Foundation Based Education Cycle One

Learning to Do, Learning to Be, Learning to Know, Learning to live Together



Social Studies

SOCIAL STUDIES

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Cycle One Year One Curriculum

Social Studies

Introduction

Social Studies is the study of people, how they interact with each other and the environment. Social Studies draws from many disciplines. For Cycle One children Social Studies forms part of their daily activities. The themes that they study will help to foster attitudes and values that will help them to become productive and valuable members of their society, develop social and cognitive skills and learn important facts.

Socialization is a key element of Cycle One instruction. Most children have learnt society's norms of behavior from their parents, but many have not had the training in social skills that is normally expected. It is therefore important that teachers teach the social skills that are required for successful interaction with other people. Teachers can help children to develop their social skills, moral reasoning and emotional intelligence by:

- Teaching specific social skills, providing opportunities to practice them and giving feedback
- Establishing and enforcing firm rules regarding acceptable classroom behaviors
- Insisting that children show consideration and respect for the rights and needs of others
- Helping children to recognize that when they behave in an anti-social manner they cause distress and inconvenience to someone else

- Labeling and praising appropriate behaviors when they occur
- Modeling moral and prosocial behaviors
- Describing children as having desirable social behaviors (to the child)
- Discussing unacceptable behaviors as they arise during the day
- Teaching problem-solving strategies
- Planning cooperative activities
- Using real-life and fictional situations to give the children practice in recognizing how others are feeling

The themes chosen are aligned with the national standards for Social Studies. They represent a wide range of concepts therefore giving the teacher the chance to cater for the different interests and abilities of the children in the class. This curriculum guide will give content, values, skills, suggested activities and resources and assessment indicators. It is hoped that it provides enough scope for differentiated instruction and above all enjoyment for the children and teachers alike.

SOCIAL STUDIES

DOMAIN A: THE INDIVIDUAL, DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTITY (History) DOMAIN B: GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS DOMAIN F: DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

Standards/Goals

# 1 Domain A	The student understands and knows how to place individual and historical periods on a time line and knows
	how to use time and time periods.
# 2 Domain A	The student understands and knows how to use historical sources for research and understands that historical sources can differ.
# 3 Domain A	The student understands what their rights, obligations and responsibilities are and understands and respects the
	importance of values and norms in a community.
# 4 Domain B	The student understands and can explain certain aspects of groups and institutions in our community.
# 5 Domain B	The student understands the nature, distribution and migration of human populations.
# 6 Domain B	The student understands the importance of values and standards of society.
#16 Domain E	The student can describe and explain some aspects of the phenomenon labor.
#17 Domain F	The student can assess critically the values of democratic basic rights, generally as well as for the prevailing political system.

THEME: MY FAMILY

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Consideration	Communication Skills :	Immediate environment
Respect (people,	attentive listening, writing and	Poems, videos and books related to theme e.g. 'Celebrating Families' by Rosemarie
property and self)	speaking	Hausherr (Scholastic); The family series 'Grandparents'& 'Children' by Maria Rius
Responsibility	Social Skills:	and J. M. Parramon, 'Teenagers'& 'Parents' by Carmen Sole Vendrell & J. M.
Contentment	staying with the group, looking at the	Parramo (Children's Press Choice); 'Brothers and Sisters' by Maxine B. Rosenberg
Acceptance	speaker, sharing material, using quiet	(Clarion Books); 'Lots of Mums' by Shelly Rotner & Sheila M. Kelly (Penguin
Self Control	voices, participating, staying on task,	Books); 'My Mom is Great' by Gaby Goldstack (Bright Sparks); 'A Baby's Coming to
Appreciation	taking turns	Your House' by Shelley Moore Thomas (Albert Whitman & Company); 'Lets talk
Cooperation	Critical Thinking Skills: observing,	About Living With Your Single Dad' by Melanie Ann Apel (PowerKids Press);
Patience	comparing and contrasting,	'Grannies and Grandads by Sue Perry and Norma Wildman (A & C Black); 'Stay Safe'
Team-spiritedness	classifying, inferring, decision making	by Anne Qualter & John Quinn (Wayland); 'Adopted' by Judith E. Greenberg &
	Manipulative Skills:	Helen H. Carey (Franklin Watts); Living Skills Series – 'Every Kid's Guide to
	cutting, pasting, pricking, folding,	Understanding Parents / Family Rules and Responsibilities' by Joy Berry (Children's
	painting, making models	Press); 'How People Get Married' by Caroline Arnold (Franklin Watts); Caribbean
		Social Studies – 'Our Family, Home and School' by Marcellus Albertin, Majorie
		Brathwaite & Carlyle Glean (Heinemann); Primary Integrated Studies - 'Getting To
		Know My Family' / 'My Home' by Vilma McClenan, Bernetta Porter, U. Eugenie
		Harrison, Sharon Neil & Marva Griffith-Green (Carlong);
		Construction Material e.g. different types of paper and cardboard boxes
		Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers, fabric, straws, art sticks, wood, paint,
		scissors, prick pins, paint, paintbrushes etc.
		Puzzles related to theme
		Material for role-play (props, clothes)
		Posters/pictures related to theme
		Furnished Home Center

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	¹ Assessment Opportunities
1. Identify family members	Family members Types of Families Family relationships • Immediate family • Extended family Names of parents	Whole ClassDiscussion during Shared Reading of related Big BooksChildren can give information about their families during News – time.Small Group/Centers Role-playDrawing, painting, modeling Developing books about 'My Family'Telling or writing about how they feel about different family membersHome / School Connection As a project with parents children can make a family tree poster. Parents and children can arrange family photographs in sequential order (time line) to create a family photographic time line.	 Teacher observes or records a child: Describing his/her family. Naming persons in his/her family and their relationship to each other.
2. Describe the role, rights and responsibilities of each family member including him/herself	Roles and responsibilities of family members including children Ways in which family members care for each other How the family satisfies basic needs food, shelter, clothing, education, love)	Whole Class Discussion during shared reading of a related story/poem. Small Group/Centers Drawing and writing Role-playing doing assigned tasks/chores at home done by different family members	 Teacher observes or records a child: Explaining how families satisfy basic needs. Telling or role-playing home chores / tasks in the Home Center or during discussion.

¹ Teacher can use the Social Studies Process and Inquiry Skills Checklist provided in the appendix

3. Identify family activities	Family celebrations	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
	Community events attended as a	Discussion	child:
	family	Small Group/Centers	• Describing family activities.
	Recreational activities	Storytelling	• Describing failing activities.
	Religious activities	Writing	
		Role-play	
		Drawing and other art activities	
4. Describe their home and the	Types of living accommodation My	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
location of their home in the	community in St. Maarten/St.	Class / group discussions about	child:
community	Martin	homes, teacher models by	• Telling, writing, drawing,
	Addresses of children (Area, street	describing her own home (verbally	modeling his/her home.
	and house number)	and written) during Shared/	e
	How families care for their homes	Modeled Writing	• Reciting his/her address.
		During Shared Reading the teacher	
		tells or reads a story about a child	
		being lost and having to explain	
		where he/her lives to begin	
		discussion about the importance of	
		knowing ones address	
		Making a class chart showing the	
		addresses of each member of the	
		class	
		Class map of St. Martin with flags	
		placed at the different locations	
		where the children live	
		Small Group/Centers	
		Children can then role-play getting	
		lost and practice reciting their	
		address.	
		Drawing and writing about their	
		homes	
		Creating models of homes	

5. Identify and name rules Home safety (in the kitchen, bathroom, with electricity, poisons, medicines and sharp objects) Family rules about: Quiet time • Quiet time Family possessions • Work and play • Habits and customs	Building homes from blocks or construction kits e.g. Lego.Making pictorial maps of the street where they live.Drawing simple floor plans of their homeWhole ClassTeacher demonstrates how to carry and pass sharp objects such as scissors and knives correctly, children observe and practiceCreating displays showing safety items e.g. fire extinguishers, smoke detectors or hazardous products (packages)Discussion to compare and contrast family rules (<i>Let the children talk about whether they consider the rules are fair or unfair or should be changed. Ask them to say why they think that way.</i>)Small Group/Centers During discussion children can role-play safety precautions e.g. mopping up spills, using stair handrails, picking up toys after use. Children can create posters showing safe / unsafe actions e.g. playing with matches, jumping on beds.Playing commercial safety games Writing about and role-playing about family rules	 Teacher observes or records a child: Identifying safe / unsafe actions in a book or on a worksheet. Carrying sharp objects correctly. Demonstrating safe actions at play or in the classroom. Observing and avoiding unsafe situations e.g. broken glass on the playground. Identifying rules that are followed at home.
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THEME: MY SCHOOL

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed	
		Experiences	
Respect for others	Communication Skills :	School environment	
in particular elders	attentive listening, and	Poems, videos and books related to theme	
Respect for	speaking	e.g. 'Kindergarten Kids' by Ellen B. Senisi (Scholastic);	
property	Social Skills:	'Going to School' by Anne Civardi & Stephen Cartwright (Usbourne Publishing	
Self respect	staying with the group,	Ltd.);	
Responsibility	looking at the speaker,	'Friends at School' by Rochelle Bunnett (Star Bright Books);	
Obedience	sharing material, using quiet	'Off to School, Baby Ducks' by Amy Hest (Candlewick Press);	
Right Conduct	voices, participating,	Caribbean Social Studies – 'Our Family, Home and School' by Marcellus Albertin,	
C	staying on task, taking turns	Majorie Brathwaite & Carlyle Glean (Heinemann);	
	Critical Thinking Skills:	Primary Integrated Studies – 'Getting To Know My Family' / 'My Home' by Vilma	
	observing, comparing and	McClenan, Bernetta Porter, U. Eugenie Harrison, Sharon Neil & Marva Griffith-	
	contrasting, classifying,	Green (Carlong)	
	designing	Construction Material e.g. wooden blocks, Lego, different types of paper and	
	Manipulative Skills: cutting,	cardboard boxes	
	pasting, pricking, folding,	Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers, fabric, straws, art sticks, wood, paint,	
	painting, making models	scissors, prick pins, paint, paintbrushes etc.	
		Puzzles related to theme	
		Material for role-play (props, clothes)	

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Describe the identifying features of their school	Name and address of school School neighborhood Simple maps School uniform, crest/logo, colors and history	Whole Class Guided school tour Neighborhood walk Discussion about school: name, history (Simple) and places seen during neighborhood walk Teacher and children draw a simple map of the school Creation of a 3D model of the school Create a collage of the school Discuss what they like/dislike about their school and how they feel when they are at school.	 Teacher observes or records a child: Telling/writing the name of the school. Telling the school address. Drawing the school. Telling about landmarks seen near the school. Using vocabulary such as: address, neighborhood, community, map when speaking. Helping to complete a simple map of the school's immediate neighborhood. Explaining the school's crest /motto. Telling the significance of the name of the school.
2. Locate their classroom and other important areas in the school	Location of class, office, bathrooms, water coolers, playing and restricted areas Identification of classroom facilities/centers	Whole ClassGuided school tourDiscussion about play andrestricted areas and rules that apply(Always give the rationale for therules.)Demonstration of how to usebathrooms and what to do whengoing to another classroom or theofficeDiscussion on why the classroom isin a certain location	 Teacher observes or records a child: Finding his/her classroom. Locating the principal's office, bathrooms and other important areas. Identifying his/her classroom on a simple school map. Giving directions on how to locate the office (starting at a specified point).

		Creation of classroom floor plan Labeling of classroom facilities/centers Small Group / Centers Drawing/creating models of the classroom Role-play in the Home Corner	 Identifying his/her personal space in the classroom e.g. drawer/ place to put work. Identifying and finding centers/places where materials are to be found. Demonstrating how to move around the school in an orderly fashion.
3. Identify and name persons who work in the school and describe their role	Introduction of staff to the children (this can be done over a period of time or during the school tour) Social skill: how to address school personnel Role and work of each staff member	Whole Class Introductions Creating a school personnel class book Role-play Discuss ways of showing respect to school personnel. Discuss with the children how they feel when approaching different staff members e.g. when going to the principal's office or a Cycle Two teacher. Small Group/Centers Guided Reading/Writing Role-play Writing (descriptive) about school personnel	 Teacher observes or records a child: Identifying and naming staff members of the school. Demonstrating courtesy and respect for staff members. Telling about the work of each staff member.
4. Exhibit behavior that demonstrates an understanding of school/classroom guidelines e.g. rules, routines, schedules, procedures, respecting the property of others	Rules, routines, schedules, procedures pertaining to the school (Class rules need to be developed with the children in the form of positive statements.)	Whole Class Discussion Demonstrations and modeling by the teacher or older children Small Group/Centers Role play	Teacher notes and records the behavior of each child in respect to classroom norms of behavior.

5. Demonstrate proper use and	Procedures for use of classroom	Whole Class	Teacher notes and records the
care of classroom tools, materials	materials and furniture	Discussion	behavior of each child in respect to
and furniture		Teacher demonstrations	proper use and care of classroom
		(Teacher praises and encourages	tools, materials and furniture.
		positive behavior)	
		Charts or visual aids can be placed	
		at strategic places in the classroom	
		until all children have adapted the	
		behavior being modeled	
		Small Group/Centers	
		Role play	
		Demonstrations and modeling by	
		the teacher or older children	
6. State his or her method of	Methods of traveling to school	Whole Class	Teacher will make anecdotal
traveling to school and actions	Travel safety rules for traveling by	Discussion	records on road safety behaviors
needed to protect him/herself	bus/car	Creation of class graph / pictogram	that he/she observes.
when traveling	Curriculum Link: Health and	Small Group/Centers	*Parental involvement is necessary.
	Physical Education	Counting, drawing, painting	
		Role-play safe bus behavior	
		Creation of travel routes/ safety	
		charts	
		Demonstration and role-play street	
		crossing	
		Writing/drawing/illustrating	
		travel safety rules	

THEME: OUR COMMUNITY

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed	
		Experiences	
Respect for others	Communication Skills :	'Caribbean Social Studies 1 – 3 Teacher's Guide' by Mike Morrissey	
in particular elders	attentive listening, and	'Caribbean Social Studies' (Student texts) Books 1 – 3	
Respect for	speaking	Teacher's Multimedia Edition ' My World – Adventures in Time and Space' –	
property	Social Skills:	McGraw – Hill	
Self respect	staying with the group,	Photographs of different St. Maarten / St. Martin communities	
Responsibility	looking at the speaker,	Tourist picture books about St. Martin	
Cooperation	sharing material, using quiet	St. Martin map	
Right Conduct	voices, participating,	Big Books and trade books about community workers	
	staying on task, taking turns	Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers, fabric, straws, art sticks, wood, paint,	
	Critical Thinking Skills:	scissors, prick pins, paint, paintbrushes etc.	
	observing, comparing and	Puzzles related to theme	
	contrasting, classifying,	Material for role-play (props, clothes)	
	designing	Tools used by community workers	
	Manipulative Skills: cutting,	Newspaper clippings / photographs	
	pasting, pricking, folding,		
	painting, making models		

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Explain what a community is	This unit should focus on communities	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
and describe St. Martin	where the children live as well as the	Discussion about the communities	child:
communities	capitals, Philipsburg and Marigot and	where the children live and how	• Naming, describing, drawing or
	the school community.	they feel about them.	telling about his / her
	Communities in St. Martin	During Shared Reading a book	community.
	A community is a place where	showing pictures of St. Martin can	• Identifying important buildings
	people live, work and play.	be discussed	in Marigot and/or Philipsburg.
	Places found in the capital e.g.	'Guess the Community' can be	in mangor and, or r importang.
	hospitals, offices, government	played. The teacher gives three	

buildings, markets, banks,	clues about a certain community
museums, libraries	and the children have to tell the
museums, noraries	
	name of the community.
	Field trip around the school
	community, Philipsburg and
	Marigot
	Children can draw pictures of
	themselves and place their pictures
	on a map or model of St. Martin to
	show where they live.
	After the field trip to the capitals
	the children can draw pictures to
	represent key sites / buildings and
	them compare and contrast key
	buildings.
	Small Group/Centers
	Drawing pictures after field trips
	to show principle places in the
	community visited
	Creation of community guide
	books
	Creating dioramas of communities
	Each child can make a simple map
	of the street where he/she lives.

2. Identify community workers and their roles	Types of work and workers e.g. doctors, nurses, teachers, hotel workers, police, dentists, mechanics, masons and tradesmen, postal workers	Whole Class Field trips to places where the community workers work Visits from different workers (<i>The</i> <i>workers can be parents of the children</i>	 Teacher observes or records a child: Drawing, writing, speaking to, listening to, interviewing or telling about different
	Roles and uniforms/tools of each worker studied Interdependence of workers How to show respect and appreciation for each person and the service that he or she provides <i>Curriculum Link:</i> Health and Physical Education	<i>in the class.)</i> Interviews with workers Discussion Small Group/Centers Drawing writing about workers, their tools and uniforms Making displays of workers' tools Role play Making models of work places and tools Making 'Community Workers' booklets	community workers.
3. Identify and discuss natural	Natural resources e.g. sand, sea,	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
resources found in the community	sunlight, plants, animals, fish,	Discussion about the resources and	child:
of St Maarten / St. Martin	ponds Care of our natural resources Importance of the natural	how to care for them Community clean-up project Field trips to the beach, G.E.B.E.	 Naming community resources and stating their importance. Talling have any set one for
	resources e.g. drinking water, beaches, food <i>Curriculum Link:</i>	Small Group/Centers Making 'Take Care' Posters Making different things from	• Telling how one can care for the natural resources.
	Science and Technology – Environmental Science	natural resources Recycling projects	
4. Identify community	Cultural and social groups e.g.	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
organizations for children	Motiance Dance Company	Create a class chart to show groups	child:
	Sporting groups e.g. Little League / Sports Academy Scouting Organizations e.g.	that the children belong to. The children or an invited group leader can speak about the	 Informing others about organizations to which they helping or tolling shout
	Pathfinders, Scouts, Boys/Girls	organization to the class and wear	belong or telling about organizations known to them.

	Brigade	their uniform.	
	Choirs and other groups		
5. Describe change in the	Ways of finding out about the past	Whole Class/Small Group/	Teacher observes or records a
community	e.g. from older people, newspaper	Centers	child:
	articles, books, photographs,	Compare photographs of	• Making a timeline that shows
	museums	communities taken now and in the	change.
	Change in school	past e.g. Front Street, the school	0
	Change in way of life	Making history timelines	
	Change in land use	Making comparative drawings	
		Making a celebration timeline to	
		show community / school	
		celebrations throughout the year	
		The children can make their own	
		personal timeline to show	
		individual life change e.g. at 1 year	
		– learned to walk, at two years -	
		baby sister was born, at three years	
		started pre-school etc.	
		Children can also make booklets	
		about life now and then e.g.	
		washing by hand/ washing with a	
		washing machine; cooking with a	
		coal pot / cooking with a stove;	
		land-line telephones, cellular	
		telephones.	
		Visits from elderly persons to tell	
		about life in St. Maarten / St.	
		Martin when they were young	
		Field trip to museums	

SOCIAL STUDIES

DOMAIN C: MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT DOMAIN D: CULTURE AND A MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Standards/Goals

- # 9 Domain CThe student can name and explain the principles of the geology of his island and the other islands of the
Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.
- #12 Domain C The student can read the map of his own island, the region and other countries that are important to us.
- #13 Domain D The student understands that culture and a multicultural environment in the Netherlands Antilles are not dependent of each other, but are embedded in a broader relationship.
- #14 Domain D The pupil can recognize and explain the multicultural environment in the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

THEME: MY ISLAND

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice Centers,
		Projects or Teacher-directed Experiences
Appreciation	Communication Skills : attentive listening,	Immediate environment
Respect	writing and speaking	Poems, books and videos related to theme
Patriotism	Social Skills: staying with the group, looking at	Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers, fabric,
Tolerance	the speaker, sharing material, using quiet	paint, scissors, prick pins, paint, paintbrushes
	voices, participating, staying on task, taking	etc.
	turns	Material for role-play (props, clothes)
	Critical Thinking Skills: observing, comparing	National flags
	and contrasting	Cassette tapes or CDs with traditional or popular
	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting, pricking,	local music e.g. Tanny and the Boys, St. Martin
	folding, painting, making models	songs (by local artists)
		Maps of St. Martin
		Videos from GIS about island events e.g.
		Carnival
		Ingredients for cooking local foods or making
		drinks

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Describe basic geographic features of their island	Shape Physical characteristics e.g. hills, beaches Capitals Border Communities (Dutch and French (<i>if the children in the class live there</i> or have relatives there)	 Whole Class Island field trip Discussion prompted by Shared Reading / Poem or viewing of a video Collages using the outline shape of St. Martin Creation of a papier-mâché map of St. Martin Using a St. Martin map with an accompanying map key (legend) the children can locate places of interest represented by different symbols. Small Group / Centers Writing about the physical features of St. Martin Coloring outline maps of St. Martin and indicating the position of capitals, border, ponds and lagoon Pointing out specific communities 	 Teacher observes or records a child: Describing St. Martin's physical features. Locating specific places on a map. Reading maps and using map keys.
2. Identify, describe and distinguish between cultural groups living in St. Martin	The people living in St. Martin are made up of different cultural groups from many countries. (<i>Teachers</i> should base discussion on cultures represented or known to the children and also encourage and stress the importance of respecting others' cultures.)	on the map of St. Martin Whole Class Discussion using pictures / photographs collected by the children Creating a class display /collage showing people of different countries/cultures.	 Teacher observes or records a child: Being tolerant towards people of different cultures. Identifying different cultural groups living in St. Martin.

3. Name local dishes of St. Martin	St. Martin food	Talks from invited speakers from different cultural groups (<i>If the</i> <i>children have national costumes they</i> <i>can show and tell.</i>) Small Group / Centers Making paper dolls dressed in national costumes Cooking or tasting different dishes from other cultures Small Group / Centers Parents / teachers / helpers demonstrate how to make simple local dishes such as Johnny cakes, sugar-cake, rice and peas or fruit juices. Discussion should be prompted as the children are observing or helping. Collage (dishes can be represented on a paper plate)	 Teacher observes or records a child: Naming, drawing some local dishes. Listing ingredients that are used to prepare local dishes.
4. Demonstrate respect for the National Song and Flag	National Song and Flag Protocol for flag raising	Whole Class Learning and singing the National Song Participating in a flag raising ceremony (Teacher demonstrates how to stand at attention) Small Groups / Centers Making hand flags	 Teacher observes or records a child: Standing whilst singing the National Song. Identifying the National Flag and standing appropriately whilst it is being raised.
5. Name National celebrations on St. Maarten	National celebrations (Carnival, St. Martin's Day and religious holidays)	Whole Class Discussion (Children can share personal experiences of holidays	Teacher observes or records a child: • Telling / drawing / painting

		and share how they felt.) Small Group/Centers Making booklets about one celebration (<i>This may be done as part of the unit</i> on Celebrations.) Making a celebration calendar or timeline	about experiences.
6. Identify National landmarks	National landmarks (Forts, Courthouse, Government Buildings (French and Dutch), Border Monuments, Emilio Wilson Park, St. Maarten Park (Zoo), Loterie Farm etc.	Whole Class Island Tour Small Group /Centers Making models of landmarks with/without teacher direction	Teacher observes or records a child:Telling about, writing, drawing landmark(s).
7. Recognize that St. Maarten is part of the Netherlands Antilles	Names of 5 Antillean islands – Bonaire, Curacao, St. Eustatius (Statia), Saba, St. Maarten Flags of each island Identification of islands by shape Antillean and Dutch flags	 Whole Class Teacher introduces names of the 5 Antillean islands and discusses their location, shape and flags. Children can listen to national songs and traditional music. Discussion about flags flown on all islands, languages spoken etc. Identifying similarities and differences Small Group / Centers Write, speak about visits to other Antillean islands Drawing / coloring flags and matching them with their islands Matching islands and their shape Ordering outlines of the islands by size Coloring the Dutch and Antillean 	 Teacher observes or records a child: Identifying and naming the islands of the Netherlands Antilles. Matching islands with their names, shapes, flags Identifying Antillean and Dutch flags. Telling facts about each Antillean island.

Flags	
Explaining the symbols of the	
Antillean flag	
Learning the chorus of the	
Antillean Anthem	
Rubbing of Antillean coins	

THEME: CELEBRATIONS

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice
		Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Respect	Observation	Classroom environment with centers
Cooperation	Communication Skills: attentive listening,	Literature and cassettes related to theme or
Generosity	speaking and writing	focus celebration
Patriotism	Social Skills: Staying with the group, looking	Art materials e.g. paper, glue markers,
Gratitude	at the speaker, sharing material, using quiet	paint, scissors etc.
Tolerance	voices, participating, staying on task, taking	Material for role-play (props, clothes)
	turns	Construction material e.g. blocks, Lego
	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting,	
	pricking, folding, painting, making models	

* This unit can be taught at anytime of the school year. The content is an in-depth discussion of one particular celebration e.g. Carnival, Christmas, Easter, St. Martin's Day. **Curriculum Link:** Cultural and Artistic Development

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Discuss why people celebrate different events	Discussion and stories about celebrations e.g. personal (birthdays), family, school and community	Whole Class Shared Reading / Poem Modeled Writing Preparing for class birthday parties Class celebrations Small Group / Centers Drawing/writing/telling about personal experiences of celebrations (<i>Encourage the</i> <i>children to share how they feel about</i> <i>celebrations.</i>) Role play	 Teacher observes or records a child: Drawing/writing/telling about personal experiences of celebrations.
2. List or tell examples of celebrations in their home and community	Personal and community celebrations	Whole Class or Small GroupDeveloping birthday charts withteacher or in centersDeveloping a year chart ofcommunity celebrations withthe teacherWriting about favoritecelebrationsOrganizing class / schoolcelebrationsCreating celebration booklets	 Teacher observes or records a child: Participating in discussion about celebrations. Telling/ writing/ drawing about celebrations.
3. Identify rituals, symbols and persons associated with the different celebrations discussed	Discussion centered around one celebration e.g. ChristmasReligious rituals	Whole Class For Christmas: Shared Reading / Poem Modeled Writing	Teacher observes and records a child:Completing projects given.

	 Christian aspects; The story of Christ's birth, the visit of the shepherds, Three Wise Men (Three Kings) Santa Claus Gifts Food eaten at Christmas Christmas music 	Reciting Christmas poems, songs Collecting items to give as gifts to needy children Singing carols and other Christmas songs Caroling for other classes Create a Nativity scene Writing class acrostics about Christmas Small Group / Centers Making cards and decorations Creating a Christmas ABC Writing / drawing Christmas symbols Designing and making Christmas party hats, food menus for class parties Writing letters to Santa	 Telling how he or she spends Christmas. Drawing / painting Christmas symbols. Making Christmas decorations.
4. Tell, dramatize or represent	E.g. for Christmas- The	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
visually aspects of a celebration	Christmas Story; for Easter –	Dramatization of the Christmas	child:
	The Passion of Christ	story with or without music	Participating in
		Dramatization of Christmas	dramatizations or role-play.
		stories or poems read to the	
		class	
		Recitation of Christmas poems	

SOCIAL STUDIES DOMAIN E: ECONOMIC PROCESSES AND STRUCTURES

Standards / Goals

15 Domain E The student can describe and explain essential and important developments of the economy.# 16 Domain E The student can describe and explain some aspects of the phenomenon labor.

THEME: TOURISM

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice
		Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Acceptance	Communication Skills : attentive listening,	Poems, books and videos related to theme
Honesty	writing and speaking	Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers,
Patriotism	Social Skills: staying with the group, looking	fabric, paint, scissors, prick pins, paint,
Respect	at the speaker, sharing material, using quiet	paintbrushes etc.
Right-conduct	voices, participating, staying on task, taking	Material for role-play (props, clothes)
Tolerance	turns	Magazines
	Critical Thinking Skills: observing, comparing	Tourism videos (Available from G.I.S.)
	and contrasting	
	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting,	
	pricking, folding, painting, making models	

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Develop an awareness of the	Tourism is a service industry.	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
importance of tourism to St.	What is tourism?	Discussion about tourism and its	child:
Maarten	Who is a tourist? A tourist is a person who travels for pleasure.	importance Field trips to the harbor and	• Explaining the terms tourist
	(Teachers must make sure that the	other places tourists frequently	and tourism.Telling why tourism is

	children understand that a	visit	important.
		Creating a tourism collage	1
	tourists comes from different countries	<u> </u>	
	and cultures and that they too are		
	considered to be a tourist when they		
	visit another country (Curacao) or		
	another place within the country		
	(Butterfly Farm).		
	Importance of tourism		
	Tourism creates jobs and		
	provides an income for the		
	country.		
2. Identify services provided for	Accommodation – hotels, time-	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
the tourism industry	share, motels and vacation villas	Field trips	child:
	Transportation – land and water	Discussion	• Identifying services for the
	taxis, car rentals, tour buses,	Creating tourist activity	tourist industry.
	Food & beverage – restaurants,	dioramas	, ,
	bars	Small Group / Centers	
	Art and Entertainment – water	Role-play	
	sports, hiking, horse-back riding,	Making advertising posters	
	night clubs, casinos	Developing a tourist booklet	
	Shopping – Front Street and	Writing about or to tourists	
	Back Street stores, markets,		
	malls		
3. Develop an awareness of	Tourists are visitors to our	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
how to treat tourists	country. We should treat them	Discussion	child:
	as if they were visitors in the	Role play helping tourists with	• Participating in discussions or
	home.	directions or answering their	role-plays.
		questions	

THEME: WORK

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice
		Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Honesty	Mathematical Skill: Counting	Immediate and school environment
Respect	Communication Skills : attentive listening,	Poems and videos related to theme.
Responsibility	writing and speaking	Books related to theme e.g. 'Work' by Ann
Courtesy	Social Skills: staying with the group, looking	Morris; 'If I Could Work' by Terence
	at the speaker, sharing material, using quiet	Blacker; 'People Working' by Doug
	voices, participating, staying on task, taking	Florian; 'Clean Your Room, Harvey Moon'
	turns	by Pat Cummings; 'Intelligent Spending' by
	Critical Thinking Skills: observing, identify	Joy Berry: for teachers 'Who Works Here?'
	similarities and differences, classifying,	series Heinemann Library
	decision making	Posters showing people at work.
	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting,	Construction Material e.g. different types of
	pricking, folding, painting, making models	paper and cardboard boxes
		Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers,
		fabric, straws, art sticks, wood, paint,
		scissors, prick pins, paint, paintbrushes etc.
		Puzzles related to theme
		Material for role-play (props, clothes)
		Home Center set up as a shop, store or
		market stall with items for sale
		Coins (real and plastic)
		Toy bank notes
		Toy cash register
		Shopping baskets or bags

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Explain what work is	Work is a job or task that people	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
	do.	Discussion about work done at	child:
	There are different types of	home as a family, at school or	Demonstrating an
	work done at home, at school	elsewhere based on Shared	understanding of or
	and in the community.	Reading /Poem experiences.	explaining the concept of
	Work can be done voluntarily	(The teacher needs to point out that	'work'.
	or for pay.	work done at home (chores) is an	
	Curriculum Links: Social	integral part of family life.)	
	Studies Themes – My Family;	Small Group/Centers	
	My School; Our Community;	Write about, draw, tell about or	
	Tourism	role play work done at home or	
	Health and Physical Education -	in school or done by adults.	
	Products	Compare and contrast work	
	Related Topics – Community	done by family members in and	
	Workers	out of the home.	
		Children can draw a picture or	
		write about a job they would	
		like to do when they become	
		adults.	
		Create a 'World of Work'	
		bulletin board, collage or	
		mobile	
		Make worker puppets	
		Play 'Job Charades'	
		Have a worker costume party.	
		Children can make their own	
		costumes.	
2. Differentiate between	A volunteer is a person who	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
voluntary and paid work	works without pay.	The teacher presents posters or	child:
		drawings done by the children	Researching information by

 for children to group on the basis of paid / unpaid work. Field trips to places of work Invite persons to the class to speak about their jobs, parents can be asked as well. Invite persons who volunteer services to speak about their work. Children can listen to or interview the person. They can also interview school workers or parents who volunteer to work with them. Small Group/Centers Interviews Investigating and listing volunteer organizations in the community e.g. persons involved in beach clean-ups, church volunteers. Children can find out why people volunteer to help. They can also become involved in a community service project.

3. Recognize that people have to work to earn money to buy things they need	How money is obtained Money as a reward for labor Uses of money	 Whole Class or Small Group Discussion can be prompted during Shared Reading. Teacher displays coins and banknotes and through discussion allows the children to tell why we need money. Small Group / Centers Teacher or group leader helps the children design a chart or poster based on their responses 	 Teacher observes or records a child: Responding to the question on how money is obtained. (<i>The teacher has an opportunity to correct any negative responses such as stealing without being judgmental.</i>)
4. Name and identify types of money used on the island	Names of island currencies i.e. US Dollar, Euros (if the children in the class reside on St. Martin) and Guilders <i>Curriculum Links:</i> Mathematics	Small Group/Centers Sorting coins Making rubbings of coins Discussion about similarities and differences of coins collected Charts can be made using the coins and notes Children can start coin collections	 Teacher observes or records a child: Sorting coins into 2 or more subsets according to given criteria e. g. Guilders / Euros / Dollars; size; shape; color; designs on heads and tails of coins. Sorting and justifying choice for each subset.
5. Tell wise ways to spend money	Wise spending The difference between needs and wants (<i>Children need to</i> <i>understand that money should be</i> <i>spent on needs first and then</i> <i>wants.</i>) Needs are things that we must have in order to live e.g. foods, shelter, clothing and love.	Whole Class Shared Reading Modeled Writing about spending money Discussion Teacher can tell a story about a child receiving money as a gift and let the children suggest an ending as to how the child spent	 Teacher observes or records a child: Telling wise ways of spending money. Role-playing spending money.

Wants are things we would like	the money received as a gift,	
to have but can live without.	(saving can be suggested).	
	Teacher can discuss what should	
Curriculum Links: Social and	be done with money that is	
Emotional Development,	found.	
Mathematics. Other Social	Small Group/Centers	
Studies Themes – 'My Family'	Discussion during role-play	
Related Topics – 'Buying and	Create a needs and wants board	
Selling'	or card game or poster	
C	At the class shop the children	
	can base choices of purchases on	
	needs and wants and justify their	
	choices. Tell the children that	
	they have \$10 to spend on the	
	class and let them draw or list	
	items that should be bought.	

SOCIAL STUDIES

DOMAIN F: DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

<u>Standards / Goals</u>

#17 Domain FThe student can assess critically the values of democratic basic rights, generally as well as for the prevailing political system.#18 Domain FThe student knows some essentials of the constitution.

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice
		Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Courtesy	Mathematical Skill: Counting	Poems and videos related to theme.
Honesty	Communication Skills : attentive listening,	Books related to theme e.g. 'The Universal
Patriotism	writing and speaking	Declaration of Human Rights' by Ruth
Respect	Social Skills: staying with the group, looking	Rochia and Otavio Roth, 'For Every Child'
Responsibility	at the speaker, sharing material, using quiet	by UNICEF; for teachers 'Know Your
	voices, participating, staying on task, taking	Political History' by Edgar H. Lynch and
	turns	Julian C. Lynch, 'An Introduction to
	Critical Thinking Skills: observing, identify	Government' by Louis Duzanson
	similarities and differences, classifying,	Newspapers and magazines
	decision making	Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers,
	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting,	scissors, prick pins, paint, paintbrushes etc.
	pricking, folding, painting, making models	

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THEME: LEADERSHIP

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Develop a concept of leadership	A leader is a person who is in charge of a group. Leaders can be found at home (parents), at school (principal / teacher), in the community police (for security) and country (governors, commissioners, mayors). The importance of respecting and cooperating with leaders Appropriate behaviors for leaders (Class leaders)	 Whole Class Discussion guided by the following questions: Who is the leader in your home? Who is the leader in your home? Who leads in the group, class or school? What does the leader do? What makes a person a good leader? Should we always follow the leader? How do we show respect for leaders? The teacher should also discuss the children's expectations of leaders. (<i>It is expected that children would experience leadership roles in the classroom.</i>) Small Group / Centers Role play of home / school leaders e.g. principal, parent Interview of school leaders e.g. principals, coordinators, superintendents, directors Making booklets, posters, charts etc. based on interviews Writing about experiences of being a leader e.g. class monitor, group leader 	 Teacher observes or records a child: Taking a leadership role in the class. Demonstrating an understanding of 'leadership' e.g. Enlisting others to work toward a common goal Recognizing the contribution of others. Passing on authority when appropriate Celebrating the success of the group. Demonstrating respect for leaders in the school and class. Identifying key governmental leaders.

2. Identify ways in which people become leaders	Leaders can be appointed, elected or volunteered.	Creating booklets about St. Martin / St. Maarten governmental leaders (Lt. Governor, Commissioners, political party leaders, mayor) Whole Class / Small Groups Discussion about how leaders are chosen at school and elected country leaders Mock elections to choose a class leader. (If this unit is taught during an election year the teacher can make use of news items and hold a mock election in the class based on the political election.) The children can make a booklet about past and present island leaders. The children can discuss their rights as children and tell how leaders satisfy those rights. Posters can be made to illustrate the basic rights of children.	 Teacher observes or records a child: Identifying ways in which leaders are chosen in the home, school and community. Telling how parent, community and country leaders satisfy the basic rights of children.
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SOCIAL STUDIES

DOMAIN G: TECHNOLOGY AND GLOBALIZATION

Standards / Goals

#19 Domain G The student can investigate and explain a number of products from his own living environment.

#20 Domain G The student understands global developments, technological and environmental issues.

#21 Domain G The student understands and can explain that due to modern means of communication, means of transportation and technology, the interaction between countries has been increased and the world is becoming more and more a global society.

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice
		Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Respect	Communication Skills: Attentive listening, Eye	Poems, rhymes, videos (available from
Appreciation	contact with person, clear and fluent speech	G.I.S.) related to theme
Courtesy	and correct use of gesture	Teacher's Resource – 'St. Martin,
Cooperation	Social Skills: Participation	Yesterday Today' - Jose Speetjens
Responsibility	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting,	Art materials e.g. paper, card, glue, paint,
Self-awareness	pricking, painting, folding	scissors, prick pins and mats, matchsticks
Consideration		etc.
Team-spiritedness		

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THEME: NOW AND THEN

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Describe how their family has changed	 Family Changes (people) e.g.: Additional siblings Death of a family member Divorce and remarriage Sickness Family members leaving the home for study or training 	 Whole Class / Small Group / Centers Discussion during Shared Reading / Poem The children can share how they felt about the change and what the family did as a result of the change. Drawing comparative pictures of the family (now and then) Children can bring in photographs and compare them. 	Teacher observes and records a child:Identifying family changes.Communicating the effect of the family changes.
2. Describe how the family shelter has changed over time	 Changes in the exterior features of homes: Wooden concrete Number of rooms Exterior or interior toilets/kitchens/showers Wooden/aluminium doors Cistern/piped water Changes in appliances: Types of televisions, radios Records/cassette tapes or CDs Coal pot/stove Table-top stoves/hot plates/ 	 Whole Class Field trips to the Front Street Museum or old plantation houses e.g. The Old House in French Quarter Visits to or from elder members of the community Discuss how they would feel if they had to bathe outside, watch black and white television etc. Discuss why the children would prefer life today. Small Group / Centers Compare photographs of homes and appliances of the past and present. Make a pictorial timeline 	 Teacher observes and records a child: Describing how family shelter has changed. Comparing and contrasting homes of the past and present.

3. Describe how clothing has changed over the years	 combined stoves with ovens/ microwave ovens Bath pans with wash boards and scrubbing brushes/ washing machines/spin dryers/computerized automatic washing machines Irons with/without electricity Boiled/spray starch Types of brooms Types of plates and dishes (<i>The teacher will decide which</i> <i>decade to compare with the present.</i>) Comparison of formal and informal clothing in the past and present Types of clothing worn in the past 	Pictures from the past and present can be pasted on card and made into a matching game. Whole Class Past/present fashion show Create a display of clothes from a particular era (Parents can assist.) Involve children and grandparents in 'show and tell'. Change the Home Center to match the period being discussed and let the children portray family life in costume.	Teacher observes and records a child: • Comparing and contrasting clothing of the past and present.
4. Compare the transportation of the past and present	 Comparison of past and present: Types of public transportation Motorized / non-motorized transportation Land, sea and air 	Whole Class/Small Group Making models of vehicles Creating a model timeline Drawing transportation of the future	 Teacher observes and records a child: Comparing and contrasting transportation of the past and present.

5. Compare and contrast communications methods of the past and present	transportation <i>Curriculum Link</i> : Social Studies - Transportation Communication of the past and present <i>Curriculum Link</i> : Social Studies - Communication	Whole Class/Small Group Make a pictorial timeline to show how the telephones have changed Children can make charts to show how communication methods have changed over time i.e. verbal – written – electronic – computerized	 Teacher observes and records a child: Comparing and contrasting communication of the past and present.
6. Compare and contrast recreational activities of the past and present	 Recreational activities of the past: Games – clapping games, ring games Toys used – 'hoola' hoops, jacks, marbles Sports – rounders, skipping Family recreation – storytelling, beach outings 	Whole Class Children can ask elderly persons of the community to tell what games or toys they played with as a child. During class discussion they can share what they learnt. Older persons can be invited to school to demonstrate games they played and show some of the toys they used. Children can play some of the games and play with some of the toys.	 Teacher observes and records a child: Comparing and contrasting recreational activities of the past and present.

THEME: COMMUNICATION

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice
		Centers, Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Respect	Communication Skills: Attentive listening, Eye	Poems, rhymes, videos and books e.g. First
Appreciation (other's opinions)	contact with person, clear and fluent speech	Discovery series 'The Internet'; 'The
Courtesy	and correct use of gesture.	Telephone'; (related to theme);
Honesty	Social Skills: Participation	Transportation & Communication Series,
Sympathy	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting,	'From Radio to the Wireless Web',
	pricking, painting, folding	'Telephone', 'The Internet' and
		'Television' by Joanne Mattern
		Art materials e.g. paper, card, glue, paint,
		scissors, prick pins and mats, matchsticks
		etc.
		Communication Center

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Identify reasons why	Appropriate ways of	Whole Class	Teacher observes and records a
communication is necessary and	communicating needs	Shared Reading of books about	child:
demonstrate appropriate ways	Use of social courtesies e.g.	social courtesies/feelings	• Using appropriate language
to communicate	thank you, please, excuse me	Discussion	and gesture when
	etc	Teacher demonstration/	communicating needs/wants.
	Use of appropriate language (no	modeling	• Dealing with anger and other

2. Identify, describe and	'curse words') <i>Curriculum Link:</i> Social Emotional Development – Self Regulation Language and Communication – Oral Linguistic Skill Communication is the sharing of	Small Group/Centers Role-play Whole Class	emotions appropriately (according to developmental stage). Teacher observes or records a
demonstrate ways in which we can send and receive messages	 feelings, thoughts and information with other people. Ways of communicating: Speaking and listening – face to face, by telephone Writing / typing – letters, invitations, notes, faxes, e- mail etc. Facial expressions, body language and gesture Through the media – newspaper and magazines, television, radio, videos, Internet In the community – traffic lights and signs, warning labels (on electrical and medical products), advertising boards and banners, posters, flyers, brochures etc. How to communicate effectively Compare/contrast different 	Shared Reading / Poem of theme related books Modeled Writing about communicating and using technology for communicating Picture discussion Creating a collage / display of mass media tools Teacher demonstrates the correct way of switching on the classroom computer, radio, tape-recorder etc. Teacher can let children tell how they feel at different times of the day. Teacher can give scenarios for the class to discuss and/or role play e.g. Someone calls you a bad name or shows a rude sign what will you do? A classmate has come to school after the death of a family member and is very sad, how will you help him/her?	 child: Demonstrating communication skills such as: Receiving, remembering and restating messages. Telling names of classmates. Repeating names of parents, address and telephone number. Following directions. Demonstrating social / emotional skills such as recognizing the moods and emotions of self and others. Recognizing and responding to gestures, facial expressions and body language of others. Using the computer or tape recorder to communicate with others. Sending and replying to

methods of communication e.g. a written letter / e-mail; land phone / cellular phone Responding to verbal and non- verbal messages of others Curriculum Links Social Emotional Development – Self Regulation Language and Communication – Oral and Linguistic Skill, Viewing Skill, Writing Skill Philosophy of Life – Truth, Love, Peace, Right Conduct and Non Violence Science and Technology – Computers Health and Physical Education – General Accident Prevention and safety Related Topics Communication Workers Signs and Symbols	Small Group / CentersRole-play:Introducing oneself to	 written messages. Demonstrating an understanding of basic traffic signs and traffic light colors and what they represent.
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		tape-recorder to send messages.	
3. Demonstrate appropriate	Respecting privacy of others	Small Group / Centers	Teacher observes or records a
courtesy and respect when using	e.g. not opening other's mail;	Role play how to answer and	child:
communication tools	telephone courtesy; netiquette	respond to telephone calls	• Demonstrating telephone /
		Demonstration of courtesy	computer courtesy.
		when using the computer	1 2
		(etiquette)	

THEME: TRANSPORTATION

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice
		Centers, Projects and Teacher-
		directed Experiences
Respect	Communication Skills : attentive listening,	Immediate environment
Cooperation	and speaking	Books related to theme e.g. First Discovery
Courtesy	Social Skills: staying with the group, looking	Books: 'Airplanes and Flying Machines';
	at the speaker, sharing material, using quiet	'Boats'; 'Trains' (Scholastic); 'On the Go'
	voices, participating, staying on task, taking	by Ann Morris (Scholastic);Wonder Books
	turns	'Trains'; 'Airplanes'; 'Ships' (The Child's
	Critical Thinking Skills: observing, comparing	World Inc.); 'An Auto Mechanic' by
	and contrasting, classifying, designing	Douglas Florian (Scholastic); 'Pilots Fly
	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting,	Planes' by Fay Robinson (The Child's
	pricking, folding, painting, making models	World Inc.); 'A Day in Space' by Suzanne
		Lord and Jolie Epstein (Scholastic); 'Let's
		Investigate Transportation': 'Shops &
		Boats', 'Trucks', and 'Cars' by John
		Hudson Tiner (Creative Education);
		Discovery Library Boats and Ships series:
		'Cruise Ships', 'Canoes & Kayaks', 'Cargo

Ships', 'Fishing Boats', 'Powerboats' and
1 0
'Sailboats' (The Rouke Corporation Inc.);
First Look at series: 'Boats' and 'The
Airport' by Daphne Butler (Gareth Stevens
Children's Books); 'The Truck Book' by Bill
Gere (A Golden Super Shape Book); 'The
Tugboat' by Arlene Blanchard (Candlewick
Press)
Videos, cassette recordings related to
theme
Construction Material e.g. different types of
paper and cardboard boxes
Art material e.g. paper, glue, markers,
paint, clay, scissors, prick pins, paintbrushes
etc.
Construction kits e.g. Lego
Related puzzles and jigsaw puzzles
Related charts, posters
Toy vehicles and vessels
Sorting rings/hoops

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Name the different types of	Types of transportation:	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
vehicles used to transport	• Land: animals, vans, trucks,	Discussion during Shared	child:
people, animals and goods	cars, tractors, buses,	Reading or Read Aloud	• Naming, drawing, painting,
	emergency vehicles, trains,	Modeled Writing	modeling different vehicles.
	motorbikes, bicycles, taxis	Picture discussion	Writing about different
	• Sea: ships, boats, ferries,	Discussion on how and why	vehicles.
	submarines	transportation has changed in	• Comparing and contrasting
	• Air: airplanes, helicopters,	the community	methods of transportation.
	- mit an planes, hencopters,	Comparison and contrast of	incurous of transportation.

	gliders, hot air balloons Space: rockets, spaceships, shuttle Change in transportation methods	methods of transportation e.g. animal / non-motorized, motorized / non-motorized, private / public, passenger / goods Small Groups / Centers Creating pictorial timelines of transportation development (land, sea, air) Jigsaws Making models of vehicles Painting, drawing, 'pricking' Developing transportation collages/books Converting Home Center to stations, garages, depots etc. for related role-play	
2. Classify methods of transportation according to different criteria	Classification of vehicles into sub groups	Small Groups / Centers Sorting toy vehicles/ pictures of vehicles using hoops, sorting rings, Venn/Carroll diagrams Drawing vehicles to match given or chosen criteria Conducting informal traffic surveys in the community near the school at different times of day. (<i>The information can be</i> graphed and used for problem solving activities in Mathematics.)	 Teacher observes or records a child: Classifying into named subsets. Classifying into subsets and giving reasons for choice. Classifying into subsets of own choosing and defending choice. Conducting, interpreting and recording information based on traffic surveys.

 3. Identify and describe persons that work in the transportation sector e.g. bus drivers, pilots, sailors, mechanics 4. Identifying and 	Identification of transportation workers, their roles and responsibilities.	 Whole Class Discussion during Shared Reading or Read Aloud Fieldtrips to or visits from transportation workers Small Groups / Centers Role-play in Home Centers Dramatization of related stories Drawing, writing, painting etc. 	 Teacher observes or records a child: Dramatizing different transportation workers. Asking questions about the work of bus drivers etc. during fieldtrips / visits. Drawing transportation workers at work. Demonstrating respect for bus drivers (<i>when possible</i>). Teacher observes and records a
4. Identifying and communicating the advantages and disadvantages of motorized transportation	 Motorized transportation methods: Advantages: faster time for deliveries of goods and traveling Disadvantages: traffic congestion, air pollution 	Whole Class Discussion during Shared Reading or Read Aloud	 Teacher observes and records a child: Identifying advantages and disadvantages of motorized transportation.
5. Describe how people travel from one place to another	Transportation used by class members Traffic safety rules, e.g. bus safety rules, use of seatbelts and helmets, having roadworthy bicycles <i>Curriculum Link</i> : Health and Physical Education	Whole Class Discussion Informal conversations Sharing experiences of travel Developing a class graph of methods of transportation to school Using developed charts for mathematical problem solving	 Teacher observes or records a child: Collecting and sharing data about how children in the school travel, e.g. to school, abroad.

SOCIAL STUDIES

DOMAIN I: THE ENVIRONMENT

Standards / Goals

7 Domain C The student understands that all kinds of social phenomena have consequences for the environment.

#25 Domain I The student can describe and explain the interaction between man and the environment.

#26 Domain I The student can handle nature and the environment in a careful manner.

THEME: CARING FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT

Values	Skills	Suggested Resources for Choice Centers,
		Projects or Teacher-directed
		Experiences
Respect (property)	Communication Skills : attentive listening,	Immediate environment
Responsibility	writing and speaking	Books related to theme e.g. 'Inky Arms and His
Consideration	<i>Social Skills</i> : staying with the group, looking at	Eco-Detectives – We Are Watching' by The
	the speaker, sharing material, using quiet	Norwegian Society for Conservation of Nature;
	voices, participating, staying on task, taking	'How Green Are You?' by David Bellamy;
	turns	Saving Our Planet Series 'Water', 'Land' and
	Critical Thinking Skills: observing, comparing	'Air' (Primary) by Ava Deutsch Drutman
	and contrasting, classifying, inferring,	(Good Apple)
	decision making	Poems, songs (Kids United CD) and videos
	Manipulative Skills: cutting, pasting, pricking,	related to theme
	folding, painting, making models	Construction Material e.g. different types of
		paper and cardboard boxes, 'junk' material
		Art materials e.g. paper, glue, markers, paint,
		scissors, prick pins, paint, paintbrushes etc.
		Materials for experiments e.g. water, strainers,
		containers
		Posters/pictures related to theme

Target Behavior	Content	Suggested Experiences	Assessment Opportunities
1. Display responsible behavior	Environment- friendly behaviors	Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
to maintain his/her	e.g.:	Shared Reading of related books	child:
environment	 Not littering Disposing of waste properly Not destroying plants, birds' nests or eggs Treating wild animals well Careful disposal of hazardous waste (garbage that is a danger to the environment e.g. chemicals, batteries, old oil) Conservation of water and energy Not burning plastics or other hazardous waste in residential areas 	Classroom/playground/school clean-up (teachers must provide plastic gloves and ensure safety when children are picking up garbage) Creating comparative posters (clean/dirty environment) out of 'junk' materials. The same poster can be used to promote discussion: Which environment do you prefer and why? How do you feel in each environment? How can you maintain a clean environment? How can you change a dirty environment to a cleaner one? Who is responsible for keeping the environment clean? (<i>Note</i> <i>that each one of us is responsible</i>) Why must we avoid polluting the environment? During the discussion values such as: respect, consideration and responsibility can be highlighted.	• Demonstrating responsible behavior e.g. disposal of garbage in the waste-bin.

2. Describe how air, water and land can be polluted	 Ways in which the environment is polluted by human beings Air – burning hazardous waste, exhaust fumes from vehicles, the use of some sprays Water – disposing of sewage into ponds, sea etc., throwing waste into the sea, oil spills from sea vessels, dead fish Land – dumping garbage, littering, burying hazardous waste Curriculum Links: Science and Technology – Environmental Science Health and Physical Education – 	 Small Group/Centers The children can make pledge lists to show how they will care for the environment. The younger ones can draw pictures in a booklet. Small Group/Centers Experiments dealing with: Evaporation – children can put clean and dirty water outside in the sun and note the residue after evaporation Comparing jars of clean and polluted water The children can show how oil spills are broken up. (<i>Place water and oil in a jar</i> with a cover. Add dish liquid or soap powder and shake the jar. The children record their observations i.e. that oil stays on the surface of the water and that the soap breaks the oil into 	Teacher observes or records a child: • Identifying and describing how air, water and land are polluted.
3. Identify and demonstrate	Lifestyle Concerns Social and Emotional Development – Social Skills Pollution prevention e.g. using	Picture discussion Whole Class	Teacher observes or records a
ways to stop pollution	biodegradable products (Things that break down to become part	Discussion generated during Shared Reading	child: • Picking up garbage and

	of the land without causing pollution) Consequences of polluting the environment	Participating in a 'Litter Free Week' (focus – picking up litter and proper disposal of it) Collect warning labels from packages of hazardous waste products. The labels should show the words CAUTION, DANGER, WARNING. The children can create a display of biodegradable packages and bottles.	disposing of it in the proper manner.
4. Develop an awareness of	Recycling e.g. reusing plastic	Discuss the results of pollution. Small Group / Centers Helping to make posters for the 'Litter Free Week' Small Group / Centers	Teacher observes or records a
recycling	shopping bags and containers Recyclable products	Observation of litter in a classroom waste bin followed by discussion on what is recyclable Making objects out of 'junk' material	 child: Identifying what can be used again. Creating something out of 'junk' material. (This can be teacher directed.)
5. Develop an awareness of conservation	 Conservation of water and energy by: Using less soap and soap powder Turning off the faucet after use Not running water when soaping your skin in the 	Whole Class Discussion on what happens when G. E. B. E. cuts the water supply e.g. during hurricanes Small Group / Centers Telling, drawing and demonstrating ways of saving water and energy e.g. turning of	 Teacher observes or records a child: Telling, drawing or demonstrating how to save water and or energy.

	shower or brushing your teeth	faucets and lights.	
•	Collecting rainwater for washing clothes and watering plants		
•	Washing up when the bowl or dishwasher is full and using a bowl of water to rinse		
•	Opening the fridge as little as possible		
•	Not turning lights on and off frequently		
•	Not wasting paper		

APPENDIX

²PROJECT POSSIBILITIES

- Draw a picture
- Make a book or booklet
- Design a game
- Develop a collection
- Make a model
- Make a collage, mural or frieze
- Interview
- Write for a class / school magazine
- Build a structure
- Do a demonstration
- Present a news report
- Draw a plan
- Write a poem / song / rap
- Design an musical instrument
- Plan a dramatization or puppet show or creative dance
- Make an album
- Create a video, DVD or Power Point presentation
- Tell a story
- Write a letter

² Many of these ideas were contributed by teachers in the Teachers' Upgrading and Retraining Program, Internal Differentiation Module, Instructor Ms C. M. Stewart (October, 2004 – June, 2005)

STEPS IN CREATING AN EFFECTIVE PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

1. Identify the essentials of the unit:

What the students must

- Know (facts)
- Understand (concepts & generalizations)
- Be able to do (skills) as a result of the unit.

2. Identify one or more reasons for the project:

- Required from the curriculum (poetry, an experiment, a graph)
- To motivate
- To explore intelligences or learning styles unfamiliar to the student
- To show a talent or passion

3. Determine the expectations for quality in:

- Content
- Process
- Project

4. Decide on the level of scaffolding needed for success

5. Develop a project assignment that clearly tells the student:

- The knowledge, understanding and skills to be demonstrated
- The stages, processes and work habits they must be demonstrated as they work
- The options for expressing their work

• The quality of the work

6. Differentiate or modify versions of the assignment based on:

- Student readiness
- Student interest
- Student learning profile

7. Coach for success.

PROJECT ASSIGNMENTS FOR A 'TRANSPORTATION' UNIT

1. Identify the essentials of the unit

- Facts
 - a) Vans, trucks, cars, tractors and buses are used for land transportation
 - b) Donkeys, camels and pack horses are used to transport goods on land.
- Concepts
 - a) Systems
 - b) Movement
 - c) Safety
- Generalizations
 - a) There are many methods of transportation.
 - b) Transportation involves moving people animals and/or things from one place to another.
 - c) Transportation has to be carried out safely.

2. Identify one or more formats for the project:

- a) To motivate
- b) To explore intelligences or learning styles unfamiliar to the student

3. Determine the expectations for quality:

- Content
 - a) Information about 4 or 5 methods of transportation; one must be an animal, one must be for transporting goods, one for transporting people and one for transporting animals.

- b) For each method include safety information
- Process
 - a) Individual work at school in centers
 - b) Homework assignments with parents
- Project

- a) Poster
- b) Folder
- c) Model

4. Decide on the level of scaffolding needed for success

- Tiered Activities
- Cubing
- Mini-lessons
- Parental involvement
- Rubrics
- Guiding time management by giving due dates
- Individual Conferencing

5. Develop a project assignment that clearly tells the student the criteria for the:

- Poster
 - a) On one poster board
 - b) Labels must be hand written or typed by the child
 - c) Use of different colors
 - d) The title must stand out
 - e) The pictures must be colorful
 - f) The writing must be legible
- Folder
 - a) Must have a cover page with the title and the name of the child
 - b) Each page must contain information about one method of transportation
 - c) Writing or typing must be done by the child
 - d) The folder or binder must be decorated

• Model

- a) Each model must have a label with a title and a sentence about it
- b) When the models are displayed the child's name must be seen.

6. Differentiate or modify versions of the assignment:

• After the children have made the choice, individual conferencing will take place to help the child plan the product.

Rubric For Project

*The student demonstrates a complete and detailed understanding of 'Transportation'.
*The project assignment is turned in before or on time.
*The student exceeds the stated requirements of neatness.
*The student presents the project with clarity and excitement.

- 3 *The student has a complete understanding of 'Transportation' but not in great detail.
 *The student hands in the project assignment on time.
 *The student meets the required standard of neatness.
 *The student presents the project with clarity.
- 2 *The student demonstrate a basic understanding of 'Transportation' but shows some misunderstanding of one or two facts.

*The student hands in the project assignment late.

*The student does not meet the stated requirements of neatness.

*The student's presentation is unclear and without order.

- *The student does not show that he/she understands 'Transportation'.
 *The student hands in the project assignment late.
 *The student's work is very untidy.
 *The student's presentation is unclear.
- **0** * No judgment can be made.

(Checklists taken from Netherlands Antilles Curriculum Framework)

Social St Process C				
Name:	Year:			
	ct in the student's portfolio e or she is using the following	 DAT	ES	
Locating Infor	mation			
Organizing Int	formation			
Classifying				
Comparing/Co	ontrasting			
Summarizing				
Graphing				
Interpreting ar	nd Reflecting on Information			

Social Studies

Inquiry Skills Checklist

Name: _____ Year: _____

Inquiry skills (based on Bloom's taxonomy).		DATES	
LOW LEVEL			
Knowledge			T
Identify · Recall			
Define Oescribe			
• Name • State			
• List • Tell			
• Match • Write		<u> </u>	╇
Comprehension			
• Explain • Summarize			
Paraphrase · Give examples			
• Restate			
HIGHER LEVEL			
Application • Demonstrate • Sequence • Dramatize • Compare/Contrast • Illustrate • Solve			
Analysis			
Analyze •Distinguish			
Classify Verify			
Diagram • Discrimate			+
HIGHEST LEVEL			
Synthesis			Ť
Synthesis • Compose • Invent			1
Compose Invent Design Speculate			
Hypothesize · Create			
			+
Evaluation			
Criticize Prioritize			
• Judge • Rate		1	
	1		

SOCIAL STUDIES CHECKLIST FOR CYCLE ONE

Skills	Dates of Observations	Comments
Place a 'Y' for yes		
Place an 'N' for No		
Place a 'I' for inconsistent		
Organizing and Using Information		
Classifying Data		
• Groups data in categories using appropriate criteria		
• Places things or events in proper sequence by order of		
OccurrenceImportance		
Interpreting Information		
• Identifies similarities and differences		
Compares and contrasts data		

Analyzing Data					
• Examines relationships between concepts and topics					
Summarizing Data					
• Restates the main points or ideas on a topic					
• Gathers information from pictorial sources					
Synthesizing Data					
 Presents data in a variety of ways 					
Evaluating Data					
• Decides whether data is relevant to the particular situation					
Decision - making					
• Makes decisions based on data received					
Research SkillsSpecial References• Finds data from calendars					
• Finds information from mass media					
Maps, Globes, Graphics					
Expresses relative location					

• Locates places on maps/globes					
 Interprets map symbols 					
• Identifies the differences between models and maps					
• Locates objects in a classroom					
• Draws a plan of the classroom					
• Follows a simple route					
• Interprets picture graphs					
• Interprets bar graphs					
Acquiring Data Comprehension					
• Reads to get literal meaning					
• Reads a variety of printed material					
• Uses picture clues and labels to help comprehension					

Vocabulary						
• Recognizes and uses some Social Studies						
terms						
Study Skills						
• Uses the community as a resource						
• Listens for information						
Follows directions						