

# GRADE TWO

## INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

### Refrigerator Card for SOL Home Review

#### How and why have communities changed over time?

The way people live today is different from the way people lived long ago. New inventions have led to changes in buildings, jobs, transportation, and populations of communities over time.

**community** (SS2.3): a place where people live, work, and play

**population** (SS2.3): the number of people living in a community

**transportation** (SS2.3): a way of moving people and things from one place to another

**ancient** (SS2.1): long, long ago

**architecture** (SS2.1): the design of buildings



#### What are some responsibilities of a good citizen? (SS2.10)

- Respecting and protecting the rights and property of others
- Taking part in the voting process when making classroom decisions
- Describing actions that can improve the school and community
- Demonstrating self-discipline and self-reliance
- Practicing honesty and trustworthiness



Americans are a people of diverse ethnic origins, customs, and traditions who are united as Americans by common principles and traditions. (SS2.12)

#### How did these people improve others' lives? (SS2.11)

**GEORGE WASHINGTON** led the fight for freedom from England and helped establish a new country.

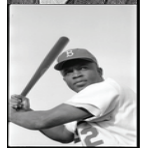
**SUSAN B. ANTHONY** led the struggle to give women equal rights, including the right to vote.

**HELEN KELLER** overcame disabilities and worked to help others who were blind and deaf.

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.** was an African American minister who worked so that all people would be treated fairly. He led peaceful marches and gave speeches.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN** was the President of the United States who helped free African Americans.

**JACKIE ROBINSON** was the first African American player in the major leagues of baseball. His actions helped to bring about other opportunities for African Americans.



#### ECONOMICS

##### What are natural, human, and capital resources?

**natural resources** (SS2.7): materials that come from nature. Example: water, soil, wood, coal

**human resources** (SS2.7): people working to produce goods and services. Example: farmers, miners, builders, painters

**capital resources** (SS2.7): goods made by people and used to produce other goods and services. Example: hammers, computers, trucks, lawn mowers, factory buildings

##### What is the difference between using barter and using money for exchange?

**barter** (SS2.8): the exchange of goods and services without the use of money

**money** (SS2.8): coins, paper bills, and checks used in exchange for goods and services

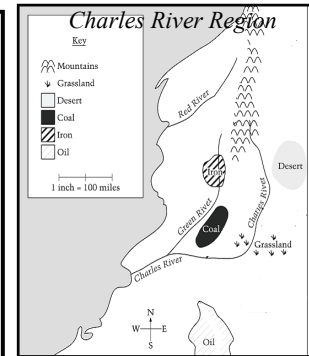


##### Why do people have to make economic choices?

**scarcity** (SS2.9): people make choices because goods, resources, and services are limited

**producer** (SS2.9): a person who uses resources to make goods and/or provide services

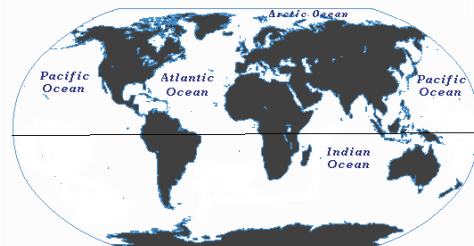
**consumer** (SS2.9): a person who uses goods and services



##### What is included when making a map? (SS2.6)

Maps include the following:

- **title** - the name or kind of map
- **map legend** - a list of shapes and symbols used on a map and an explanation of what each stands for
- **compass rose** - a symbol that shows direction (north, east, south, and west) on a map



##### Where are the four oceans and the equator located on world maps and globes? (SS2.5)

Atlantic Ocean      Arctic Ocean      Equator  
Indian Ocean      Pacific Ocean

**Geography**

**continent** (SS2.5): a large body of land on the earth  
**equator** (SS2.5): an imaginary line around the middle of the earth  
 Locate the seven continents on maps and globes -



Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, N. America, S. America




**Where are the Mississippi River, Rio Grande River, James River, Great Lakes, Appalachian Mountains, and Rocky Mountains located on this map?** (SS2.5)

**How are the climates, land, and plant life of these regions similar and different?**

(SS2.2) <b>REGION</b> Places that have common characteristics	(SS2.4) <b>CLIMATE</b> The kind of weather an area has over a long period of time	(SS2.4) <b>LAND</b> The shape of the land's surface	(SS2.4) <b>PLANT LIFE</b> plants, grasses, trees	(SS2.2) <b>ADAPTATIONS</b> How did the ancient Chinese, Egyptian, Powhatan, Sioux, and Pueblo people adapt to their environment?	(SS2.1): <b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b> What contributions did other civilizations make that affect the present world?
<b>ANCIENT CHINA</b>  China is located in Asia.	Ancient China had four seasons.	Ancient China had forests, hills, mountains, and deserts.	Ancient China had a great variety of plant life.	The ancient Chinese fished, farmed, and irrigated the land.	<i>What is written language?</i> characters, symbols  <i>What inventions came from China?</i> kite, silk cloth, compass, bronze, fireworks 
<b>ANCIENT EGYPT</b>  Egypt is located in Africa.	The climate in Ancient Egypt was hot and dry.	Ancient Egypt had deserts, the Nile River and flooding.	Ancient Egypt had grasses along the Nile River.	The ancient Egyptians farmed and irrigated the land near the Nile River.	<i>What is written language?</i> Hieroglyphics <i>What inventions came from Egypt?</i> Paper made from papyrus, 365-day calendar, clock <i>What is an example of architecture from Egypt?</i> Pyramids 

**In what ways were the American Indians (First Americans) in Virginia like and different from the Sioux and Pueblo Indians?**

<b>REGION</b>	<b>CLIMATE</b>	<b>LAND</b>	<b>PLANT LIFE</b>	<b>ADAPTATIONS</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b> <i>What are some contributions of the American Indians (First Americans)?</i>
<b>EASTERN WOODLANDS (Powhatan)</b>	The Eastern Woodlands had mild winters and hot, humid summers.	The Eastern Woodlands had rivers, hills, mountains, and coastland.	The Eastern Woodlands had forests and a variety of plant life.	The Powhatan Indians farmed, fished, hunted, used trees for homes and canoes, and gathered plants for food. They walked and paddled canoes for transportation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>arts - jewelry pottery weaving</li> <li>respect for nature</li> <li>stories and legends</li> <li>farming</li> </ul> 
<b>PLAINS (Sioux)</b>	The Plains had harsh, cold winters and hot summers.	The Plains had plains, prairies, and rolling hills.	The Plains had grasses.	The Sioux Indians moved around the region to hunt for buffalo. They were warriors and used horses for transportation.	
<b>SOUTHWEST (Pueblo)</b>	The Southwest had hot days, cold nights and little rainfall.	The Southwest had high flatlands.	The Southwest had cactus.	The Pueblo Indians farmed the land. They lived in villages in adobe (clay) houses. They walked for transportation.	