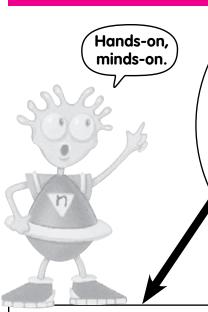
What is Exploring Where & Why?



CAPIONING Where Why

We call our program EWW for short.

A Social Studies Program for the Primary Grades

Exploring Where & Why
is Nystrom's hands-on
social studies program for
Kindergarten and Grades
1, 2, and 3.

 Exploring Where & Why reinforces reading, writing, and oral language development, as well as math skills such as numbers, counting, graphing, and charting. Exploring Where & Why's
 activity-based lessons integrate hands-on and print
 materials for the spiral
 development of basic social
 studies concepts and skills.

We love

What does Exploring Where & Why do?

Builds a solid foundation of essential social studies skills and concepts.

Develops responsible citizens—in the community, country, and world.

Develops multicultural awareness and sensitivity.

Reinforces reading, writing, math, and science.

Develops critical thinking skills.

Integrates frequent assessment and evaluation.

Stimulates a variety of intelligences.

Provides learning opportunities for diverse student populations.

Ensures success for all students.





Communities Here & There

| what is Exploring Where & Why? | iii |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| EWW Components | v |
| Classroom Management Tips | xi |
| Using Literature | xv |
| Celebrating Holidays | xv |
| Technology Resources | xvii |
| Standards and Themes | x x |
| Scope and Sequence | xx i |

GRADE

Getting Started

| LES | SC | ns |
|-----|----|----|
|-----|----|----|

| 1 | Introducing Social Studies | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | A | Defining Social Studies 1 | | | |
| | В | Working Together3 | | | |
| 2 | Lo | Looking at the Atlas, Maps, and Globes | | | |
| | A | Using an Atlas 8 | | | |
| | В | Introducing Maps and Globes 10 | | | |

unit 1

Looking at Communities

LESSONS

| | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | 15 | |
|----|---|--------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Ex | ploring Communities | |
| | A | Identifying a Community | 15 |
| | В | Getting Around in a Community | 17 |
| | C | Sharing Information in | |
| | | a Community | 19 |
| | D | Rules and Laws in a Community | 21 |
| | E | Our Community | |
| 2 | Ту | pes of Communities | |
| | Α | Urban and Rural Communities | 27 |
| | В | Comparing Communities | 30 |
| 3 | Pe | ople and Places in a Community | |
| | A | Places in a Community | 34 |
| | | Workers in a Community | |
| | | Community Leaders | |
| 4 | Ou | ur Community's History | |
| | A | History of a Community | . 43 |
| | В | Settlers of Our Community | |
| | C | People in Our Community Today | |
| AS | SES | SMENT & EVALUATION | |
| | Ur | nit 1 Test | 51 |

unit 2

Community Needs and Wants

LESSONS

| LE. | 3301 | 13 | |
|-------|--------|--|----------|
| 1 | Α | eeting Needs and Wants Identifying Needs and Wants Places That Satisfy Needs and Wants | |
| 2 | A B | Identifying Goods Identifying Goods Producers and Goods Buying Goods Consumers and Goods | 61 64 |
| 3 | | oviding Services Identifying Services Places That Provide Services | |
| 4 | A | rning and Using Money Why We Need Money Making Choices with Money Saving Money | 80 |
| | | SMENT & EVALUATION nit 2 Test | 86 |
| M I I | | • | |

Exploring Maps and Globes

LESSONS

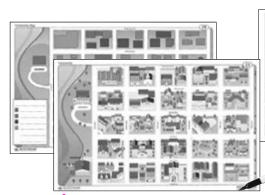
| 1 | Fe | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|----|
| | Α | Identifying a Map View | 89 |
| | В | Colors on Maps and Globes | 92 |
| | \mathbf{C} | Map Key and Symbols | 94 |
| | D | Comparing Maps and Globes | 97 |

| A Exploring Natural Features 102 | unit 5 |
|---|---|
| B Looking at How Water Flows 104 C Natural Features on Maps 106 | Our Country's Government and History |
| 3 Looking at Cultural Features A Exploring Cultural Features 111 B Cultural Features on Maps 113 4 Locating Places on a Map A Finding Places on a Map 118 B Using a Grid 120 | LESSONS 1 Our Country's Government A Citizens and Voting 177 B Responsibilities of Citizens 180 C The President and Congress 182 D Bills and Laws 184 |
| 5 North, South, East, and West A North and South on a Globe 125 B North and South on a Map 127 C East and West on a Globe 129 D East and West on a Map 131 E Using Directions 133 | 2 Capitals in the United States A Our State and Country Capitals 190 B Other State Capitals 192 3 Our Country's History A History of Our Country 195 B Native Americans 199 |
| 6 Distances Between Places A Defining Distance 135 B Measuring Distances on Maps 138 | C Americans Today 202 D Landmarks of the United States 204 4 Our Country's Leaders |
| ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION Unit 3 Test 141 | A Some Important American Leaders 210 B Timeline of Our Country's Leaders 212 |
| INIT II | ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION Unit 5 Test |
| xploring Our Country | UNIT 6 Looking at Our World |
| INIT 4 Exploring Our Country and State LESSONS | unit 6 |
| Exploring Our Country and State LESSONS 1 Exploring the United States A Showing Real Places on a Map 143 B Reading a U.S. Map 145 C Getting Around the | UNIT 6 Looking at Our World |
| Exploring Our Country and State LESSONS 1 Exploring the United States A Showing Real Places on a Map 143 B Reading a U.S. Map 145 C Getting Around the United States 148 D Locating Our Country 150 2 Our Country's Natural | Looking at Our World LESSONS 1 Hemispheres A Northern and Southern Hemispheres 219 B Eastern and Western Hemispheres 222 2 Day, Night, Climate, and Seasons A Day and Night 226 B Climate and Seasons 228 |
| Exploring Our Country and State LESSONS 1 Exploring the United States A Showing Real Places on a Map 143 B Reading a U.S. Map 145 C Getting Around the United States 148 D Locating Our Country 150 2 Our Country's Natural and Cultural Features A Natural Features in the United States 155 B Natural Resources in the United States 159 | LESSONS 1 Hemispheres A Northern and Southern Hemispheres B Eastern and Western Hemispheres 219 B Eastern and Western Hemispheres 222 2 Day, Night, Climate, and Seasons A Day and Night 226 |
| Exploring Our Country and State LESSONS 1 Exploring the United States A Showing Real Places on a Map 143 B Reading a U.S. Map 145 C Getting Around the United States 148 D Locating Our Country 150 2 Our Country's Natural and Cultural Features A Natural Features in the United States 155 B Natural Resources in the United States 159 C Cultural Features in the United States 159 C Cultural Features in the United States 159 | Looking at Our World LESSONS 1 Hemispheres A Northern and Southern Hemispheres 219 B Eastern and Western Hemispheres 222 2 Day, Night, Climate, and Seasons A Day and Night 226 B Climate and Seasons 228 3 Land and Water A Continents and Oceans 232 B Locating and Describing Continents 235 |
| Exploring Our Country and State LESSONS 1 Exploring the United States A Showing Real Places on a Map 143 B Reading a U.S. Map 145 C Getting Around the United States 148 D Locating Our Country 150 2 Our Country's Natural and Cultural Features A Natural Features in the United States 155 B Natural Resources in the United States 159 C Cultural Features in the | Looking at Our World LESSONS 1 Hemispheres A Northern and Southern Hemispheres 219 B Eastern and Western Hemispheres 222 2 Day, Night, Climate, and Seasons A Day and Night 226 B Climate and Seasons 228 3 Land and Water A Continents and Oceans 232 B Locating and Describing Continents 235 C Exploring North America 238 4 People and Places Around the World |



EWW Components...







Teacher's Guide

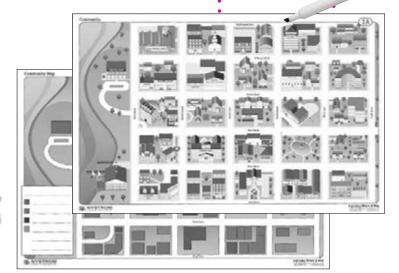
D_{esk} Maps

Wall Maps Markers

Activity Globes

These are your classroom materials for Grade 2.



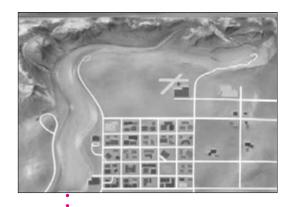




TWO THEMES...NEAR AND FAR

- Focus moves from the world students know best—their community—to the larger, less familiar world—the United States and the World.
- Lessons integrate the social sciences...civics, culture, economics, geography, and history—in age-appropriate contexts.
- EWW builds a framework for studying people and places near and farnow, long ago, and even in the future.

An Overview



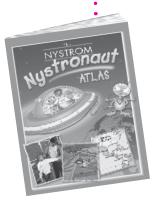




Community Models Nystronaut Atlases

EWW CD-ROM, Grade 2

Literacy Library

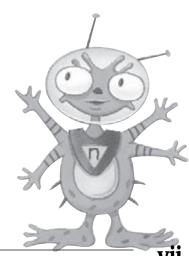




Hands-on teaching means minds-on learning!

HANDS-ON APPROACH...PROMOTES ACTIVE LEARNING

- Lessons are completely activity-based. That's why there are no textbooks.
- Activities and methods target a range of learning styles, "intelligences," abilities, and experiences.
- Hands-on materials focus students' attention on their own learning.
- Students work individually, with a partner, in small groups, and as a whole class.
- Activities stimulate critical thinking skills.
- ▼ Cooperative and collaborative learning improve communication skills.
- ✓ Variety of materials keeps students interested.



Teacher's Guide... A Closer Look



6 Units

Lessons for a full curriculum

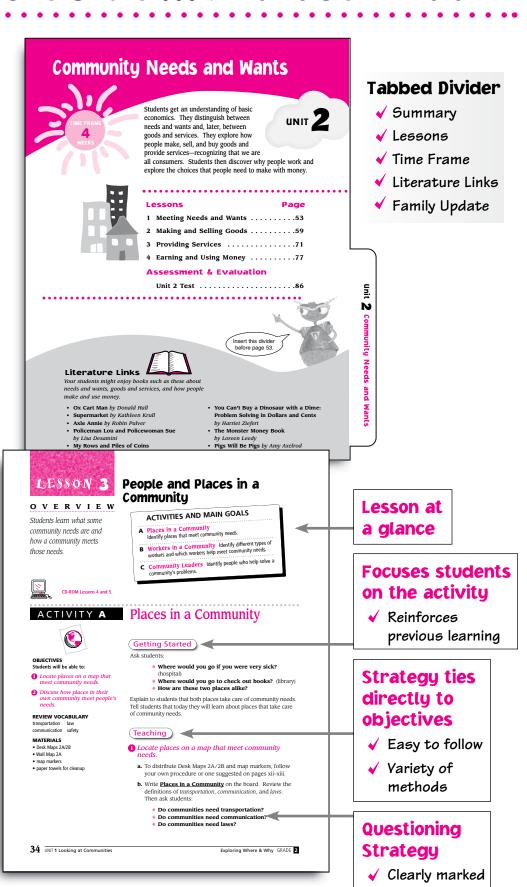
Step-By-Step Lesson Plans

Lessons

- 2-5 activities
- √ 15-20 minutes each

Icons

- ✓ Highlight technology and portfolio features
- √ Identify key topics



Everything you need for the whole year!



Activity Sheets

- ✓ Pull lesson together
- Graphic organizers
- Use critical thinking skills

Summarizing and Assessing

Read the following questions. Have students raise their hands

- Do some places in our community provide services? (yes)
 Does our school provide services? (yes)
- Does our library provide services? (yes)
 Do we go to the supermarket mainly for services?
- Do we go to the supermarket to buy goods? (yes)

Clean and collect the materials according to your own procedure or one suggested on pages xii-xiii.

Extending

Stalk to a Service Worker—Invite a service

worker police officer, firefighter, librarian) to come to talk
to the class about his or her job. Encourage students to prepare questions ahead of time.

LANGUAGE ARTS Find Service Workers—Provide students with books about service workers. You might include Officer Buckle and Gloria by Peggy Rathmann (police officer); My Great-Aunt Arizona by Gloria Houston (teacher); and Mr. Griggs! Work by Cynthia Rylant (postal worker). Have each student select a book, identify the service worker, and tell something about the workers.

LESSON 3 CLOSURE

ASSESSING LESSON 3

Read the titles of workers, such as those listed below. Tell students to raise their hands when they hear the title of a service worker. For each service worker, have a volunteer tell where that person might work.

- doctor (service worker; hospital or office)
- baker
- teacher (service worker; school)
- VCR repair person (service worker

REVIEW, REINFORCE, REFLECT

Review and reinforce the lesson by playing th following game with your students. (See pages xii-xiii for ideas on using Review, Reinforce, Reflect.)

Choose a service job that students have looked at. Then have students try to guess the job title, guilding them with hints. For example:

◆ I help people who are sick. I provide them medicine. Who am I? (doctor or nurse)

Lesson 3 Providing Services 75

Activities

Summarizing

progress

and Assessing

✓ For every activity ✓ Checks student

Cross-Curricular

✓ Marked by icons

✓ Wrapping up

Lesson Closure

✓ Reviews, reinforces, and reflects on lesson

Unit Closure

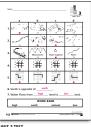
- Assessment & Evaluation
- Formal preand post-test
- Informal testing options

UNIT 3

NYSTROM HERFF JONES EDUCATION DIVISION

ASSESSMENT

EVALUATION



Unit Assessment

- 1. Distribute the Unit 3 Test. Tell students:
 - Look at one row of pictures at a time.
 For each numbered row, I will tell you the kind of picture to find.
 Then fill in the circle below the correct picture or pictures.
- **a.** For each numbered row, have students mark the picture or pictures that show:

 - 1. a map view (1)
 2. a natural feature (2)
 3. a symbol for a cultural feature (1)
 4. a Y in box A2 (1)
 5. a route that is 3 blocks long (2)

The number of correct responses is shown in parentheses. There is a total of 10 correct responses in this step and the next.

- b. Direct students' attention to items 6 and 7. Read each sentence. Then have students complete the sentences by using words from the word bank at the bottom of the page. (3)
- C. Bonus points: On the board, draw a compass rose.
 Put only an **S** for south on it. On the back of their papers, have students draw a complete compass rose.
- 2. Collect papers and check responses.

Additional Assessment Options

- Distribute Desk Maps 2A/2B and map markers. Have students turn to 2B. Help them label the edges of the ma to create a grid. (See Lesson 4, Activity B.) Tell them to:
 - Put an X on a red building in B2.
 - Use Desk Map 2A to mark a Y on a cultural feature on Desk Map 2B in section A3.

 Draw a route between X and Y.
 - Count the number of blocks and write it on the map.

- 2. Label the north wall or corner of the classroom with an N. Ask students to stand up. Give them the following instructions:
 - Take one giant step east.
 Point left.
- Turn and walk four steps south.
 Slide one step west.

PORTFOLIOS e part of your ass

SCHOOL & HOME
Let students take home portfolios to share with their families.

EWW CD-ROM

Exploring Where & Why GRADE 2 141

This way for exciting hands-on components!



Student Materials... A Closer Look

60 Desk Maps





Desk Maps reflect two themes, Near and Far.

DEAR 2A COMMUNITY 2B COMMUNITY MAP

Use sides 2A and 2B to:

- compare places in communities homes, stores, services, industries, recreation areas — then and now
- develop economic concepts goods and services producers and consumers
- identify natural and cultural features
- introduce map skills and concepts

FAR 2C UNITED STATES 2D WORLD

Use sides 2C and 2D to:

- develop map skills and concepts
- identify the United States
- name states and capitals
- explore our country's government and history
- locate continents, oceans, and countries

2 Wall Maps



Wall Maps match Desk Maps 2A Community and 2B Community Map.

Use Wall Maps to:

- model activities
- demonstrate skills and concepts
- engage students in whole-class activities
- assess comprehension

50" x 33" markable

6 Activity Globes

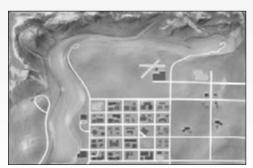


Globes correlate with World Desk Map and Atlas.

Use Activity Globes to:

- show that a globe is a model of the earth
- compare a globe with a world map
- learn locations of continents and oceans
- identify hemispheres, seasons, and climates
- demonstrate day and night

6 Community Models



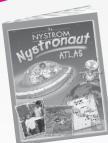
19" x 13", markable

Three-dimensional model of 2A/2B community and surrounding area.

Use the Community Models to:

- demonstrate how maps represent three-dimensional places
- demonstrate how water flows from high land to low land
- involve students in hands-on activities
- engage students in critical thinking activities

15 Nystronaut Atlases



8 ¹/₂ x 11 48 pages full color

The Nystrom Nystronaut Atlas is integrated with the lessons.

Use Nystronaut Atlases to:

- compare communities, including your own
- expand concepts and themes: similarities and differences, urban and rural, producers and consumers, community services, diversity, change over time
- link "near" and "far" through photos and maps
- introduce map skills and geography concepts
- teach beginning reference skills
- add a rich multicultural dimension



12 age-appropriate books to support Grade 2 content.

Use the Literacy Library to:

- Support reading through social studies.
- Extend the learning with cross-curricular activities.
- Read engaging stories to the class or have students read them.

CD-ROM



Developed just for EWW, the activities support Grade 2 content and skills.

Use the CD-ROM to:

- introduce, reteach, and reinforce
- target another learning style
- motivate reluctant learners
- develop technology skills

34 Markers



Use dry-erase markers on Desk Maps, Activity Globes, and Community Maps:

• easy to clean with a paper towel

Use wide-tipped markers with water-soluble ink on Wall Maps:

 easy to clean with a damp paper towel





Types of Communities

OVERVIE

Students compare different kinds ofcommunitiesanddecidewhich is most like their own.

ACTIVITIES AND MAIN GOALS

- A Urban and Rural Communities Compare three kinds of communities: city, town, and farm community.
- **B** Comparing Communities Compare all three kinds of communities with students' own.



OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

- **1** Discuss pictures of different kinds of communities.
- 2 Identify characteristics of different communities.
- **3** *Identify similarities* and differences between communities.

NEW VOCABULARY

urban city rural town

farm

REVIEW VOCABULARY

community

MATERIALS

- Wall Map 2A
- The Nystrom Nystronaut Atlases
- Activity Sheet 5, Comparing Communities
- picture of a community (a vacation picture, travel poster, or photo from a magazine or travel book)

Urban and Rural Communities

Getting Started

Display and point to Wall Map 2A. Ask students:

- ♦ What is this a picture map of? (a community)
- ◆ Do all communities look like this? (no)

Write **community** on the board. Show the class the picture of a community that you brought in. Discuss ways in which this community is different from the one on the wall map.

Let students know that today they'll look at different kinds of communities.

Teaching

1 Discuss pictures of different kinds of communities.

- **a.** Tell students that today they will talk about three different kinds of communities: city, town, and farm **communities.** Write each name on the board.
- **b.** Explain that a farm community is part of a **rural** area—a place outside the city where not many people live. Also explain that a city and its suburbs are called an **urban** area. Urban areas have more people and buildings than rural areas. Write rural and urban on the board.
- **b.** To distribute atlases, follow your own procedure or one suggested on pages xii-xiii.

- **c.** Ask students to turn to pages 6–7 in their atlases. Help them identify the pictures of a city, a town, and a farm community.
- **d.** Share impressions of each community by asking:
 - What things do you notice in the picture of the city? The town? The farm community?

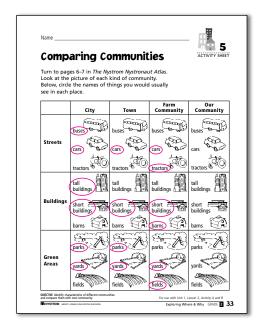
2 Identify characteristics of different communities.

- a. Distribute Activity Sheet 5, Comparing Communities. Let the class know that this is a chart. Explain that charts help people compare things.
- **b.** Point out the three kinds of communities on the top of the chart: City, Town, Farm Community. (The last column will be completed in Activity B.) Also, read the headings in the left column: Streets, Buildings, Green Areas.
- **c.** Explain that, after looking at each picture in the atlas and talking about each kind of place, students will fill in the chart.
 - 1) Have students point to the atlas photo of the city. Tell them to look closely at the streets. Ask:

Do you see any city buses? Cars? Tractors?

Holding up a copy of the chart, show students how to find the box for city streets and circle the word or words that name things usually found on city streets. Note that they may need to circle more than one item in some categories.

- 2) Continue in the same way, looking at the streets in the atlas photos of the town and farm community. (Tractors are not visible in the photo of a rural area, but explain that students would see both tractors and cars in such an area.)
- 3) Follow the same procedure as students focus on the buildings in each kind of community. Ask:
 - Are most of the buildings tall?
 - Are most buildings short?
- 4) Continue the procedure with the third row, having students look at the green areas in the photos. Explain that green areas are places with grass, plants, trees, or flowers. (Mention that yards are not evident in the picture of Boston but that cities do have houses and apartment buildings with yards.)



ACTIVITY SHEET 5

3 Identify similarities and differences between communities.

- **a.** Have students refer to their activity sheets to review what they learned about city communities. Call on volunteers to read the circled terms beneath Citv.
- **b.** Repeat the procedure for *Town* and *Farm Community*.
- **c.** Help the class compare communities:
 - Which communities have tall buildings?
 - Which communities have barns?
 - How are streets in the farm community and streets in the city different?
 - Which communities have lots of green areas?
 - What are the buildings like in the city? In the town? What is the difference between the buildings in the two places?



Summarizing and Assessing

Have each student tear a sheet of paper into three pieces. Have them label each piece with a large letter, using **C** for *city*, **T** for town, and **F** for farm community. For each of the following questions, have students hold up the appropriate letter or letters.

- ♦ Which community has mostly short buildings? (T, F)
- ♦ Which community has lots of fields? (F)
- Which community has busy streets with lots of cars and buses? (C)
- Which community often has tractors on the roads? (F)
- **♦ Which community has barns?** (F)

Collect materials using your own procedure or one suggested on pages xii-xiii. Save Activity Sheet 5 for use in Activity B.

Extending

CRITICAL THINKING Classify Photos—Label three shoe boxes City, Town, and Farm Community. From a supply of old magazines and travel brochures, have students cut out community pictures, sort them, and place them in the correct boxes.



OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

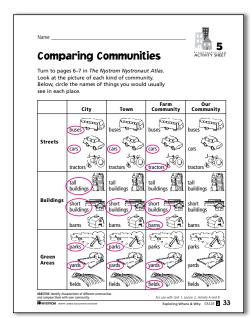
- Identify characteristics of their own community.
- **2** *Identify the community* most like their own.

REVIEW VOCABULARY

community city farm town

MATERIALS

- The Nystrom Nystronaut Atlas (one)
- Activity Sheet 5, Comparing Communities (partially completed in Activity A)
- pictures of your community (optional)
- crayons or markers



ACTIVITY SHEET 5

Comparing Communities

Getting Started

Review the types of communities. Hold up pages 6–7 of the atlas and point to a picture. Ask students:

- What kind of community is this?
- ♦ How did you know it wasn't a ___? (Name a community other than the kind students named.)

Continue in the same way with the other photographs on the pages. Let students know that today they'll decide what kind of community they live in.

Teaching

- Identify characteristics of their own community.
 - a. Distribute Activity Sheet 5, Comparing Communities. Let students know that today they'll fill in the last column with information about their own community.
 - **b.** Begin by asking:
 - What do you usually see driving down the streets of our community? City buses? Cars? Tractors?

Have students circle the appropriate words on their activity sheets.

- c. Have students look out the window, focusing on the buildings around the school. (Optional: Show the class photos of the community around the school.)
 - What kinds of buildings do you see—tall or short?
 - What kinds of buildings are there in other places in our community?

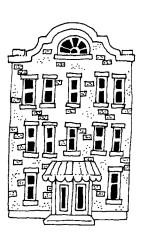
As a class, decide which words to circle.

- **d.** Have students think about the green areas in your community. Remind them that green areas are places with grass, plants, trees, or flowers.
 - Are there any parks in our community?
 - Do people have grassy yards around their homes?
 - Are there any fields for growing crops in our community?

Again, find agreement on the answers before students circle words on their activity sheets.









2 *Identify the community most like their own.*

- **a.** Have students take out a bright crayon or marker.
- **b.** Tell students that they are going to find out which community is most like their own.
 - 1) Begin by asking:
 - What do you see on the streets in our community?
 - Which kind of community has streets most like ours?

With a colored marker, model how to outline the appropriate community's box on an activity sheet. Then have students outline the box on their activity sheets.

- 2) Continue in the same way with buildings and green areas, having students outline the boxes that most closely match their community.
- **c.** Then have students look at the boxes that are outlined.
 - Which kind (or kinds) of community has outlined boxes?
 - Which kind of community is most like ours?
 - ◆ Do you think our community is also a ___? (Repeat the name of the community students suggested.)
- **d.** If your community does not fit in one category, explain that each community is different even though it may be like others in many ways.
- e. Have the class reach a consensus on which kind of community yours is.

Summarizing and Assessing



7 Summarize and assess by reviewing students' activity sheets.

Extending

GEOGRAPHY Bring in Pictures—Ask students to bring in pictures of their own community. Begin a display of community pictures or add them to the Ourselves/Others bulletin board (see Getting Started, Lesson 1). Students can add to this display in upcoming lessons.

ASSESSING LESSON 2

For each of the following questions, have students show a thumbs up if the answer is yes or thumbs down if it's no.

- Do farm communities have many city bus lines? (no)
- Do towns have mostly short buildings? (yes)
- Do cities have both short and tall buildings? (yes)
- Is our community a town?

REVIEW, REINFORCE, REFLECT

Reflect on the lesson by discussing the following question. (See pages xii-xiii for ideas on using Review, Reinforce, Reflect.)

Ask students:

◆ If you could live in any type of community besides your own, which type would it be? Why?

Give students 30 seconds to think about how they will answer the question before beginning the disName



Comparing Communities

Turn to pages 6–7 in The Nystrom Nystronaut Atlas. Look at the picture of each kind of community. Below, circle the names of things you would usually see in each place.

| | City | Town | Farm Community | Our Community |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | buses | buses | buses | buses |
| Streets | cars | cars | cars | cars |
| | tractors | tractors | tractors | tractors |
| | tall buildings | tall buildings | tall buildings | tall buildings |
| Buildings | short buildings | short buildings | short buildings | short buildings |
| | barns | barns | barns | barns |
| | parks | parks | parks | parks |
| Green Areas | yards | yards | yards | yards |
| | fields | fields | fields | fields |

OBJECTIVE: Identify characteristics of different communities and compare them with own community.