is aligned to the New Jersey Student Learning Standards in Social Studies.

Grade 1

Fair Lawn

Public Schools

Fair Lawn, NJ

Fair Lawn School District

Table of Contents

Committee Credits

Course Synopsis

Philosophy & Rationale

Scope & Sequence

Unit Descriptions

Course Materials

Assessments

Interdisciplinary Connections

21st Century Skills Connections

Alignment to Technology Standards

Appendix I

Committee Credits

**Adriana Neblock
Jane Remshak
Suzanne Gons- Supervisor**

Grade 1 Social Studies

I. Course Synopsis

The Grade 1 curriculum is Social Studies curriculum that was developed by the Fair Lawn, Grade Level, Social Studies Team and is aligned to the Common Core State Standards Initiative and the NJ Student Learning Standards in Social Studies. The units of study include: The Community, Families & Places in Our Community and Families are Important: Families Now and Long Ago.

II. Philosophy & Rationale

Fair Lawn District Mission: Recognizing that the "Leaders of Tomorrow Attend Fair Lawn Schools Today," it is the mission of Fair Lawn High School to afford each student the opportunity to learn, to achieve success and to become a confident and productive member of a global and technological society prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century. We believe that a major purpose of an education is to cultivate in each student a sense of wonder in the life-long process of learning. We believe that our school provides a learning environment that is student-centered, and supports the interaction of students, parents, professional staff, and the community. We believe that teachers must be empowered to develop and deliver high quality instruction, nurture students' special talents and abilities, and respond to the needs of each individual. We believe that the optimal environment is one in which students feel free to challenge themselves and have opportunities to take initiative, to articulate clearly and imaginatively, to be creative, and to learn from their inquiry and experience. We believe that an education which provides for the intellectual, aesthetic, physical, cultural, technological and social development of young people leads to their becoming productive and humane citizens who demonstrate self-discipline, responsibility and respect for others. We believe that education provides students with opportunities to access knowledge, ensuring competence and confidence in responding to the challenges of the future.

Department of Social Studies Statement of Philosophy: Social Studies is the integrated study of history, geography, economics, government and civics. More importantly it is the study of

humanity, of people and events that individually and collectively have affected the world. A strong and effective Social Studies program helps students make sense of the world in which they live, it allows them to make connections between major ideas and their own lives, and it helps them see themselves as members of the world community. It offers students the knowledge and skills necessary to become active and informed participants on a local, national and global level. Social Studies must also help students understand, respect and appreciate the commonalities and differences that give people character and identity. The complexities of history can only be fully understood within an appreciation and analysis of diversity, multiple perspectives, interconnectedness, interdependence, context and enduring themes. The Social Studies Curriculum for grades K-5 is a comprehensive framework for Social Studies teaching that brings together the National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies, including the Ten Thematic Strands, and the New Jersey Student Learning Standards. Each grade is organized around suggested time frames for the teaching of core content (units of study) guided by essential questions. Within each unit of study are found the major content and concepts and their relation to specific standards, key ideas and performance indicators. Included with each grade are the appropriate reading/writing and research skills from the Common Core State Standards.

Fair Lawn Elementary Social Studies Statement: Social Studies encompasses the study of political, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects of societies in the past, present, and future. For elementary school children, the skills learned in Social Studies equips them with the knowledge and understanding of the past; which helps them to manage the present, plan for the future and participate effectively in their world. It also helps them to understand their relationship to other people and to social, economic, and political institutions. Furthermore, Social Studies can provide students with problem solving and decision making skills and help students integrate these skills and understandings into a framework for responsible citizen participation, whether in their play group, the school, the community, or the world.(Adapted from: Social Studies for Early Childhood and Elementary School Children: Preparing for the 21st Century Published on National Council for the Social Studies (<http://www.socialstudies.org>)

Curricula Writing: The administrators and teachers of the Fair Lawn Public Schools are committed to writing, researching, and producing curricula in all subject areas that are aligned

with the NJ Student Learning Standards. Curriculum is designed to be a living document – added to, edited, and enhanced at any time. Standing committees of teachers and administrators meet on a routine basis to monitor the effectiveness of our curriculum. The process used by the educators of the Fair Lawn Schools is rigorous and reflective in examining all facets of the foundational documents, upon which our curricula is based, to ensure for this alignment. In all curriculum writing, particular emphasis is given to employing the most current, research based instructional and assessment strategies available at the time. These strategies are continually updated and refined as new knowledge and pedagogy becomes widely accepted and proven successful in the field of education.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards:

Our Social Studies curricula aligns, when possible, to the NJSLS SOCIAL STUDIES in ELA. The New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts (ELA) build on the best of existing standards and reflect the skills and knowledge students need to succeed in college, career, and life.

The ELA Standards were revised in 2016, with the recommendations of teams of teachers, parents, administrators, supervisors and other stakeholders and reflect the strong beliefs that

- Literature and informational (nonfiction) text are important for our students and should maintain their rightful place in our classrooms;
- Background knowledge and motivation are critical to the success of students when learning to read and when accessing complex text;
- Research by students provides the opportunity to learn more about a subject, but equally as important, provides students the opportunity to look beyond their research to questions left unanswered (new avenues for student research);
- Using evidence remains a critical skill, interspersed throughout the standards, allowing students to ground their thinking in the work of authors and experts in literature and in the content areas;
- Literacy must be recognized and guided in content areas so that students recognize the academic vocabulary, media representations, and power of language inherent in the work of scholars and experts, and
- The importance of foundational skills in the early grades, as students learn to read, cannot be overstated and calls for targeted, sustained intervention at any point of struggle for a student.

New Jersey State Department of Education

NJ Educational Mandates

The core mission of the New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education is to promote Holocaust education in the State of New Jersey. On a continual basis, the Commission shall survey the status of Holocaust Education; design, encourage and promote the implementation of Holocaust and genocide education and awareness; provide programs in New Jersey; and coordinate designated events that will provide appropriate memorialization of the Holocaust on a regular basis throughout the state.

<http://www.state.nj.us/njded/holocaust/aboutus/mandate.html>

The Amistad Bill (A1301), calls on —New Jersey schools to incorporate African-American history into their Social Studies curriculum. Passed by the New Jersey legislature in 2002, —The Amistad Bill created the Amistad Commission, a 22- member body charged with ensuring that the rich heritage and lessons of black America are fully represented and taught throughout the state’s classrooms.

<http://www.theamistadcommission.com/>

21st Century Competencies and Standards

There is ample evidence all around us of the many changes the 21st century has brought to our lives. The Fair Lawn Public Schools believe that to prepare our students for the world of tomorrow, we must enhance today’s learning environments. The outcomes we want for our students are not new to the 21st century. Instead, they express knowledge and skills that are essential for life in the 21st century. Reflecting time-honored skills, taught via proved learning methods, and supported by modern learning tools, processes, and environments, the Fair Lawns Public Schools embraces the teaching of 21st Century Skills and unite these elements into a coherent set of educational objectives to ensure that all students are prepared for success. There are four 21st-Century Life and Careers standards. Standards 9.1, 9.2, and 9.3 describe life and career skills that are integrated throughout the K-12 curriculum, while Standard 9.4 describes specialized skills that are taught in grades 9-12 as part of career and technical education programs. An overview of the four standards follows. Click on the link for more

information <http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/standards/9>

Ten Thematic Strands of Social Studies

I Culture . A people’s way of life, language, customs, arts, belief systems, traditions, and how they evolve over time.

II Time, Continuity, and Change . The importance of understanding the past and key historical concepts, analytically and from various perspectives.

III People, Places, and Environments . The complex relationship between human beings and the environments within which they live and work.

IV Individual Development and Identity . The exploration of human behaviors as they relate to the development of personal identities and the various factors that impact identity formation.

V Individuals, Groups, and Institutions . The impact of educational, religious, social, and political groups and institutions and the integral roles they play in people’s lives.

VI Power, Authority, and Governance . The complex purposes and features of individuals and groups with respect to issues of power and government.

VII Production, Distribution, and Consumption . The role of resources, their production and use, technology, and trade on economic systems.

VIII Science, Technology, and Society . The significance of scientific discovery and technological change on people, the environment, and other systems.

IX Global Connections . The critical importance of knowledge and awareness of politics, economics, geography, and culture on a global scale.

X Civic Ideals and Practices . The understanding that civic ideals and participatory citizenship are central to democracy.

For a complete explanation of the Ten Thematic Strands, go to www.socialstudies.org/standards/strand

INTEGRATION OF READING AND WRITING IN SOCIAL STUDIES

In addition to the social studies skills from Standards 61.-6.3, which are integrated into

instruction of civics, history, economics and geography, the K-5 social studies curriculum emphasizes and requires the application of literacy skills and strategies for reading and writing identified in each grade level language arts literacy curriculum.

READING

Strategy instruction for reading nonfiction and informational text is a component of the social studies curriculum across all grade levels. Throughout the curriculum, the following instructional structures are identified:

Read-Aloud: The focus is on enjoyment and specific learning goals (for example, to introduce, illustrate, or expand a concept or context for learning in civics, geography, economics or history)

Think-Aloud/Shared Reading: The focus is on strategy or skill instruction, specifically for reading informational or expository text, OR to model thinking about a concept or topic from the curriculum.

Guided Reading: The purpose of guided reading in social studies is twofold: to give students access to social studies content and information using appropriately leveled texts, AND to teach specific reading skills using those texts.

Book Clubs, Text Circles, Literature Circles: This structure entails forming student-led inquiry and discussion groups based on self-selected texts from a set designated by the teacher.

Independent Reading: Students select material that interests them and read for pleasure, giving them the opportunity to answer questions or explore further topics and ideas related to what they are studying in social studies. Students choose from among the titles that they did not have an opportunity to read during guided reading activities or in book clubs.

Research or Inquiry Investigation: Students investigate research questions and learn more about specific topics using a variety of print and nonprint resources. Once they have gathered information—individually, with a partner, or with a group—they report back orally, electronically or in written form.

WRITING

Students should be given numerous opportunities in social studies to apply and practice the specific writing strategies and discourses identified in the language arts curriculum, for example, narrative essays, persuasive essays, and expository essays (compare/contrast, cause/effect, problem/solution). In addition, instruction should incorporate inquiry papers, writing in response to questions about the text students are reading, and Document Based Questions or DBQ's.

The above correlates with the NJ Student Learning Standards clustered by grade level below:
<http://www.corestandards.org/the-standards/english-language-arts-standards/reading-literature/introduction/>

By the end of First Grade:

RL.1.1-10; RI.1.1-10; W.1.1-10; SL.1.1-6; L.1.1-6

III. Scope & Sequence

Unit 1 – The Community- 6 weeks

- People have rules and routines to maintain order and be a good citizen.
- People have different jobs and work in special buildings in the community they live in
- (teachers/ school, doctors/ hospital, government leaders, farmers, mail carrier /post office, librarian/ library etc.)
- People in communities rely on each other for goods and services (i.e economics)
- People have needs and wants (food vs. new sneakers)
- People can be community leaders (mayor, governor, superintendent, President)
- People participate in the democratic process by voting responsibly

Unit 2 – Families and Places in our Communities- 6 Weeks

- Families are part of communities (school, cultural, religious, sports).
- Communities celebrate holidays (cultural, religious, national).
- People live in a town, state and country (i.e, personal address)
- Symbols/legends represent places and can be used to locate geographic features and
- physical characteristics on a map or globe.
- Compass Rose and cardinal directions
- Different types of maps (zoo, city, park, museum, etc)

Unit 3 – Families Are Important: Family Now & Long Ago- 7 weeks

- There are many different kinds of family structures (nuclear, extended, blended, adoptive, same sex families)
- Families of long ago share similarities and differences with families today (food, transportation, clothing, games/fun, school, home life, communication)
- Family members have various roles, jobs and responsibilities (i.e. conserving resources and recycling).
- Family growth and change can be documented (growth charts, photographs, videos, timeline, etc.)

Please note that Elementary Social Studies and Science is taught in a rotating 6-8 week cycle.

IV. Unit Descriptions

Unit 1: The Community (5-6 weeks)

Essential Questions:

- What are some rules and laws of your communities?
- What are different jobs and volunteer positions in a community?
- What goods and services are provided within the community?
- What are the wants and needs of people in a family and community? How are they met?
- Who are the leaders in your community? (FL, NJ, US)
- What rights (voting) and responsibilities (recycling) do citizens have in the community?

Benchmark Assessments:

- Students should be able to answer the essential questions utilizing individual teacher assessments and the suggested activities.

Suggested Activities:

Remember to infuse magazine subscriptions with correlating activities and well as honoring special holidays that arise during the year.

- View Brainpop, Jr. on Community Helpers. Create an A-Z list of community helpers.
- Read a book about a community helper and complete worksheet called Everyday Helpers.
- View *Economy in and between Communities* on United Streaming. Discuss Goods Vs. Services and Needs Vs. Wants. Complete the Goods and Services worksheet.
- Read the Berenstain Bears Get the Gimmies (you tube) and have kids draw/write something they need and something they want.
- View Berenstain Bears on the Job (1-2) and (2-2) on You Tube. Complete A Job for Me worksheet.
- View *At Work: Moving the Mail: Postal Employees* on United Streaming. Have kids write about one important community helper and why their job is important to the community.
- View *Community Rules and Laws, Second Edition* on United Streaming. Discuss how laws change with the needs of the community as it changes.
- View Brainpop, Jr. on Good and Services. Chart goods and services.
- View Brainpop, Jr. on Needs and Wants. Chart needs and wants.
- View Brainpop, Jr. on Rights and Responsibilities. Review classroom and school rules. Add more if needed.
- Read What Does It Mean to be Green by Rana DiOrio. Create a SmartBoard sort using pictures of items that can and cannot be recycled.
- Read Stuff! by Steven Kroll. Have students bring in recyclables (i.e. paper towel and toilet paper rolls, egg cartons, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, etc.). Do any of the following activities: create a wall mural; repurpose each item turning it into something else or if time does not allow then discuss how one would turn it into something with purpose; begin a Reduce, Reuse, Recycle museum.

*Please note there a variety of recycling themed books for children. Any would apply to the last two activities.

Standards:

NJSLS: 6.1.4.A.4, 6.1.4.A.3, 6.1.4.A.7, 6.1.4.A.8, 6.1.4.A.16, 6.1.4.C.2, 6.1.4.C.4, 6.1.4.C.9, 6.1.4.C.10, 6.1.4.C.16, 6.1.4.C.17, 6.1.4.D.11

Previous Standards which are reinforced: 6.1.P.A.1-3, 6.1.P.B.1-2, 6.1.P.D.1-4

NJSLS in ELA: RL.1.1-10; RI.1.1-10; W.1.1-10; SL.1.1-6; L.1.1-6

Modifications: See Appendix I

Unit 2: Families and Places in our Communities (5-6 weeks)

Essential Questions:

- What are different types of communities? (school, cultural, religious, etc)
- How do communities celebrate holidays? (cultural, religious, national)
- Where do people live? (town, state and country)
- What is a symbol? How does it relate to a map?
- What is a compass rose? What are cardinal directions?
- How can we locate special landmarks in our community? (zoo, city, park, museum, etc)

Benchmark Assessments:

- Students should be able to answer the essential questions utilizing individual teacher assessments and the suggested activities.

Suggested Activities:

Remember to infuse magazine subscriptions with correlating activities and well as honoring special holidays that arise during the year.

- View Brainpop, Jr. on Rural, Urban and Suburban communities. Complete community sort on chart paper.
- Read Me on the Map by Joan Sweeney. Create flipbook showing that we live in a home, town, state and country.
- Read Our Town by Kim Ulander. Talk about special landmarks (stores, fields, pool, library) that they visit in Fair Lawn. Discuss how that helps our community and how we can get there. (Walking, driving, bus, bikes, train) Discuss the need for maps and how people use GPS in cars or phones to help navigate to new places.
- Read We Need Directions! By Sarah De Capua. Teach the mnemonic: Never Eat Soggy Waffles for remembering the directions in order on a compass. Fill in the points on the compass rose handout. Read the Compass Guide Poem.
- Read Maps by Joellyn Thrall Ciciarelli. Discuss how maps can show many different types of places- big and small. Discuss that a key or legend shows places on the map and is a guide for the reader. Draw a map of the classroom using the handout.
- Read Types of Maps by Mary Dodson Wade. Review landmarks and legends (key). Draw a map of a town that the kids can create with a special name. They will choose the landmarks and add them to the key. They will also fill in the coordinates on the compass.
- View Brainpop, Jr. on reading Maps. Complete Map Handout about following directions.

- Project the Royal Castle Floor Plan on your smart board. Read the direction aloud to the class and invite students to come up and label the rooms following the N, S, E, W directions. Source: superteacherworksheets.com
- View Brainpop, Jr. on Citizenship. Make and laminate a person template. Kids can write one way to be a good citizen and post-it on the figure.
- Read [Do Something For Others](#) by Anders Hanson. Complete the Good Citizen worksheet describing good citizens can, have and are.
- Read [Being a Good Citizen](#) by Mary Small. Discuss how each person in a community is a citizen and each person is responsible for helping the community be being a good citizen. Write/ draw about a good citizen in your community, this person could be from school, home, church, town, team, etc.
- View Brainpop, Jr. on Holidays. Chart a list of holidays and special events that student's celebrate. Students can draw and write about a favorite family tradition or holiday they celebrate each year.

Standards:

NJSLS: 6.1.4.A.1, 6.1.4.A.9, 6.1.4.A.10, 6.1.4.B.1, 6.1.4.C.2, 6.1.4.C.9, 6.1.4.D.11, 6.1.4.D.12, 6.1.4.D.17, 6.3.4.A.2

Previous Standards which are reinforced: 6.1.P.A.1-3, 6.1.P.B.1-2, 6.1.P.D.1-4

NJSLS in ELA: RL.1.1-10; RI.1.1-10; W.1.1-10; SL.1.1-6; L.1.1-6

Modifications: See Appendix I

Unit 3: Families Are Important: Family Now & Long Ago (6 weeks)**Essential Questions:**

- What structures do families have? How do family members care for each other?
- How is family life the same and different today and long ago? (homes, travel, work, food, leisure time, technology, education, the role of women and children)
- What roles do people have in a family?
- How do families share their histories and traditions? How do families grow and change?

Benchmark Assessments:

- Students should be able to answer the essential questions utilizing individual teacher assessments and the suggested activities.

Suggested Activities:

Remember to infuse magazine subscriptions with correlating activities and well as honoring special holidays that arise during the year.

- Read the Kissing Hand by Audrey Penn, discuss part of your role in your family is being a student. Complete kissing hand project. (Great for Back to School Night)
- Read David Goes to School by David Shannon. Discuss classroom rules that will make it safe for our school family to have a great year. Make a class rules chart. Create paper David characters with a rule written on his shirt.
- Read Rules and Laws by Ann-Kishel. Discuss school and town rules. Have class sign class contract.
- Read Two Eyes a Nose and a Mouth by Roberta Grobel Intrater. Discuss how and why everyone looks different and special in his or her own way. Create a self-portrait. Use frame from stationery studio. Add the poem: I drew this picture so you could remember what I looked like in early September.
- Read Chrysanthemum by Kevin Henkes. Graph the number of letters in your name. Use 1-inch graph paper and write one letter in each block. Chart on mural paper. * Before reading, send home special homework where parents can explain how and why they chose a special name for their child. Share with the class.
- Read Clifford's Family by Norman Bridwell. Discuss how families are different sizes and do not have to live together to be part of the same family. Draw/paint a picture of your own family. Use the house stationery on Stationery studio.
- Complete the house glyph and attach poem called *Home* by Joyce King to create the front door.
- View *Village Life* on United Streaming. Discuss families in different parts of the world and how the children help with chores. Begin a T chart of chores in villages and in Fair Lawn.
- View *Elizabeth's Chores and her Great Disappointment* on United Streaming. Discuss families in different parts of the world and how the children help with chores. Continue adding to the T Chart.
- View *A Weekend at the Orosco's Ranch* (other clips in this segment are good too) on United Streaming. Complete a class venn diagram comparing kids chores from around the world to Fair Lawn.
- Take a picture walk and discuss chores from pilgrim children in the books *Sarah Morton's Day* and *Samuel Eaton's Day*. Students will complete the *Pilgrim and Me* activity sheet.
- Read, discuss, color and assemble mini book called *Then and Now*.

- September 11th- Read the book September 12th: We Knew Everything Would Be All Right by Masterson Elementary School. Discuss the events of 9/11 and write thank you notes to the heroes of Fair Lawn. Use the fire truck stationery on Stationery Studio and write thank you notes to our local fire fighters.
 - Who are the people in your family activity.
 - Create a family tree house.
- Compare and contrast family holidays and tradition.

Standards:

NJSLS: 6.1.4.A. 1, 6.1.4.B.2, 6.1.4.A.14, 6.1. 4.C.1-2, 6.1.4.C.15, , 6.1.4.D.13, 6.1.4.D.15-20, 6.3.4.A.1-3

Previous Standards which are reinforced: 6.1.P.A.1-3, 6.1.P.B.1-2, 6.1.P.D.1-4

NJSLS in ELA: RL.1.1-10; RI.1.1-10; W.1.1-10; SL.1.1-6; L.1.1-6

Modifications: See Appendix I

V. Course Materials

- Studies Weekly
- Brainpop Jr
- Scholastic Weekly
- Trade Books(See Suggested Activities)
- Leveled Readers
- United Streaming/Discovery Education
- Maps 101
- Additional teacher created material

VI. Assessments

- Formative Assessments
 - Teacher created materials
 - Verbal questioning
 - Think/Pair/Share
 - Discussions(group and individual)
- Summative Assessments
 - Teacher created materials

Graphic organizers
Self-Assessment
Writing Assessments(RAFT, open ended questions)

VII. Interdisciplinary Connections and Alignment to Technology standards

Interdisciplinary Connections

Social studies encompasses a broad multidisciplinary field within its own academic area, including the teaching of anthropology, civics, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology. The NJSLs are designed to integrate four core social studies disciplines: civics, economics, geography, and history. These interdisciplinary connections, as a result, are present within the current standards. Interdisciplinary connections in this document expand outside of the distinct field of social studies into: moral/social education; science, mathematics, and technology; and literacy/language arts.

Moral/social education: What are universal ideas and problems shared across humanity? What does it mean to be a citizen? What are the responsibilities and opportunities for active citizenship? What ideals and actions will enhance my personal development and the development of my various communities?

- Character education (Responsive Classroom, Teaching Tolerance, Facing History and Ourselves)
- Global citizenship education - Civics Kids, Teaching Civics, Character.org, Teaching Tomorrow's Citizens, Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools, World Savvy, and Facing History
- Social participation projects - 150 Service Learning Projects, Sci/SS Service Connections.

Science, mathematics, and technology: How are we all connected? How have science and technology changed how we live across time? How can study of data inform my understanding of social, political, and historical phenomena?

- Sustainability and environmental education (NGSS Science, Technology, and Society Appendix; Facing the Future; Project Wild; UNESCO)
- Health and medical education
- Analysis of graphic and statistical data (historical, social, political) - Making Connections through Mapping, and Statistics and Social Sciences

Literacy (narrative, information, argument, and media): How do certain texts inform our understanding of social studies and history? How can social studies be a venue to express and communicate our ideas?

- Reading and writing content units of study (ELA)
- Historical fiction - Elem. Thematic Reading Materials, Carter Woodson Book Award Winners, Notable Social Studies Texts,
- Media and information literacy - The DBQ Project, PBS Teaching Media Literacy, National Associations for Media Literacy Education,
- Research writing - Teachers College Reading and Writing Project Reading/Writing Units of Study,
- Argument - Teaching Argumentative Writing

21st Century Themes & Skills

The following content statements can be integrated into any of the adopted Social Studies strands (A. Civics, Government and Human Rights, B. Geography, People and the Environment, C. Economics, Invention, and Technology, D. History, Culture and Perspectives.)

- CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
- CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.

- CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
- CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.
- CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence

Social Studies and Technology K-12 Indicators

As teaching, learning and curriculum across New Jersey evolves to better meet student needs, teachers when addressing social studies topics are expected to integrate the adopted 8.1 Educational Technology, 8.2 Technology Education, Engineering, Design, and Computational Thinking - Programming, and 21st Century Skills into their classroom practice. To that end, teachers will be expected to apply the following anchor standards into their classroom practice.

8.1 Educational Technology

- Understand and use technology systems.
- Select and use applications effectively and productively.
- Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes
- Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
- Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety of digital environments and media.
- Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
- Develop cultural understanding and global awareness by engaging with learners of other cultures.
- Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
- Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
- Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning.
- Exhibit leadership for digital citizenship.
- Plan strategies to guide inquiry.

Appendix I

Curriculum Differentiation is a process teachers use to increase achievement by improving the match between the learner's unique characteristics: prior knowledge, cognitive level, learning style, motivation, strength or interest and various curriculum components: Nature of the objective, teaching activities, learning activities, resources and products. This broad notion applies to learners from a diverse range of abilities, including: Gifted and Talented, English Language Learners, Students with Disabilities, and Students at Risk of School Failure.

The social studies is a field of education that provides educators with a wealth of opportunities for differentiation, but also real challenges of meeting the needs of diverse learners. This addendum reveals pathways for social studies differentiation specific to four distinct student populations.

Teachers can differentiate

- *Content: What we teach and how we give students access to the information and ideas that matter*
- *Process: How students come to understand and "own" the knowledge, understanding, and skills essential to a topic*
- *Product: How a student demonstrates what he or she has come to know, understand and be able to do as a result of a segment of study*

According to students'

- *Readiness-The current knowledge, understanding, and skill level a student has related to a particular sequence of learning*
- *Interest-What a student enjoys learning about, thinking about, and doing*
- *Learning Style-A student's preferred mode of learning. It is influenced by learning style, intelligence preference, gender and culture*

Examples of Modifications and Differentiation

Gifted and Talented (content, process, product and learning environment)

N.J.A.C. 6A:8-3.1 Curriculum and instruction

District boards of education shall develop appropriate curricular and instructional modifications used for gifted and talented students indicating content, process, products, and learning environment.

Sample Differentiation Strategies and Techniques that apply to Social Studies

Learning Agendas/Contracts

A learning contract is an agreement established between a student and the teacher; it sometimes involves the student's parents. The contract specifies concrete learning and/or behavioral objectives for the student that all parties agree need to be achieved. The contract also specifies:

- the goals of the contract
- the obligations of each party to the contract
- the time frame within which the terms of the learning contract are to be fulfilled
- the basis on which it will be determined that the conditions of the contract were met

Sample Resource

<http://www.educ.ualberta.ca/staff/olenka.bilash/best%20of%20bilash/learning%20contracts.html>

Anchor Activities

Self-directed specified ongoing activities in which students work independently

Sample Resource

http://www.rec4.com/filestore/REC4_AnchorActivityPacket_080513.pdf

Curriculum Compacting

Curriculum Compacting is an instructional technique that is specifically designed to make appropriate curricular adjustments for students in any curricular area and at any grade level. Essentially, the procedure involves (1) defining the goals and outcomes of a particular unit or segment of instruction, (2) determining and documenting which students have already mastered most or all of a specified set of learning outcomes, and (3) providing replacement strategies for material already mastered through the use of instructional options that enable a more challenging and productive use of the student's time.

Sample resource:

<http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/sem/semart08.html>

RAFT Assignments

RAFT is an acronym for a structured technique used to guide student writing. RAFT assignments are used to demonstrate a student's knowledge using a defined point of view. This strategy requires students to write using an assigned format to an audience other than the teacher.

Sample resource:

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/SSWAC_225020_7.pdf p. 18

Flexible grouping

Flexible grouping is a range of grouping students together for delivering instruction. This can be as a whole class, a small group, or with a partner. Flexible grouping creates temporary groups that can last an hour, a week, or even a month.

Sample resource:

<http://www.teachhub.com/flexible-grouping-differentiated-instruction-strategy>

Jigsaw Activities

Jigsaw is a strategy that emphasizes cooperative learning by providing students an opportunity to actively help each other build comprehension. Use this technique to assign students to reading groups composed of varying skill levels. Each group member is responsible for becoming an "expert" on one section of the assigned material and then "teaching" it to the other members of the team.

Sample resource:

<http://www.adlit.org/strategies/22371/>

Extension Menus

Students select from a set of possible assignments (3 to 9 choices is common). Students may be required to select more than one choice. Choices offer differentiated objectives. Choices are often grouped by complexity of thinking skill. Activities are independent so students have freedom as well as responsibility. A variety of options enable students to work in the mode that most interests them.

Sample resource:

<http://gilbertps.schoolwires.net/cms/lib3/AZ01001722/Centricity/Domain/809/Teaching%20Gifted%20Book%20of%20Forms.pdf> Sample See p. 13

English Language Learners

The purpose of adapting content lessons for LEP students is to lower the language barrier and make the English used in such lessons as comprehensible as possible. In social studies, LEP students' capacity to learn can be greatly inhibited by the academic vocabulary and, sometimes, lack of cultural experience living in the United States for short periods of time. Every student deserves an education that is culturally relevant and meaningful to his/her present and future lives. Social studies is the prime location for culturally-relevant pedagogy.

Educators provide various grouping strategies such as flexible grouping and/or paired learning being sensitive to the language proficiency level of the LEP students. A student's capacity to become fluent in English will be greatly enhanced by activities in oral and written language that connect one's own life in meaningful and engaging ways.

Instructional Supports:

Hands-on materials

-bilingual dictionaries

-visual aids

-teacher made adaptations, outlines, study guides

-varied leveled texts of the same content

Please refer to the following link-

<http://www.state.nj.us/education/modelcurriculum/ela/ELLSupport.pdf>

as mentioned on the NJDOE website.

Preparing students for the lesson:

- Building Background Information through brainstorming, semantic webbing, use of visual aids and other comprehension strategies.
- Simplifying Language for Presentation by using speech that is appropriate to students' language proficiency level. Avoid jargon and idiomatic speech.
- Developing Content Area Vocabulary through the use of word walls and labeling classroom objects. Students encounter new academic vocabulary in social studies, particularly when studying the disciplines of history, civics, economics, and geography.
- Concept Development-Students will be learning about rights and duties, voting, public issues, revolutions, the environment, and many new concepts. Enduring understanding requires thorough and contextualized study of these subjects across grades and courses in social studies.
- Giving Directions- Stated clearly and distinctly and delivered in both written and oral forms to ensure that LEP students understand the task. In addition, students should be provided with/or have access to directional words such as: circle, write, draw, cut, underline, etc.

Presenting the Lesson:

- Use multiple strategies and varied instructional tools to increase the opportunities for students to develop meaningful connections between content and the language used in instruction.
- Provide students with opportunities to express new knowledge and learning using written, verbal, and non-verbal communication.
- Provide students with opportunities to participate in numerous social studies discussions to increase ELLs competency and confidence in verbal discourse; frame classroom conversations on subjects of interest and cultural relevance.
- Utilize a "reverse chronology" approach to teaching history/social studies to even opportunities for students with and without vast cultural knowledge and make study of the social studies more meaningful.

Sample Resources:

CanDo Descriptors -

https://www.wida.us/standards/CAN_DOs/

Colorin Colorado - <http://www.colorincolorado.org/educators/>

WIDA - <https://www.wida.us/>

Students with Disabilities (appropriate accommodations, instructional adaptations, and/or modifications as determined by the IEP or 504 team)

Instructional adaptations for students with disabilities include, but are not limited to, the below approaches. These general suggestions are particularly resonant with students in social studies classroom settings, grades K-12. The primary aim of social studies education is cultivating active and informed citizens. For students with disabilities, self-determination and interdependence are two core principles of citizenship education that applies directly to their educational needs and interests.

Student Motivation – Expanding student motivation to learn content in social studies can occur through: activity choice, appeal to diverse learning styles, choice to work with others or alone, hands-on activities, and multimodal activities.

Instructional Presentations - The primary purpose of these adaptations is to provide special education students with teacher-initiated and teacher-directed interventions that prepare students for learning and engage students in the learning process (Instructional Preparation); structure and organize information to aid comprehension and recall (Instructional Prompts); and foster understanding of new concepts and processes (Instructional Application) e.g. relating to personal experiences, advance organizers, pre-teaching vocabulary and/or strategies; visual demonstrations, illustrations, models.

Instructional Monitoring – Social studies instruction should include opportunities for students to engage in goal setting, work with rubrics and checklists, reward systems, conferences.

Classroom Organization - The primary purpose of these classroom organization adaptations is to maximize student attention, participation, independence, mobility, and comfort; to promote peer and adult communication and interaction; and to provide accessibility to information, materials, and equipment.

Student Response - The primary purpose of student performance responses is to provide students with disabilities a means of demonstrating progress toward the lesson objectives related to the Social Studies Framework activities.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Any of the strategies outlined in the other differentiation/modification categories may be used to address the needs of these students who are at-risk.