

Integrating Social Studies across the Curriculum

Introduction

This guide discusses how myWorld Social Studies integrates other subject content areas into the social studies curriculum.

myWorld Social Studies Reinforces Literacy Instruction

Social studies as a discipline is connected to the use of literacy skills. In the elementary social studies classroom, a large portion of the information that students learn as a whole comes from reading textbooks that contain lengthy passages filled with unfamiliar schema and abstract concepts, specialized vocabulary, and various text features, such as highlighted words, graphs, timelines, photos, and maps. myWorld Social Studies helps address these challenges in literacy and reading.

Reading in the Social Studies Classroom

Reading in the content areas presents a challenge for elementary school students. Young learners must make the switch from learning to read, to reading to learn. Students need to be equipped with the correct strategies if they are to be successful readers in the content areas.

Social studies as a discipline is intimately connected to the use of literacy skills. In the elementary social studies classroom, a large portion of the information students are expected to learn comes from reading textbooks. Lengthy passages may be filled with unfamiliar schema and abstract concepts, expository text structures, specialized vocabulary, and various text features such as highlighted words, graphs, timelines, photos, and maps. The challenge for teachers in the elementary grades is to build not only their students' reading skills, but also their interest in more complicated types of reading materials. Explicit instruction in comprehension strategies and content-specific vocabulary within the context of social studies texts is necessary to help middle school students develop competence in critical literacy skills.

Metacognition for Social Studies Reading
Research has consistently stated that metacognition plays an important role in reading. Learning metacognitive strategies can provide students with greater confidence and independence as readers in social studies. The goals for metacognitive readers is to be aware of what they understand, to know when their comprehension breaks down, and to apply specific strategies when they don't understand.

Comprehension strategies "teaching specific strategies can enhance students' comprehension of the social studies textbook. These strategies include pre-reading activities, such as activating relevant prior knowledge, previewing vocabulary, and surveying the text for clues about themes and main ideas. Helping students make personal connections supports comprehension by connecting what the reader already knows about a given topic with the new information offered in the text. Furthermore, previewing text for main ideas and concepts enables students to determine what they already know and what they will learn.

While reading, metacognitive readers apply strategies to identify the most

Teacher Reflection
What are some of the challenges your students face when reading and comprehending social studies text? How can the learning of metacognitive strategies create more confident and independent readers?

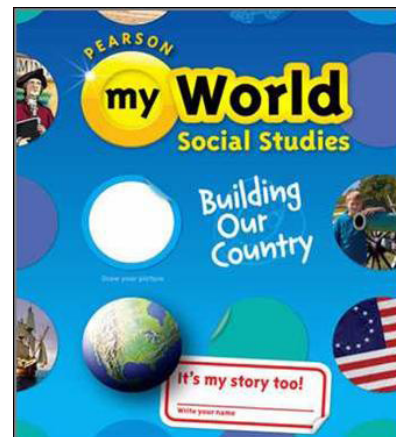
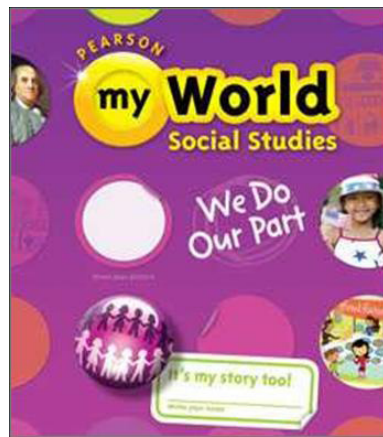
Student recognizes breakdown in comprehension → Student applies specific reading strategies → Result: understanding

For more information on reading in the social studies classroom look at the professional development in the Teacher Guide on page T32–T35. This resource provides information about metacognition for social studies reading, building vocabulary, and visual literacy.

Reading Support in myWorld Social Studies

myWorld Social Studies provides reading support and teaches reading and social studies content. The activities and components in the program reinforce literacy, while teaching social studies content. The following components in the program provide reading support:

- Student Worktext
 - ◇ Introduces content-specific vocabulary at the beginning of each lesson
 - ◇ Interactive format encourages self-monitoring throughout the lesson
 - ◇ Includes extensive use of graphic organizers to help student recognize text structure and formulate notes and summaries
 - ◇ Concludes each lesson with a Got it? formative assessment in which students self-assess their level of comprehension



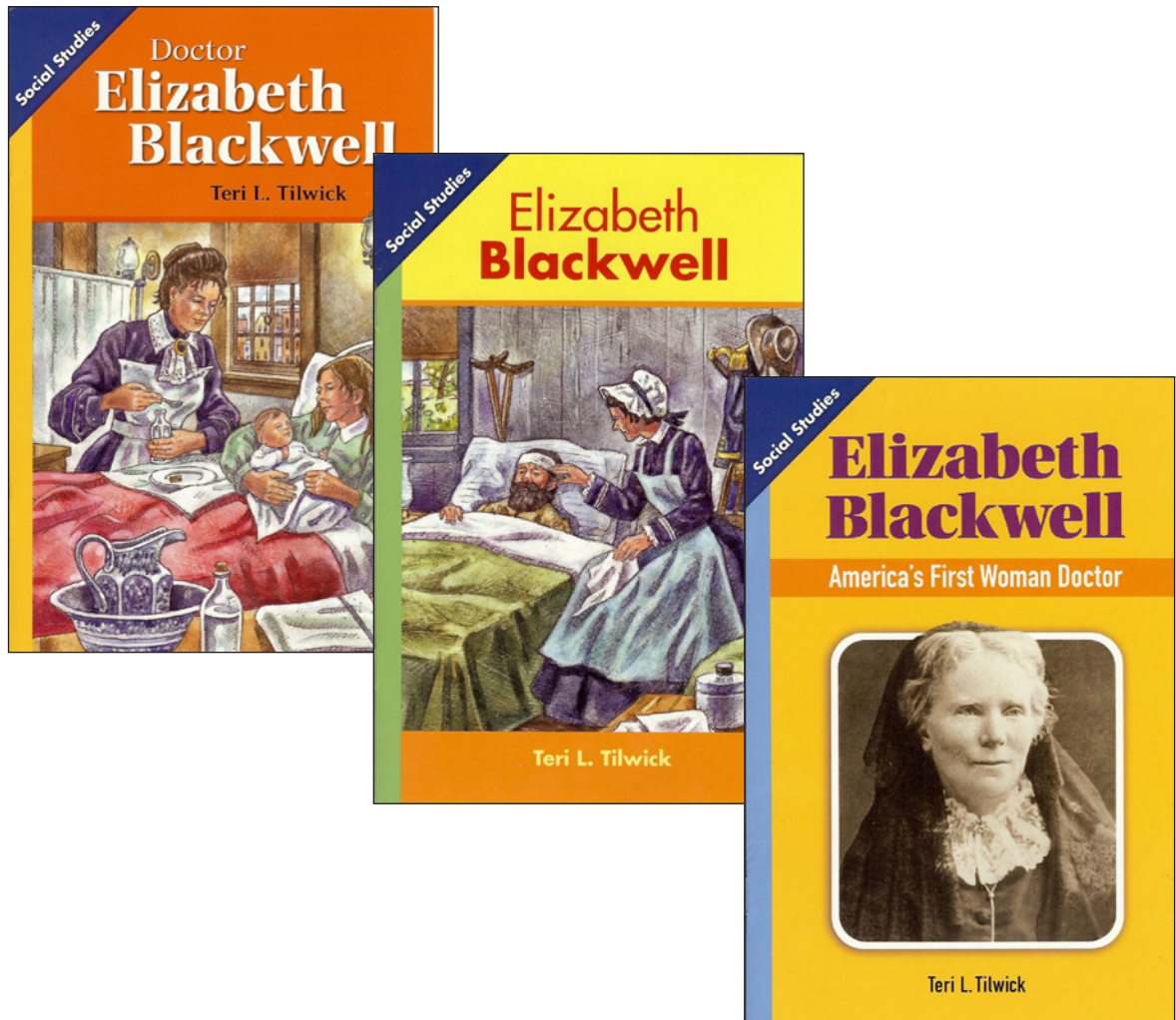
- Target Reading Skills
 - ◇ Each chapter focuses on one primary target reading comprehension skill, providing instruction, practice, and application.
 - ◇ Target Reading Skills include all of the following:
 - Main Idea and Detail
 - Draw Conclusions
 - Cause and Effect
 - Categorize
 - Compare and Contrast
 - Fact and Opinion
 - Generalize
 - Classify
 - Sequence
 - Summarize



- Words To Know
 - ◇ A Words To Know worksheet is provided for each chapter.
 - ◇ This resource previews difficult vocabulary that students encounter within the student worktext.
- Teacher Guide
 - ◇ Active Reading pages provide teachers with additional questions they can ask for each page of the student worktext. These questions help students comprehend the text, think critically about the text, and analyze visuals on the page.

Leveled Readers

myWorld Social Studies contains additional tools that help to promote confidence in reading and comprehension. The leveled readers in the program specifically use comprehension monitoring to teach content. Students read biographies of people from various backgrounds who have contributed to the development of the United States. Each reader gives students more experience with reading and analyzing informational texts.



Correlating myWorld Social Studies to Your Reading Program

As mentioned, each chapter in the program highlights a key reading skill, such as drawing conclusions.

Correlating myWorld Social Studies to Your Reading Program		
<p>The myWorld Social Studies program teaches reading as well as social studies content. Each chapter in the program highlights a key reading skill, such as drawing conclusions. To help you integrate social studies lessons more effectively into your curriculum, this correlation matches the reading skill in each myWorld Social Studies chapter with similar skills highlighted in several popular reading programs.</p>		
Pearson myWorld Social Studies Target Reading Skills	Scott Foresman Reading Street ©2011	Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Journeys ©2011
Chapter 1		
Compare and Contrast	Unit 5.2 Doing the Right Thing Week 1 Week 3 Unit 5.6 The Unexpected Week 3	School Spirit! Lesson 3 Unit 3 Revolution! Lesson 15
Chapter 2		
Draw Conclusions	Unit 5.4 Adapting Week 1 Week 5 Unit 5.6 The Unexpected Week 1	Unit 2 Wild Encounters Lesson 9 Unit 3 Revolution! Lesson 13 Unit 6 Journey to Discovery Lesson 29
Chapter 3		
Categorize		
Chapter 4		
Main Ideas and Details	Unit 5.3 Inventors and Artists Week 2 Week 4 Unit 5.6 The Unexpected Week 2	Unit 2 Wild Encounters Lesson 10 Unit 5 Under Western Skies Lesson 23 Unit 6 Journey to Discovery Lesson 30
Chapter 5		
Cause and Effect	Unit 5.1 Meeting Challenges Week 2 Week 5 Unit 5.5 Adventures Week 4	Unit 2 Wild Encounters Lesson 8 Unit 3 Revolution! Lesson 11 Unit 5 Under Western Skies Lesson 24

In order to integrate social studies lessons more effectively into the curriculum, Pearson provided reading correlations in the Teacher Guide on pages T52–T55. This correlation matches the reading skill in each myWorld Social Studies chapter with similar skills that are highlighted in several popular reading programs. This resource shows correlations to such programs as Scott Foresman Reading Street © 2011, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Journeys © 2011, Macmillan McGraw-Hill Treasures © 2011, and Harcourt School Storytown © 2008.

Writing and myWorld Social Studies

myWorld Social Studies incorporates writing into every facet of the program.



The myStory Book Writing Process allows students to practice and learn writing and 21st century skills by authoring digital content. This feature takes students through the prewriting and writing stages with myStory Spark, myStory Ideas, and myStory Book and is integrated throughout the program.

The professional development lesson on the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) on pages T16–T19 in the Teacher Guides also shows how myWorld Social Studies addresses the CCSS for English Language Arts in the categories of Reading Informational Texts and Writing.

Other Subject Content Areas

In addition to reading and writing, myWorld Social Studies incorporates other content subjects into the curriculum. Topics such as government and citizenship, geography, economics, and culture are imbedded throughout the program in each grade-level curriculum.

Our Market Economy

Vocabulary
consumer
demand
supply

Supply and Demand
Economics is the study of the production, distribution, and consumption, or use, of goods and services. Economists are experts who study these processes. They analyze the changing habits of **consumers**, or people who buy goods and services. They also analyze the shifting relationship between supply and demand.

In economics, **demand** means consumers' desire to buy a particular thing or service. For example, if the students at a school start wanting a fancy new brand of sneakers, they might create a high demand for them. The level of demand for a product is related to its price. Therefore, if some of the students at school can't afford the new sneakers, those students won't be part of the quantity of sneakers demanded.

The more people who want an item, the greater the demand.



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Lesson 5 **Envision It!**

Trading for Goods and Services



Look for the goods in the photograph that the children trade.

How do we get the goods and services we need and want? We trade for them.

Trade means to buy, sell, or exchange goods or services with someone else. Any place we trade for goods or services is called a market.


Trading Goods
When you go to the store, you probably use money to pay for the things you want. Long ago, people did not use money to buy things. They bartered goods to get what they needed. To **barter** is to trade goods or services without using money. Today, some people barter, but most people use money to buy what they need.

1. **Main Idea and Details**
Underline a detail about trading goods.



Lesson 4 **Envision It!**

Landforms and Bodies of Water




Look at the photographs. Draw a box around an activity done on land.

Geography is the study of Earth. A geographer is a person who studies Earth's land and water. Earth has different types of land and water.

Landforms
The shapes of Earth's land are called **landforms**. A mountain is the highest land on Earth. A hill is an area of raised land. It is like a mountain, but it is not as high. The low land between mountains or hills is called a valley.

A plain is a large area of flat land. Plains do not have big hills or mountains. A high plain is called a plateau. Plateaus are far above the level of the ocean.



1. **Draw Conclusions** Write mountain and plain on the landforms in the photograph.

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Participating in Our Government

Vocabulary
representative
democracy
constitution
separation of powers
checks and balances
article
amendment

What Is Government?
Government is a system for running a community, state, or country. The government of the United States is a **representative democracy**. That means we elect people to act as our representatives, or people who express our ideas and opinions, in the government. They run the government for us. We expect a lot from our government. For example, we expect all people to be treated equally, no matter what their race, religion, or gender is. We believe that people deserve to make free choices about what they believe and how they live. As a nation, we agree to follow the laws of a majority, or the largest number of people, as long as the rights of the minority, or the smallest number of people, are respected.

The U.S. Constitution
A **constitution** is a written plan for government. The United States Constitution was written more than 200 years ago by a group of leaders now known as the Framing Fathers. The Constitution set up the plan for our government by creating three branches to govern the nation: the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The executive branch includes the President of the United States and the officials who work with him or her. The legislative branch, also known as Congress, is made up of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The judicial branch includes the Supreme Court, which is made up of nine justices. They insure that the nation's laws are interpreted according to the Constitution. Other courts in the judicial branch help settle conflicts. The Constitution also established a separation of powers. The **separation of powers** means that each of the three branches of our government has its own responsibilities and powers. Also, each branch can check, or limit, the power of the others. This plan is called a system of **checks and balances**. It is designed to make sure that the powers of the three branches of government are balanced, or equal.

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The Social Studies Handbook in the fifth-grade curriculum, Building Our Country, contains special lessons in the following content areas:

- Geography—Our Lands and Regions
- Economics—Our Market Economy
- Government—Participating in Our Government

21st Century Skills

The 21st century skills found in every grade level also contain various skills from other content areas.

210 Graph Skills

Line Graphs

Graphs show information in pictures. A line graph is a graph that shows how something changes over time. Follow the steps below to read a line graph.

1. Read the title at the top of the graph to learn what the graph shows. Then look at the numbers along the left side of the graph. In the graph below, they tell how many skateboards were sold. Look at the months along the bottom of the graph. They tell when the skateboards were sold.
2. Each dot on a line graph shows an amount at a certain point in time. Put your finger on the second dot from the left. Move your finger to the left on the light blue line until you reach a number. The number is 10. Move your finger back to the dot. Now move your finger down on the light blue line until you reach a month. The month is April. This dot shows that 10 skateboards were sold in April.
3. Each dot shows how many skateboards were sold each month. Follow the line linking the dots to see how the number of skateboards sold changed over time.

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4 Cardinal Directions

A compass rose shows two kinds of directions. **Cardinal directions** are the four main directions. These are north, south, east, and west. Look at the compass rose. The letters N, S, E, and W stand for north, south, east, and west.

3. **Main Idea and Details** Look at the map and use the compass rose. Write an N on the place that is north of Town Hall. Circle the place that is west of Town Hall.

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Students will practice graph and map skills that are related to such content areas as history, government, and math.

Review

This guide discussed how myWorld Social Studies integrates other subject content areas into the social studies curriculum.