UNIT 2

CURRICULUM UNIT FOR THIRD GRADE

"TRIGGERS OF CHANGE"

Essential Question: What activities will allow third graders to become thinkers, problem-solvers, and visionaries for the future?

Sub-Questions:

- What activities will help third graders to understand the cause-and-effect that happens in real life?
 - ⇒ To consider the "triggers of change" in communities: past, present, and future (How communities grow and change)
 - ⇒ To look at current problems in our world and consider what caused them, and how they
 might be solved (cause-effect, problem-solving)
 - ⇒ To consider what effect current triggers (inventions, discoveries, actions) may have on the future (and if the effect is a problem, to consider possible solutions)
- What activities will help third graders to "compare and contrast" the communities of the past, present, and future?
 - ⇒ To consider the basics of what a community needs to exist (minimal technology). Look at what technology was used by the early civilizations of the Egyptians, Vikings, and the Maya/Aztecs, and/or the pioneers of Colonial times, and compare to what our life is like today.
 - ⇒ To consider where, why, and how communities develop (and how we know about early communities through artifacts)
 - ⇒ To use the "triggers of change" in the past to help predict what today may become a "trigger of change" for the future (look at the past and see the future)
 - ⇒ To envision how a future community might develop on a Mars colony, or in a space station. (Would early life on a Mars colony be more like the Pioneer life in Colonial times if electricity was not available?) Compare the technology used in the future on Mars (or on a Space Station) with what we use today, or what was used in the past.

GOAL	ASSESSMENT (ACCEPTABLE EVIDENCE)		ACTIVITIES (HOW TO ACHIEVE DESIRED RESULT)		
(DESIRED RESULT)					
To consider the basics of what a community needs to exist (minimal technology). To look at what technology was used by the early civilizations of the Egyptians, Vikings, and/or the Inca/Maya/Aztecs, and/or the pioneers of Colonial times, and compare to what our life is like today.	Use rubrics for: 1. Double-T Graph 2. Main Idea/Deta 3. Main Idea/Deta 4. Written paragra Does the student identif differences between life communities and life to Is the student able to ide of technology helped per back in early communiti water, clothing, shelter,	nic Organizer iil (past) iil (present) phs 2. iy similarities and in early day? entify what types exple to survive es (to get food, etc.)? Activit comm samp	Students brainstorm a list of need to survive (food and warmth, protection from protection from protection from protection from protection from protection from protection and protection from from the footbase from the Double organizer. Student (or teacher) selection from the footbase from the Double organizer. Student writes a report to contrast how people lived organizer. Student writes a report to contrast how people lived organizer from the Double organizer. Students create item from from the past vs. today. Style Students create item from from the protection from the protect	water, shelter, edators, etc.) untry (Egypt, eru) and fill out zer that nunity (no lay. NOW ss 3 of the early ewelry, food, in their early ewelry, food,	

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To consider where, why, and how communities develop (and how we know about early communities through artifacts) (lessons 4, 5, 6 from my archaeology unit would be useful here.)	SOCIAL STUDIES	What ideas do the students come up with for why WATER would be useful to have in or near a community? As students look at example artifacts, what clues do they notice about life was like in the community?	Pose scenarios #4, 5, 6 in Archaeology Unit lesson 4. Main Points: If people are looking for somewhere to build a community, the one thing they HAVE to have access to is WATER. Sometimes a town is built on top of an older abandoned town. Artifacts provide us with clues about what life was like in older communities. EXTENTION: Look at the artifacts found on the Vasa Warship that sunk off the coast of Sweden. Talk about what we can learn from them. (lesson 5 in archaeology unit) E. ACTIVITY: Create a classroom museum. (lesson 6 in	
	SOCIAL STUDIES	The literal answer for why the Aztecs chose that location is that the "gods gave them a sign." However, a deeper level of comprehension could be assessed if the student says WATER.	archaeology unit) SOCIAL STUDIES book p. 171 – 175 (lesson 3: The Aztec community of Tenochtitlan) Discussion: Why do you think the Aztecs chose this place for their city? Why did they build canals and causeways? There is an artifact on p. 175. What does it tell us about how the Aztecs lived? (ground corn into flour)	
To use the "triggers of change" in the past to help predict what today may become a "trigger of change" for the future (look at the past and see the future)		Assess student's participation in the class discussion.	Continue SOCIAL STUDIES book p. 171 – 175 (lesson 3: The Aztec community of Tenochtitlan) Discussion: What caused the change from Tenochtitlan to Mexico City? (war, use of weapons) Could the use of weapons cause our present communities to change? How? Is it a change we want? What are some events that could help solve that problem?	
(continued)		The concept of isolation being a problem is very abstract, and may be difficult for some students to grasp. This may be more appropriate as an extension for the students who need an extra challenge.	Students (whole class or small group) brainstorm all the past inventions that have caused people to be more solitary and less part of a community (car, phone, TV, Internet). On overhead, create a cause/effect graphic organizer so that: BEFORE: People are social members of a community. CAUSE of change: 1. Car, 2. Phone, 3. Internet AFTER: People are more isolated. H. Ask students to consider if it is a problem that technology is helping people become more and more isolated from each other. What problems could it create? (People don't learn how to work together.) What new technology do students think will be	

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To envision how a future		The categories being compared are a cumulative list of topics covered over the	developed, and do they think it will cause us to be more social or more solitary? Students brainstorm their ideas for how the problem of technology-caused isolation may be solved. ACTIVITY: Students (small groups) create posters to advertise their ideas for encouraging people to work together, be a team, be social. Students hypothesize what life in a colony on Mars might look like (or life in a Space Station).		
community might develop on a Mars colony, or in a space station. Compare the technology used in the future on Mars (or on a Space Station) with what we use today, or what was used in the past.	'UDIES, SCIENCE, MATH, TECHNOLOGY, COMPREHENSION SKILLS	year in third grade. Assess how well the students are able to take what they have learned, such as about animal adaptations, and apply it to a hypothetical situation – one that requires them to "think," to problem-solve, and to use their imagination – to have a vision for the future. If electricity is not available, do students see a comparison between life on Mars and life in the days of early civilizations with minimal technology? If people moving to the Mars colony are coming from different countries of the world, do students consider the dilemma of which language will be spoken, which measurement system will be used, what type of money they will use (if any), what type of government they will have, etc. EXTENSIONS: Have students design experiments (or have one experiment pre-designed) to show what life on Mars might be like. (i.e. Can a plant live with sunlight and water, but without oxygen?) Does Mars have an alternative source of energy other than oil?	 For a colony on Mars, assume there is no electricity available in the beginning. What does the community need in order to survive? Would early life on a Mars colony be more like the Pioneer life in Colonial times if electricity were not available? Students use a Double-T graphic organizer to observe what the similarities and differences to life on Earth might be. 		
			MARS	Shelter Food Water Heat Oxygen (air) Climate Animals Plants Landforms Bodies of water Transportation Communication Measurement Money Language Music Electricity Education Government Games/Sports Health Care	EARTH
	CREATIVE	Use rubric to assess the Story Map graphic organizer and the story. Does the solution match the problem? Is the problem a result of something to do with technology? Does technology play a role in helping to solve the problem?	Students write a Sci-Fi story about what life on a Mars colony might be like. To help organize the story, first create a Story Map that poses a problem, events that help solve the problem, and a solution. "Letter from Future" ACTIVITY: Make a diorama of life in a Mars colony.		