

Subject/ Grade	History	Geography	Economics	Civics	Curriculum
K		1. People belong to different groups and live in different places around the world that can be found on a map or globe.	1. Ownership as a component of economics	1. Participate in making decisions using democratic traditions	Study of Jewish history, holidays and culture. Study of calendar and time. Study of family and family trees. U.S. map study and 50 states. Me, myself and I unit. (Feelings and problem-solving with friends). Dental health. U.S. holidays; Columbus Day, Thanksgiving and MLK Day.
1	1. Describe patterns and chronological order of events of the recent past. 2. Family and cultural traditions in the United States in the past.	1. People in different groups and communities interact with each other and the environment.	1. People work at different types of jobs and in different types of organizations in order to produce goods and services and receive an income. 2. Identify short-term financial goals.	1. Effective groups have responsible leaders and team members. 2. Notable people, places, holidays, and patriotic symbols.	Study of Pilgrims and Thanksgiving. Study of family trees. Study of U.S. and winter holidays. Jewish holidays. Study of founding fathers. Black History Month. Calendar Counts.
2	1. Identify historical sources and utilize the tools of a historian 2. People in the past influenced the history of neighborhoods and communities	1. Use geographic terms and tools to describe space and place 2. People in communities manage, modify, and depend on their environment	1. The scarcity of resources affects the choices of individuals and communities		Biography unit on famous Americans. Flat Stanley map studies. Black History month. Family history. Building a city. Focus on people who influenced transportation. Wax museum unit.
3	1. Use a variety of sources to distinguish historical fact from fiction 2. People in the past influenced the development and interaction of different communities and regions	1. Use various types of geographic tools to develop spatial thinking 2. The concept of regions is developed through an understanding of similarities and differences in places		1. Respecting the views and rights of others as components of a democratic society 2. The origin, structure and function of local government	Study of U.S. regions and states. Study of the western plains geography, conservation and culture. Read memoirs of U.S. historical figures. Study U.S. historical events. U.S. constitution and citizenship.
4	1. Organize a sequence of events to understand the concepts of chronology and cause and effect in the history of Colorado 2. The historical eras, individuals, groups, ideas, and themes in Colorado history and their relationships to key events in the United States	1. Use several types of geographic tools to answer questions about the geography of Colorado 2. Connections within and across human and physical systems are developed	1. People responded to positive and negative incentives	1. Analyze and debate multiple perspectives on an issue	Study of the history of Colorado. Study the individuals and groups including Native Americans, miners, cowboys and others. Study of Colorado geography. Tour of Colorado. Study of mining. Study of natural resources, development, transportation, rivers, railroads and technology. Groups of people in Colorado.
5	1. Analyze historical sources from multiple points of view to develop an understanding of historical context 2. The historical eras, individuals, groups, ideas, and themes in North America from 1491 through the founding of the United States government	1. Use various geographic tools and sources to answer questions about the geography of the United States 2. Causes and consequences of movement	1. Government and market structures influence financial institutions	1. The foundations of citizenship in the United States 2. The origins, structure, and functions of the United States government	New World Explorers unit. Galleon Unit. Study of Colonial America and the thirteen colonies. American Revolution unit. Study of the U.S. Constitution and the formation of the U.S. government. War of 1812 unit. Civil War unit. Baseball Biography unit.

Physical Science Standards

Life Science Standards

Earth Systems Science Standards

K

FOSS - Wood, Paper, and Fabric
 1.Objects can move in a variety of ways that can be described by speed and direction
 2.Objects can be sorted by their physical properties, which can be observed and measured

FOSS - Animals Two by Two
 1.Organisms can be described and sorted by their physical characteristics

FOSS - Trees
 1. The sun provides heat and light to earth

1

FOSS - Solids and Liquids
 1.Solids and liquids have unique properties that distinguish them

FOSS - Insects
 1.Offspring have characteristics that are similar to but not exactly like their parents' characteristics
 2.An organism is a living thing that has physical characteristics to help it survive

FOSS - Pebbles, Sand, and Silt
 1.Earth's materials can be compared and classified based on their properties

2

FOSS - Balance and Motion
 1.Changes in speed or direction of motion are caused by forces such as pushes and pulls

FOSS - Plants
 1.Organisms depend on their habitat's nonliving parts to satisfy their needs
 2.Each plant or animal has different structures or behaviors that serve different functions

FOSS - Air and Weather
 1.Weather and the changing seasons impact the environment and organisms such as humans, plants, and other animals

3

FOSS - Water
 1.Matter exists in different states such as solids, liquids, and gases and can change from one state to another by heating and cooling

FOSS - Structures of Life (include plant/animal cell structure)
 1.The duration and timing of life cycle evens such as reproduction and longevity vary across organisms and species.

FOSS - Earth Materials (done by fourth 2011-2012)
 Earth's materials can be broken down and/or combined into different materials such as rocks, minerals, rock cycle, formation of soil, and sand -- some of which are usable resources for human activity

4

FOSS - Sound (use as mini-unit); Magnetism and Electricity
 Energy comes in many forms such as light, heat, sound, magnetic, chemical, and electrical

FOSS - Human Body (augmented with body systems)
 All living things share similar characteristics, but they also have differences that can be described and classified
 Comparing fossils to each other or to living organisms reveals features of prehistoric environments and provides information about organisms today
 There is interaction and interdependence between and among living and nonliving components of systems

FOSS - Sun, Moon, and Stars - to be purchased for 2012-13
 Earth is part of the solar system, which includes the Sun, Moon, and other bodies that orbit the Sun in predictable patterns that lead to observable paths of objects in the sky as seen from Earth.

5

FOSS - Mixtures and Solutions - materials from web only; purchased supplies locally
 Mixtures of matter can be separated regardless of how they were created; all weight and mass of the mixture are the same as the sum of weight and mass of its parts

FOSS - Nutrition (tied into 9HealthFair); "Your Changing Body"; and Iditarod unit
 All organisms have structures and systems with separate functions
 Human body systems have basic structures, functions, and needs

FOSS - Science A-Z; Solar Energy; Landforms; also, NCAR field trip and Iditarod unit
 Earth and sun provide a diversity of renewable and nonrenewable resources
 Earth's surface changes constantly through a variety of processes and forces
 Weather conditions change because of the uneven heating of Earth's surface by the Sun's energy. Weather changes are measured by difference in temperature, air pressure, wind and water in the atmosphere, and type of precipitation