HUDSONVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ELEMENTARY COURSE FRAMEWORK



COURSE/SUBJECT

Second Grade Social Studies: The Local Community



UNIT	STANDARD Which Michigan state standards does the unit address?	KEY CONCEPTS/ VOCABULARY	ASSESSMENTS Which assessments are given to determine student growth?
Unit 1: What is a community? Focus Questions: 1. What is a community? 2. Why do families live in communities? 3. How are communities alike and different?	G2.01.1: Distinguish between physical and human characteristics of places. G2.01.1: Compare the physical and human characteristics of a local community with those of another community. G4.0.2: Describe the means people create for moving people, goods, and ideas within the local community. C1.0.1: Explain why people form governments.	basic needs community family government human characteristics of place location physical characteristics of place transportation	Unit Assessment
Unit 2: Where is My Community and What is it Like There? Focus Questions: 1. Where is our community located? 2. What are the important physical and human characteristics of our community? 3. How do people change the environment in our local community?	G1.0.1: Construct maps of the local community that contain symbols, labels, and legends denoting human and natural characteristics of place. G1.0.2: Use maps to describe the spatial organization of the local community by applying concepts including relative location and using distance, direction, and scale. G2.0.1: Compare the physical and human characteristics of the local community with those of another community. G2.0.2: Describe how the local community is part of a larger region (e.g., county, metropolitan area, state. G4.0.1: Describe land use in the community (e.g., where people live, where services are provided, where products are made). G4.0.2: Describe the means people create for moving people, goods, and ideas within the local community. G5.0.1: Suggest ways people can responsibly interact with the environment in the local community. G5.0.2: Describe positive and negative consequences of changing the physical environment of the local community. GLO.02.07: Find and name locations using simple coordinate systems such as maps and first quadrant grids.	community geography human characteristics of place human/ environment interaction land use location map movement physical characteristics of place region transportation	Unit Assessment

Unit 3: How Do Citizens Live Together In A Community? Focus Questions: 1. What is the purpose of government? 2. What does our local government do? 3. What are important roles and responsibilities of citizens in a community?	C1.0.1: Explain why people form governments. C1.0.2: Distinguish between government action and private action. C2.0.1: Explain how local governments balance individual rights with the common good to solve local community problems. C2.0.2: Describe how the Pledge of Allegiance reflects the core democratic value of patriotism. C3.0.1: Give examples of how local governments make, enforce, and interpret laws (ordinances) in the local community. C3.0.2: Use examples to describe how local government affects the lives of its citizens. C3.0.3: Identify services commonly provided by local governments (e.g., police, fire departments, schools, libraries, parks). G4.0.3: Use components of culture (e.g., foods, language, religion, traditions) to describe diversity in the local community. C5.0.1: Identify ways citizens participate in community decisions. C5.0.2: Distinguish between personal and civic responsibilities and explain why they are important in community life.	branches of government citizen city council civic responsibility common good community core democratic values court diversity government individual rights laws mayor patriotism	Unit Assessment
Unit 4: How Do People Work Together in a Community? Focus Questions: 1. How do scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost impact economic decision making? 2. How do people and businesses interact to meet economic wants?	E1.0.3: Using examples, explain why people cannot have everything they want (scarcity) and describe how people respond (choice). E1.0.1: Identify the opportunity cost involved in a consumer decision. E1.0.2: Identify businesses in the local community. E1.0.3: Describe how businesses in the local community meet economic wants of consumers. E1.0.4: Describe the natural, human, and capital resources needed for production of a good or service in a community. E1.0.5: Use examples to show that people cannot produce everything they want (specialization) and depend on trade with others to meet their wants.	businesses capital resources choice economic decision making economic wants human resources natural resources opportunity cost production scarcity specialization trade	Unit Assessment
Unit 5: How Do Communities Change Over Time? Focus Questions: 1. How do historians study the past? 2. How can an individual impact history? 3. How do communities change over time?	H2.0.1: Demonstrate chronological thinking by distinguishing among past, present, and future using family or school events. H2.0.6: Compare life today with life in the past using the criteria of family, school, jobs, or communication. H2.0.1: Demonstrate chronological thinking by distinguishing among years and decades using a timeline of local community events. H2.0.2: Explain why descriptions of the same event in the local community can be different. H2.0.3: Use an example to describe the role of the individual in creating history. H2.0.4: Describe changes in the local community over time (e.g., types of businesses, architecture and landscape, jobs, transportation, population). H2.0.5: Identify a problem in a community's past and describe how it was resolved. H2.0.6: Construct a historical narrative about the history of the local community from a variety of sources (e.g., data gathered from local residents, artifacts, photographs). G5.0.2: Describe positive and negative consequences of changing the physical environment of the local community.	artifact change chronology decades historian historical evidence historical narrative historical perspective history past people timeline	Unit Assessment