

SECOND GRADE PLANNER

Social Studies

▲ Assessed Indicator
 *Foundation for Assessed Indicators
 (\$) Personal Finance
 (K) Knowledge Indicator
 (A) Application Indicator

Objective	QTR. 1	QTR. 2	QTR. 3	QTR. 4
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Standard 1: Civics--Government

Benchmark 1: Rules of Law

1	SS2-1.1.1	(K)Recognizes that rules provide order and safety and benefit all school and community members.				
2	SS2-1.1Local	(K)Understands that consequences exist when rules are broken.				

Benchmark 2: Shared Ideals & Diversity

3	SS2-1.2.1	(K)Identifies and describes the characteristics of a good citizen (e.g., honesty, courage, patriotism, tolerance, respect).				
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Benchmark 3: Constitution

4	SS2-1.3.1*	(K)Recognizes that the US constitution is a written plan for what government can and cannot do (e.g., knows the Constitution lists rules for government compared to lists of classroom or school rules).				
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Benchmark 4: Rights, Privileges, & Responsibilities

5	SS2-1.4.1	(A)Discusses how rights and privileges change over time and in different situations (e.g., the right to vote at eighteen, the privilege of being louder on the playground than in the classroom).				
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Benchmark 5: Government Systems

6	SS2-1.5.1*	(A)Demonstrates leadership in the classroom.				
7	SS2-1.5Local	Describes government in terms of people and groups who make, apply, and enforce rules and laws for others in their family, school, and community.				

Standard 2: Economics

Benchmark 1: Scarcity & Choices

8	SS2-2.1.1*	(A)Knows the difference between goods and services and provides examples how each satisfies people's wants and needs.				
9	SS2-2.1.2	(K)Identifies examples of producers and consumers.				
10	SS2-2.1.3*	(A)(\$)\$Identifies the opportunity cost of a choice (e.g., next best alternative not chosen, illustration: the opportunity cost of swinging at recess might be missing a game of soccer).				

Benchmark 2: U.S. Market Economy

11	SS2-2.2.1*	(K)(\$)\$Understands the concepts of exchange and the use of money to purchase goods and services (e.g., trade with barter or money).				
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Benchmark 3: Economic Systems

12	SS2-2.3.1*	(K)(\$)\$Explains the advantages of choosing to save or spend money that is earned or received.				
13	SS2-2.3.2*	(K)(\$)\$Defines a budget as a plan for spending and saving income.				

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Benchmark 5: Effective Decisions

14	SS2-2.5.1	(K)(\$) Understands that people earn an income and sometimes benefits for the work they do and gives examples of different types of incomes and sometimes benefits within a community both today and in the past.				
15	SS2-2.5.2*	(K)(\$) Knows that a decision-making process can help people make spending and saving decisions.				

Standard 3: Geography

Benchmark 1: Geographic Tools and Location

16	SS2-3.1 Local	(A) Uses photographs and/or maps to compare differences within a town and/or a state over time.				
17	SS2-3.1.1*	(A) Makes and uses maps to represent and locate familiar places within towns and Kansas (e.g., title, symbols, legends, scale, compass rose, cardinal directions, grid system, and distance to answer geographic questions).				
18	SS2-3.1.2*	(K) Identifies and correctly uses terms: North, South, East, and West.				
19	SS2-3.1.3*	(K) Locates major geographic features (e.g., Rocky Mountains, Missouri River, Gulf of Mexico, Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Washington D.C.).				

Benchmark 2: Places and Regions

20	SS2-3.2.1*	(K) Identifies physical and human changes that have taken place over time in the local region (e.g., physical: tornados, drought, Kansas as an inland sea; human: new shopping centers, highways, houses).				
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Benchmark 3: Physical Systems

21	SS2-3.3.1	(K) Describes how weather affects environment (e.g., deciding when crops are planted and harvested, lack of rain causes drought, early freeze kills plants).				
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Benchmark 4: Human Systems

22	SS2-3.4.1*	(K) Identifies the past and present settlement or development patterns of his/her community or local area.				
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Benchmark 5: Human-Environment Interactions

23	SS2-3.5.1*	(K) Researches how physical systems influence people and their activities (e.g., cattle grazing in /flint Hills, crop damage due to bad weather, successful wheat production due to rich soil and winter moisture).				
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Standard 4: Kansas, United States, and World History

Benchmark 1: Contributions

24	SS2-4.1.1*	(A) Compares various forms of transportation in Kansas past and present (e.g., the horse, steamboat, trains, airplanes, cars).				
25	SS2-4.1.2*	(A) Compares and contrasts the ways people communicate with each other past and present.				

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26	SS2-4.1.3*	(A) Identifies important innovations made in the past that influence today (e.g., airplane--Wright Brothers, Automobile--Henry Ford; Ancient China --Irrigation, paper; Inca—highways to connect cities).				
27	SS2-4.1.4*	(K) Recognizes the impact of contributions made by leaders past and present.				
Benchmark 2: Experiences						
28	SS2-4.2.1*	(A) Compares and contrasts daily life of an historic Plains Indian family, a pioneer family, and a modern family in Kansas.				
29	SS2-4.2.2*	(A) Defines immigration and gives past and present examples from Kansas.				
30	SS2-4.2.3*	(K) Defines history as the story of the past.				
Benchmark 3: U.S. History						
31	SS2-4.3.1	(K) Recognizes the importance of the Declaration of Independence and the Star Spangled Banner.				
32	SS2-4.3.2	(A) Locates and explains the importance of landmarks and historical sites today (e.g., Plymouth Rock, United States Capitol, Statue of Liberty, Kitty Hawk, Kansas State Capitol, Mt. Rushmore, Mesa Verde, the Alamo, Sutter's Mill).				
Benchmark 4: The student engages in historical thinking skills.						
33	SS2-4.4.1*	(A) Creates and uses timelines.				
34	SS2-4.4.2	(A) Locates information using both primary and secondary sources.				
35	SS2-4.4.3*	(A) Uses information to understand cause and effect.				
36	SS2-4.4.4	(A) Compares and contrasts to draw conclusions.				
37	SS2-4.4.5	(A) Uses research skills (e.g., discusses ideas; formulates broad and specific question; finds and selects information with help; records, organizes and shares information).				

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Vocabulary

Artifacts- objects that were used by people long ago.

Barter- trading goods or services without the use of money.

Benefit- something that satisfies one's wants.

Budget- a sum of money allocated for a particular use; a plan for saving and spending money.

Community-any group living in the same area or having interests, work, etc. in common.

Compass rose- a drawing that shows the orientation of north, south, east, and west on a map.

Constitution- a document containing the system of fundamental laws of a nation, state, or society.

Consumer- a person who buys goods or services to satisfy wants.

Cost- something that is given up to satisfy your wants.

Goods- something that you can touch or hold.

Government- institutions and procedures through which a territory and its people are ruled.

Human feature(human characteristics)- items built by people that modify the earth's surface (towns, roads, dams, mines.)

Immigrant- a person (migrating into) coming to a particular country or area to live.

Immigration- to enter and settle in a country to which one is not native.

Income- financial gain received as wages/salaries, rent, interest, and/or profit.

Legend- an explanatory description or key to features on a map or chart.

Location-the position of a point on the Earth's surface, expressed by means of a grid (absolute location) or in relation to the position of other places (relative location)

Needs- necessities (food, clothing, shelter)

Opportunity cost- in making decision, the most valuable alternative not chosen.

Patriotism- loyalty and devotion to one's country.

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Physical features- a natural characteristic of a place (elevation, landforms, vegetation.)

Physical systems- processes that create, maintain, and modify Earth’s physical features and environments, consisting of four categories: atmospheric (e.g., climate), lithospheric (plate tectonics, erosion), hydrospheric (water cycle, ocean currents), and biospheric (plant and animal communities).

Places- locations having distinctive characteristics, which give them meaning and character, and distinguish them from other locations.

Price- amount of money that people pay when they buy a good or service. It is largely determined by the buying and selling decisions of consumers and producers.

Primary source- a first hand account of an event, person, or place (official document, diary, letter, historical photograph, oral testimony).

Privileges- something granted by statute(driver’s license, voting is a privilege granted through state government.)

Producer- one that produces, especially a person or organization that produces goods or services for sale.

Region- an area with one or more common characteristics or features which make it different from surrounding areas.

Relative location- the location of a place or region in relation to other places or regions (northwest or downstream.)

Resource- an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use.

Responsibility- that for which anyone is responsible or accountable; as, the responsibilities of power.

Rights- those individual liberties granted to all persons through the U.S. Constitution.

Savings- income that is not spent, setting aside income or money for future use.

Secondary source- an account of an event, person, or place that is not first-hand (textbook information, historically based movies, biographies).

Services- something that one person does for someone else.

Society- a group of people bound together by the same culture.

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Spending- the use of money to buy goods and services.

Technology- science applied to achieve practical purposes.

Trade- the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services or money.

Wages- payment for labor or services to a worker, usually on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis, or by the piece.

Wants- desires that can be satisfied by consuming a good, service, or leisure activity.