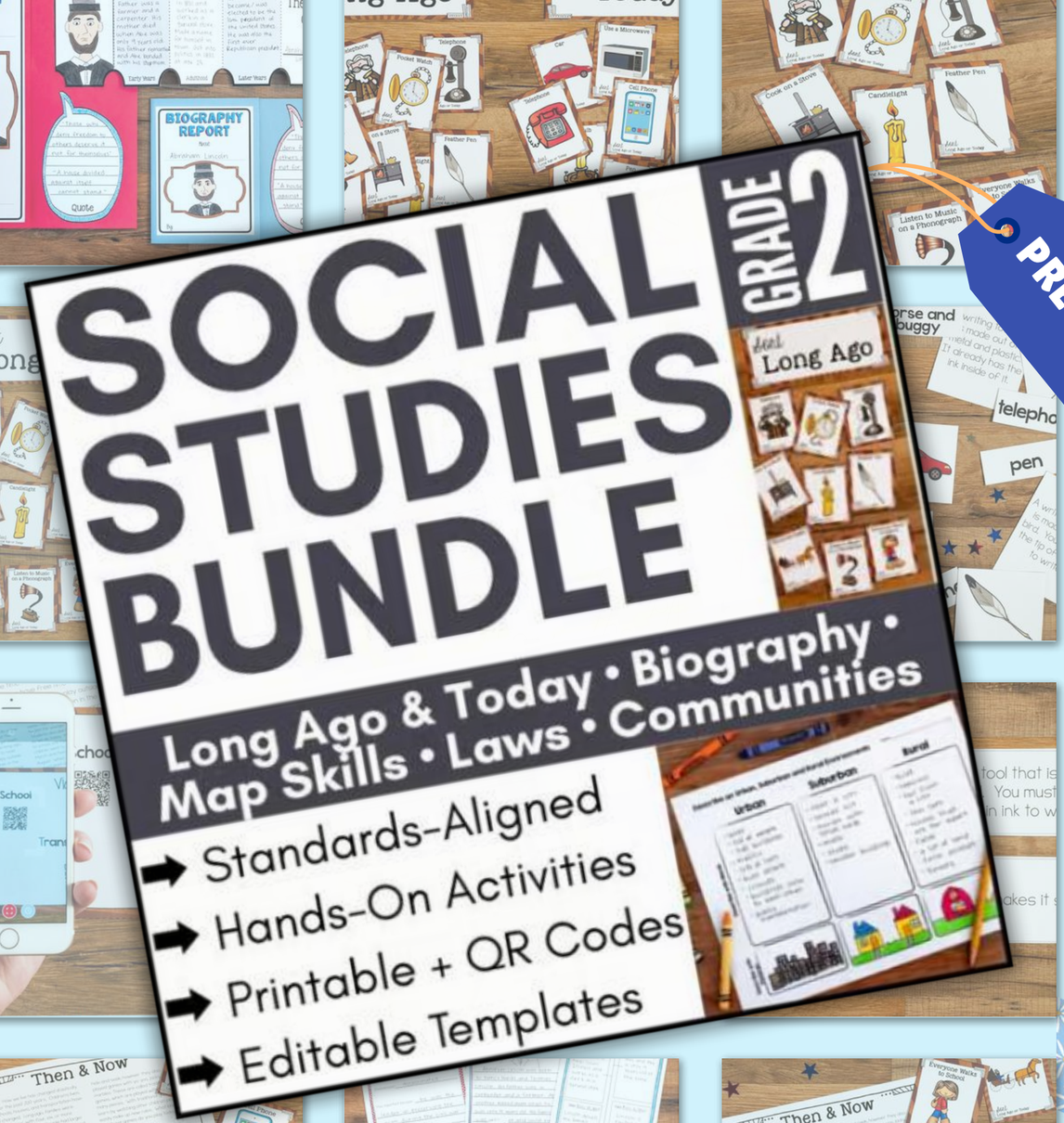


Bring Social Studies to Life With Hands-On Learning!

2ND – 3RD GRADES

SOCIAL STUDIES BUNDLE

LONG AGO, BIOGRAPHY WRITING, RULES LAWS, MAP SKILLS

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!





WHAT'S INCLUDED

📜 **Long Ago and Today Activities:** Passages, sorts, timelines

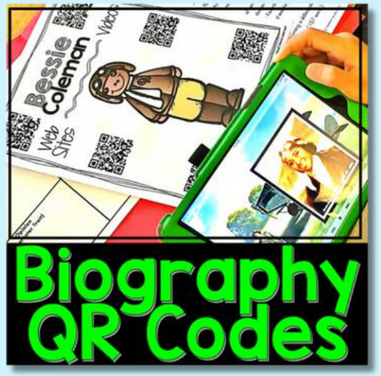
👫 **Biography Research and Writing:** QR codes, organizers, templates

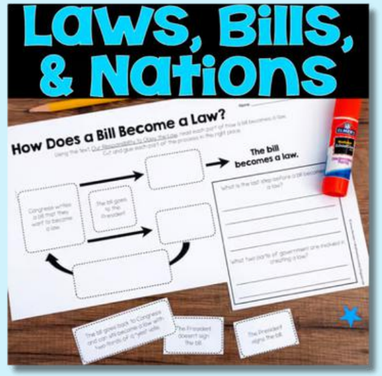
🗺️ **Map Skills Worksheets:** Directions, landforms, grid maps

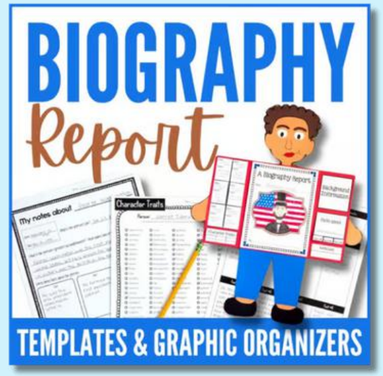
⚖️ **Rules and Laws Unit:**Texts + activities on laws & nations

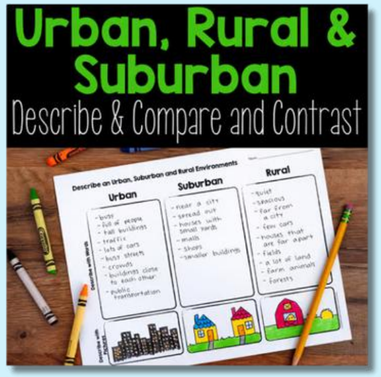
🏘️ **Urban, Rural, and Suburban:** Compare urban, suburban, rural

🌳 **Family & Timeline Projects:** Help students connect learning to their own lives with Grandparent interviews, family trees, and personal timelines.

















FAMILIES LONG AGO & NOW

Then & Now

How we live has changed drastically over the past 200 years. Children's lives, schools, houses, and transportation have all changed. Long ago, families were often larger, with four, six, or more children in the family. People had larger families because children were required to work to help the family survive.

Children's Life

Long ago, children helped take care of their family. They were responsible for feeding the animals, getting water, cooking meals, and looking after younger siblings. Children had to work on their farm or, if they lived in a city, help provide food for their families by working in mines, factories, or selling newspapers.

Today, children may have to do a few chores, like the dishes or take out the trash, but today's children also get much more free time than children did long ago. Today children have free time to read books, play video games, or play outside with their friends. Most children in the United States today don't have to worry about earning money to help their family and many are not responsible for cooking dinner each night.

...hores long ago, they ...t children played in ...day. Children ...wever they also ...bles. These are ...without very many ...y watching other ... What kind of

© Jessica Boschen • What I Have Learned

Then & Now

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School

School long ago was vastly different than it is today. Early on, there were no buildings where students went to school. Children learned to read and do math at home from their parents.

Eventually, one-room school houses were built in small towns. Each town had only one school and all grades were in the same room. Often the older children helped the younger children learn. Students also didn't go to school as long as we do today. Most children only went to school until they were 12 or 14. Farm children went to school from December to March and then ...from mid-May to August. When ... helped plant ... vegetables.

...ly
...ing

In large... ...l-month sch... school yea... Larger cit... multiple cl... we have ...

© Jessica Bosc...

Then & Now

Read the passage ...d circle all the past te...

#1

Then & Now

Read the passage and underline all the phrases that compare or contrast something.

Then & Now

Find and list three similarities between the past and the present.

#3

...hen & Now

...nd and list three differences between the past and the present.

#4

Long Ago & Now Audio

Inventions

Today, we have smart phones, iPads, computers, cars, microwaves, electricity, and many other inventions that make our lives more efficient. Your parents probably have a dishwasher and washing machine. Think about how much time it would take to wash all your clothes if you had to do it by hand. Instead, we put our clothes in a washing machine, add detergent, and press a button. That is so much faster than it was 200 years ago! As a result, we not only have more clothes that we can wear, but we also have more time to do other things, like go to school and play.

Do the new inventions make our lives easier? Are you thankful that you don't have to gather wood for your family or go down to the river to get water?





page 8

READING PASSAGE WITH OR WITHOUT AUDIO READ ALOUD QR AND IN BOOKLET FORM

COMPARE & CONTRAST

CUT & PASTE WORKSHEET

Sort
Long Ago

Sort
Today

Telephone

Pocket Watch

Telephone

Cook on a Stove

Candlelight

Feather Pen

Car

Use a Microwave

Digital Watch

Lightbulb

Pen

Use a Music Player

Telephone

Cell Phone

Some Ride the Bus

COLOR SORT CARDS

Things Change Sort

Name: Kendall P.

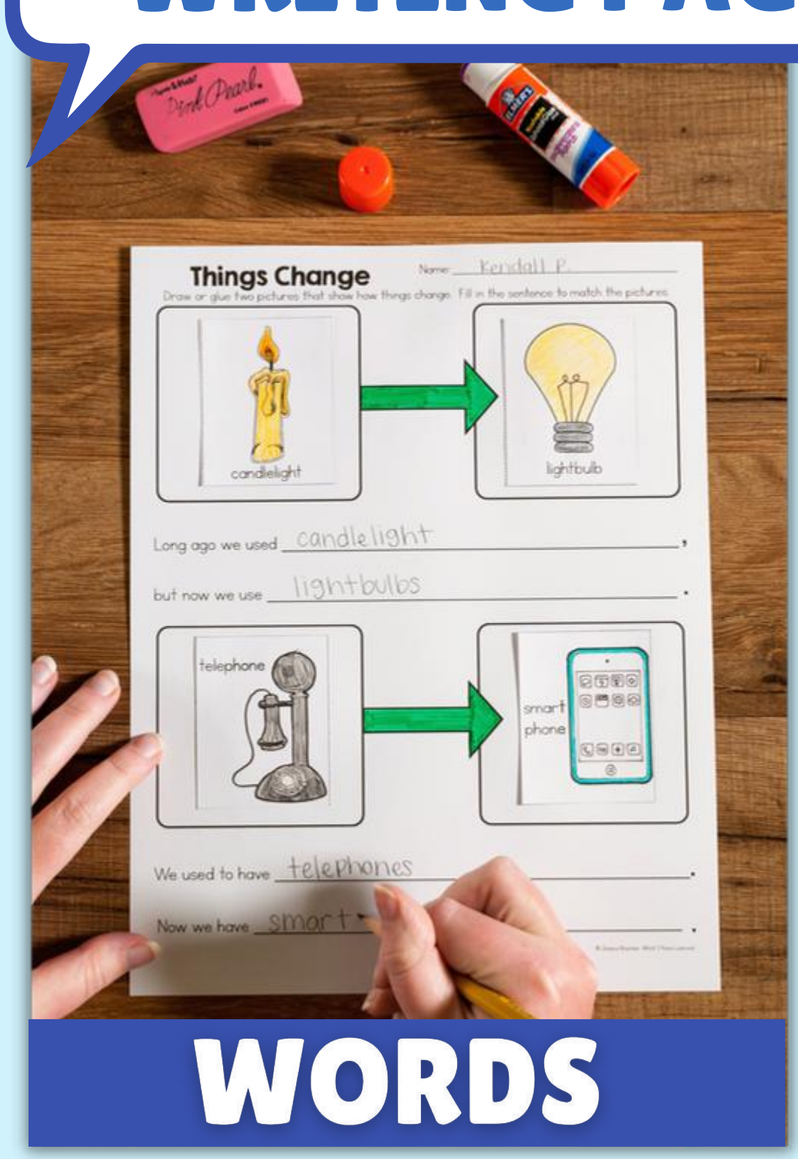
Sort the pictures and tell how things have changed over time.

Long ago	Now

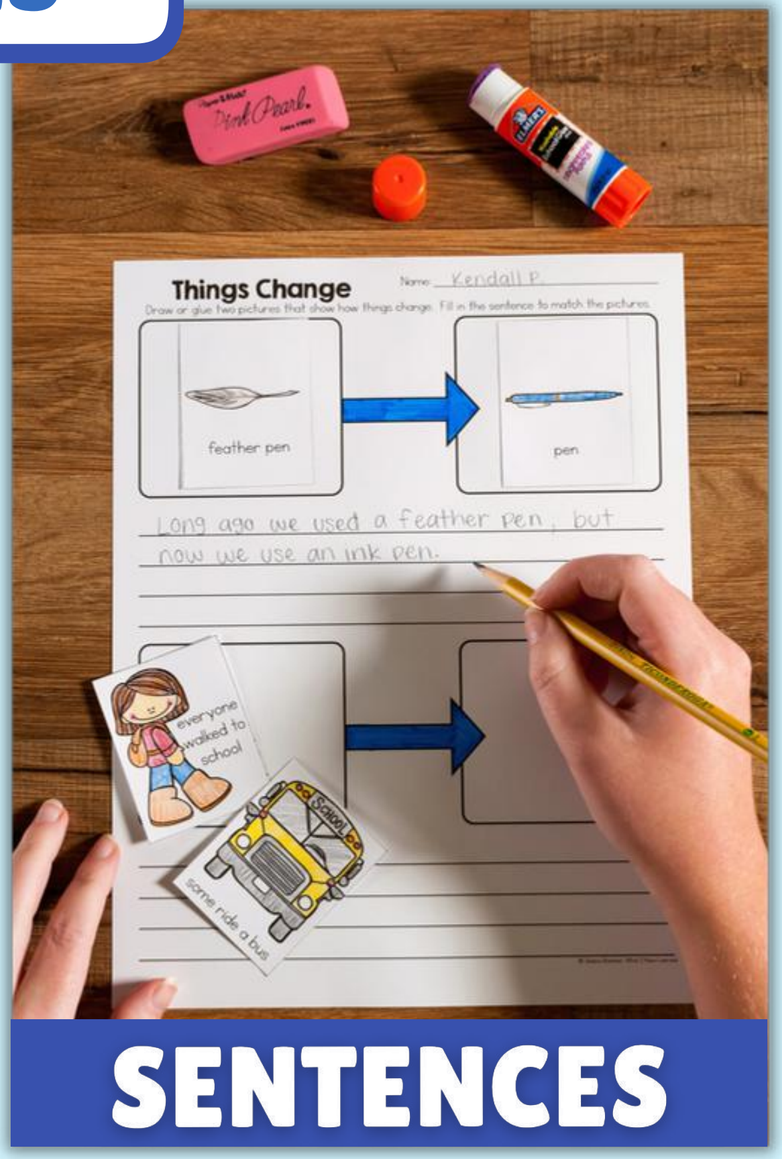
feather pen | horse and buggy | telephone | cell phone | wood stove

wave | digital watch | car

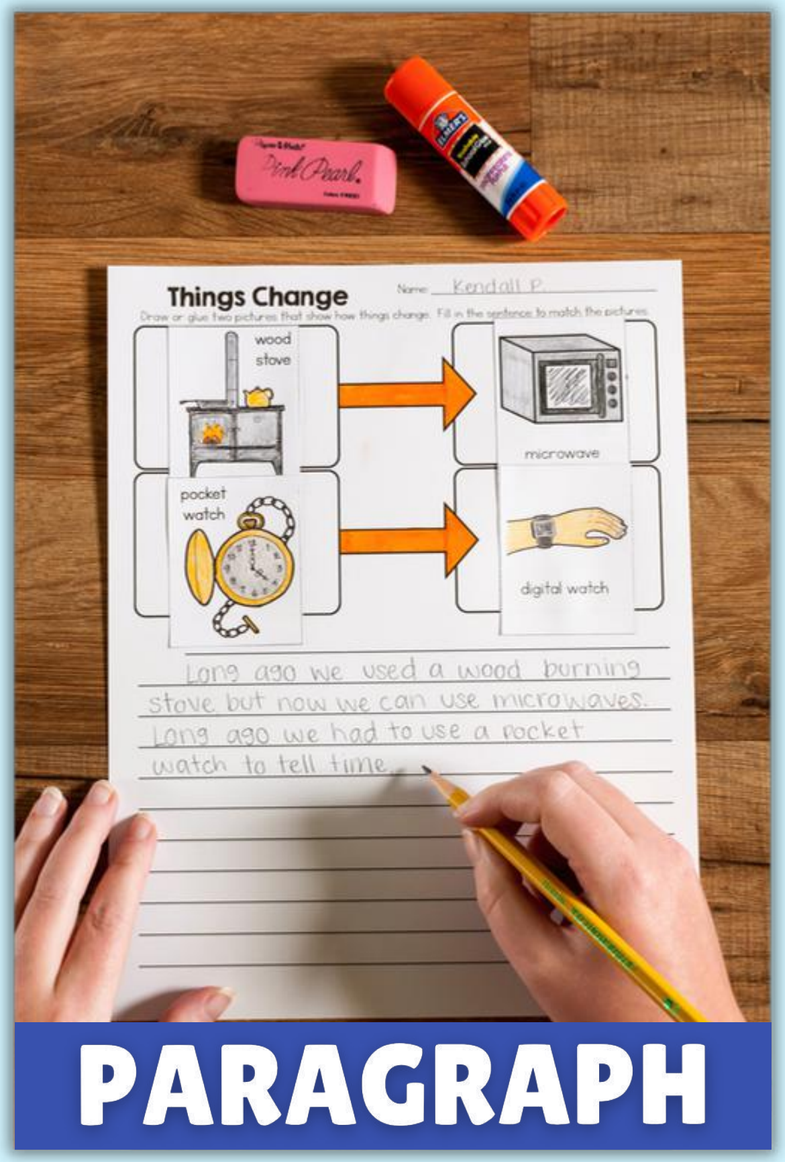
SCAFFOLDED WRITING PAGES



WORDS



SENTENCES



PARAGRAPH

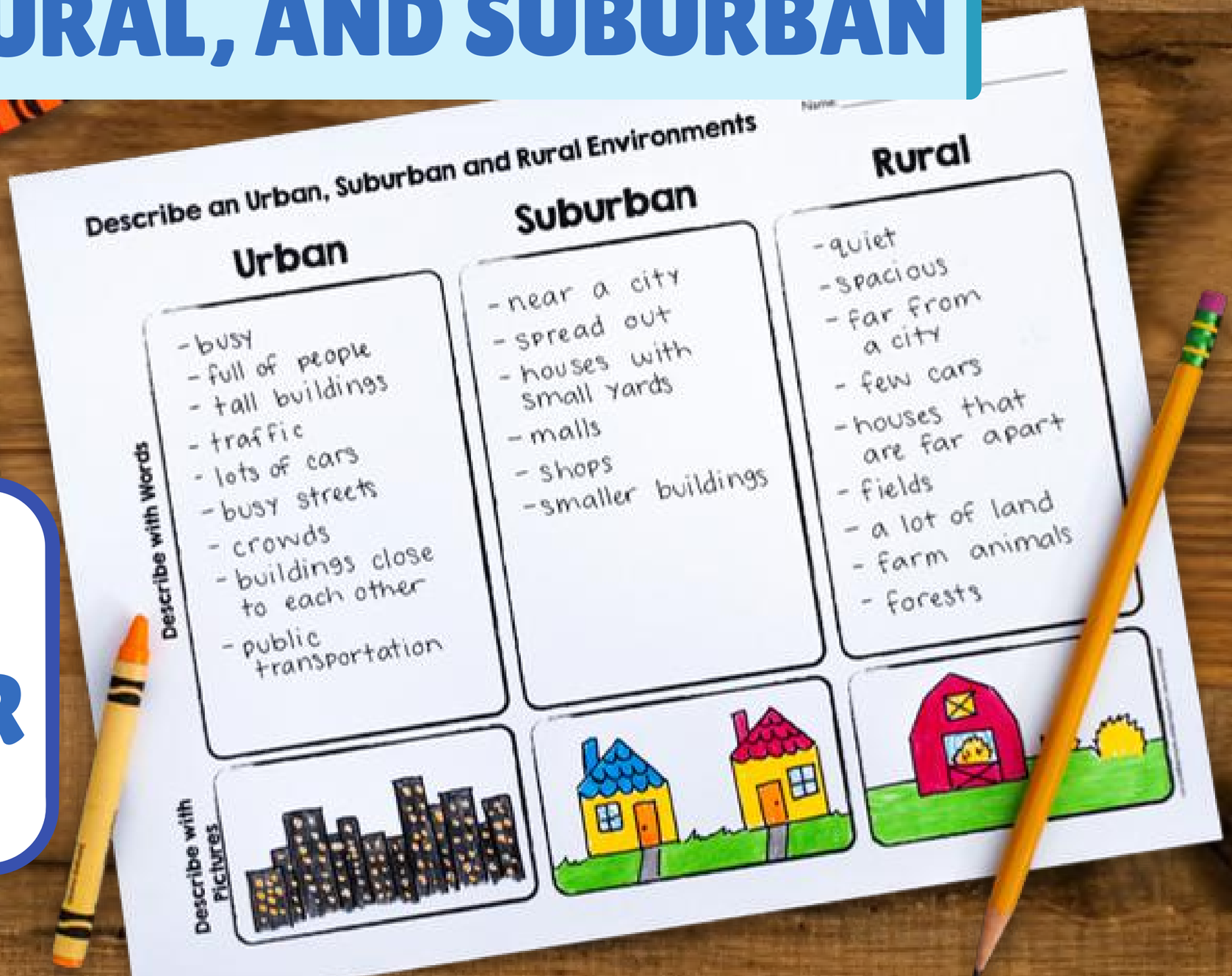
LONG AGO & TODAY



TIMELINE

URBAN, RURAL, AND SUBURBAN

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER



URBAN, RURAL, AND SUBURBAN

Name: _____

Rural vs. Urban





Rural and Urban environments are almost completely different. Rural areas are quiet, spacious, and far from a city. Rural environments have lots of land, farms, forests and houses that are far apart. An urban environment is usually busy and full of people. Urban areas have tall buildings, traffic, busy streets, buildings close to each other, and public transportation.

Name: _____

Describe one Urban, Suburban and Rural Environment

Use the sentence frames to talk with a partner about each of the environments.

An urban environment is _____.

busy
full of people

An urban environment has _____.

tall buildings
traffic
lots of cars
busy streets
a lot of people
crowds
buildings close to each other
public transportation

A rural environment is _____.

quiet
spacious
far from a city

A rural environment has _____.

few cars
houses that are far apart
fields
a lot of land
farm animals
forests

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STRUCTURED WRITING FRAMES FOR DESCRIPTION



MAP SKILLS & LOCATION

What is in square H6 ?

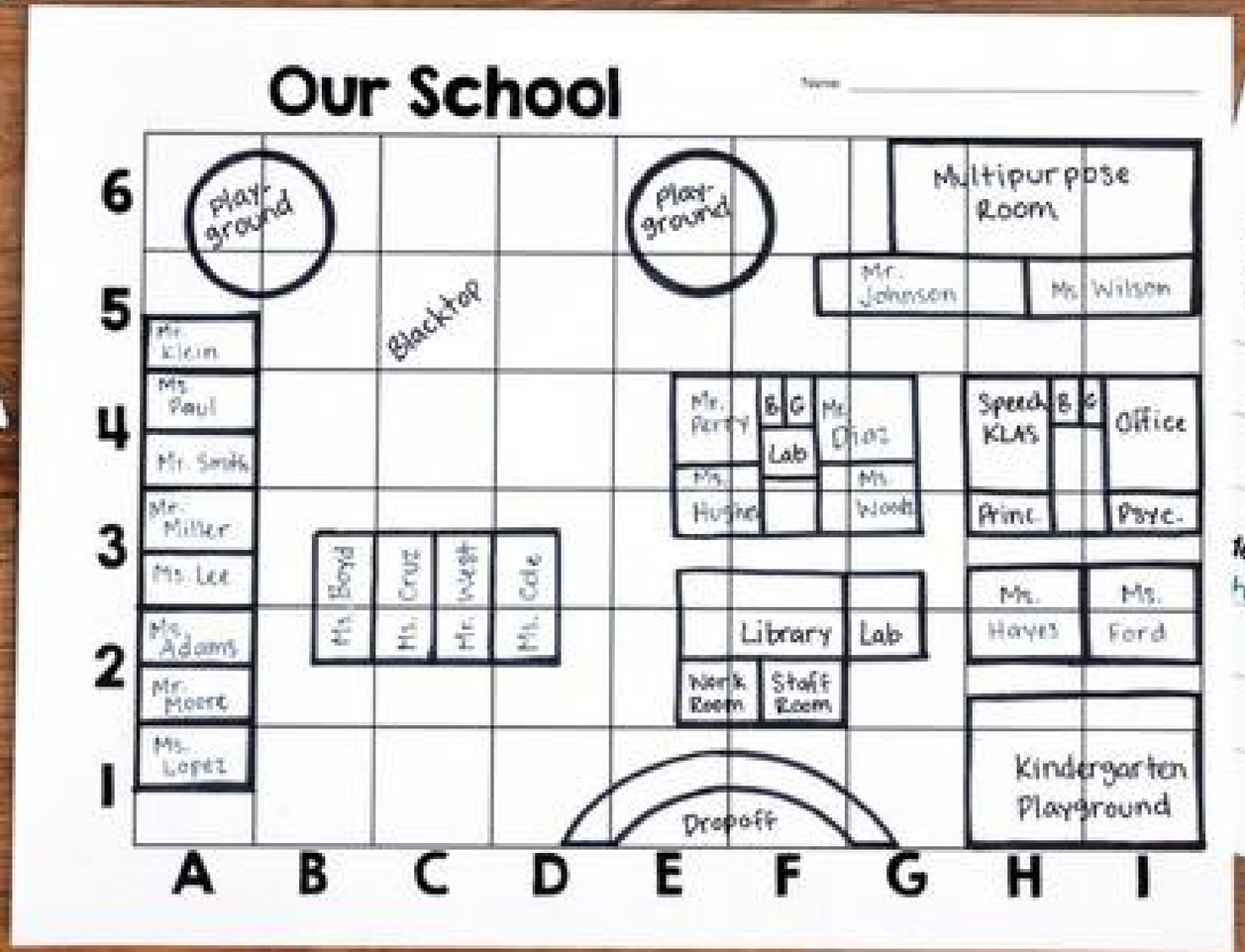
Dropoff ?

E1 ?

Classrooms are on the map?

Where is a Playground ?

Where is the Library ?



Our School

Name

Using your school map answer the following questions

1 What is in square C2? Ms. Cruz & Mr. West classroo

2 Where is the office? I4

3 Where is the library? E2, E3, F2, F3

4 What is in square E6? Playground

5 Where is Mr. Klein 's classroom? A5

6 Where is Ms. Cole 's classroom? D2, D3

7 Where is the playground? A6, A5, B6, B5, E6, E5, F6, H1, I1

Write a question about your school map

Where is the multipurpose ro 7

le papers with a partner and answe their question

here are three different Pla rounds.

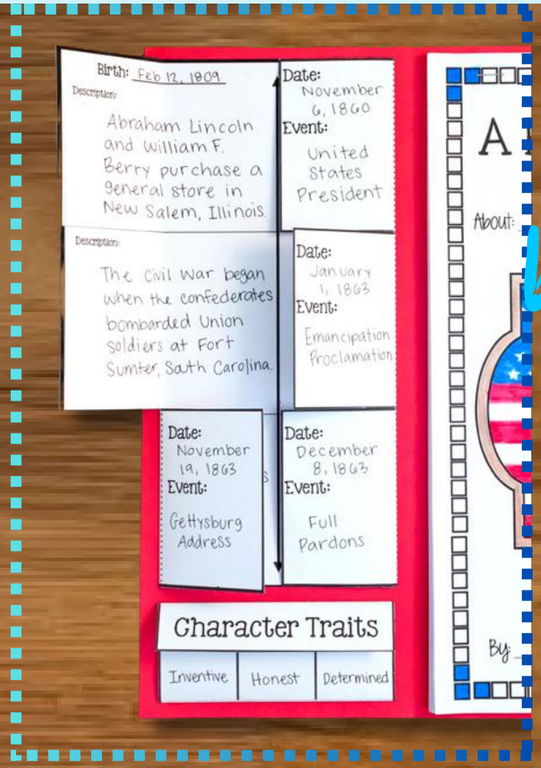
BIOGRAPHY REPORT

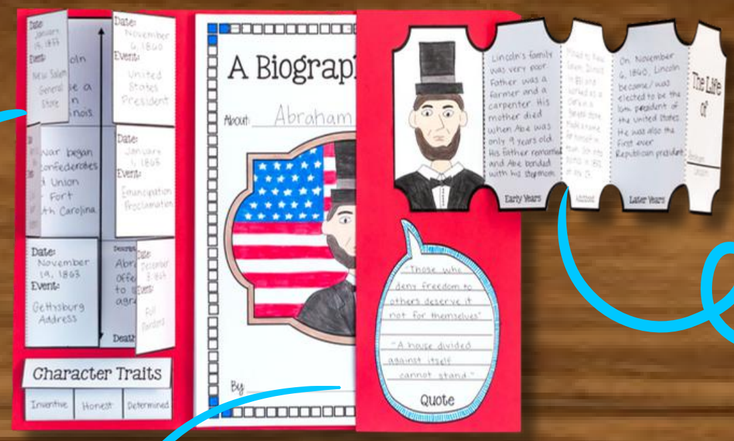


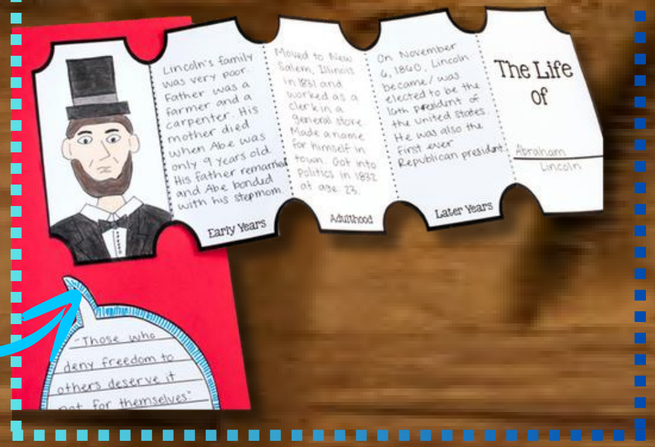
BIOGRAPHY REPORT

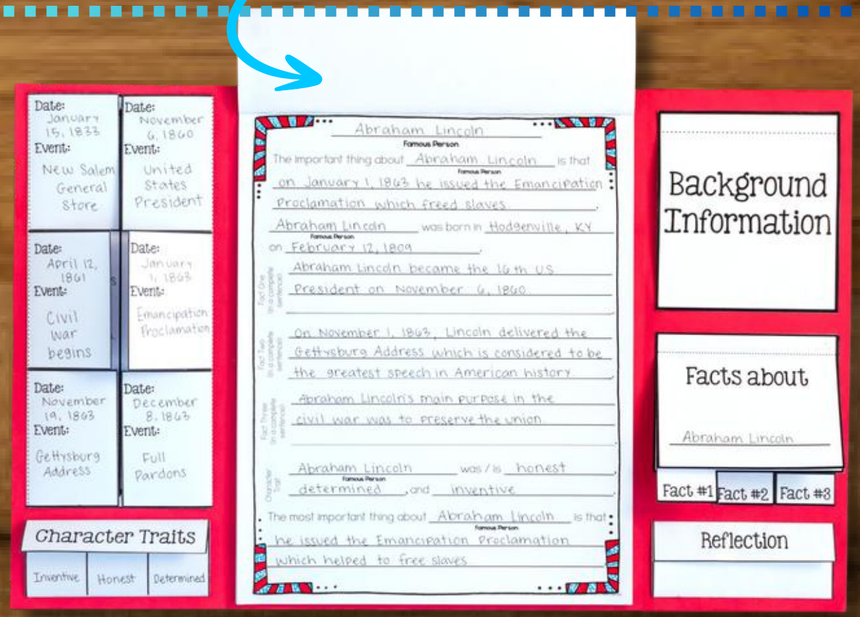


BIOGRAPHY REPORT

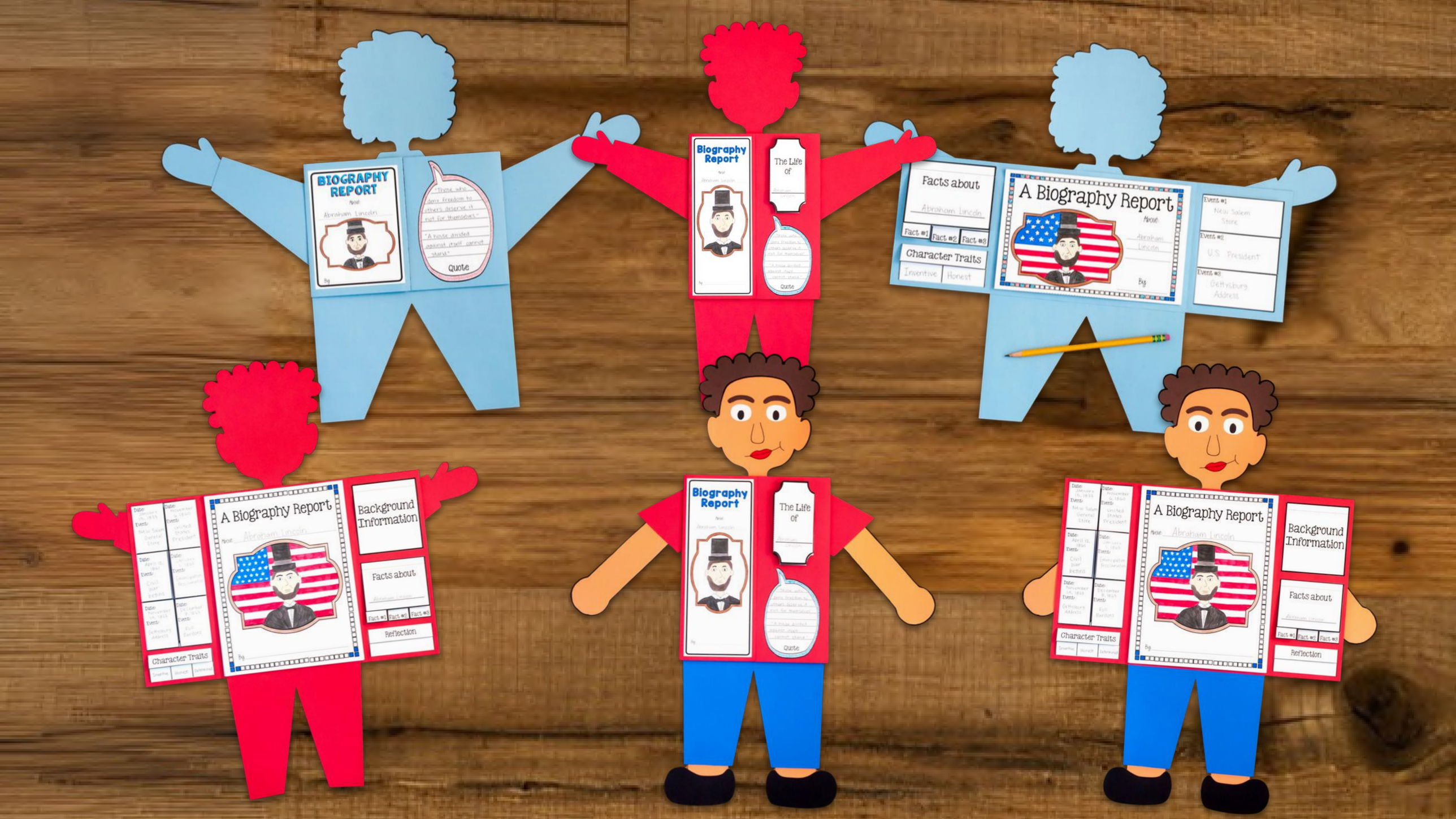








FULL PAGE LAP BOOK

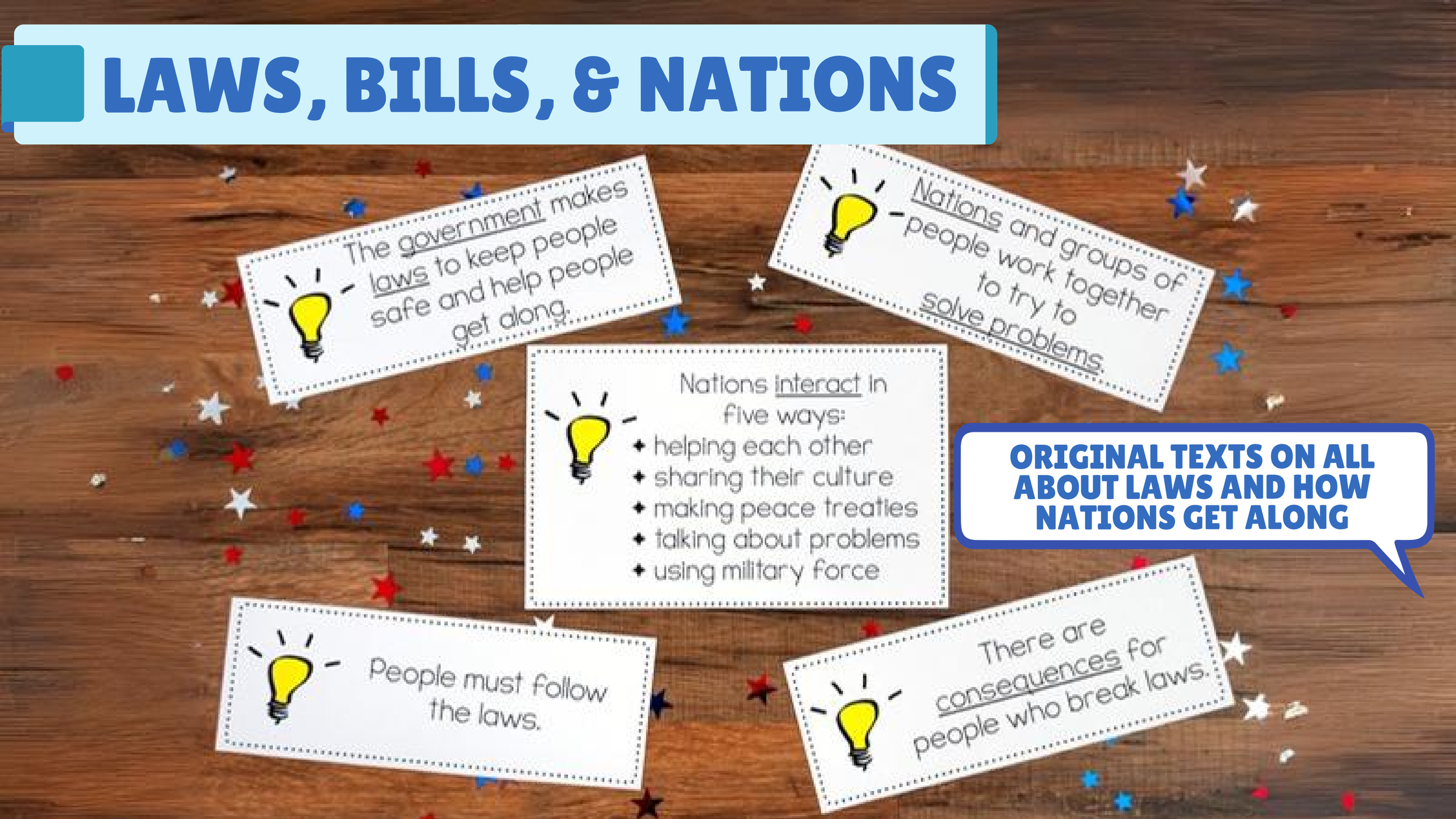

BIOGRAPHY REPORT
Abraham Lincoln
"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves."
"A house divided against itself cannot stand."
Quote
Biography Report
The Life of
Quote
Facts about
Abraham Lincoln
Fact #1
Fact #2
Fact #3
Character Traits
Inventive
Honest
A Biography Report
About
Abraham Lincoln
Event #1
Near Salem Store
Event #2
U.S. President
Event #3
Gettysburg Address
A Biography Report
Abraham Lincoln
Background Information
Facts about
Reflection
Character Traits
Biography Report
The Life of
Quote
A Biography Report
Abraham Lincoln
Background Information
Facts about
Reflection
Character Traits

BIOGRAPHY QR CODES



STUDENTS USE A QR CODE READER TO SCAN AND WATCH SHORT EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS

LAWS, BILLS, & NATIONS



ORIGINAL TEXTS ON ALL ABOUT LAWS AND HOW NATIONS GET ALONG

LAWS, BILLS, & NATIONS

READING PASSAGE

Nations Work Together to Solve Problems

What happens when you get in a fight or have a problem with someone? How do you work it out? Many times, two people who get in a fight have to work it out by talking with each other. They work together to try to resolve their problem and find a solution. Not all nations, or countries, have the same type of government or culture. Not all nations speak the same language. These differences in government, culture, and language can cause problems and disagreements. Here are a few ways countries interact with one another and solve problems.

Help Each Other

Nations often help one another by working together. Countries need to work together to help each other when there is an emergency or if one country does not have enough food. For example one country might grow a certain kind of food. Another country might make clothing. Each country can give what they have to the other nation. This is called trading. Countries can help one another other by trading.

Another way countries can help each other is during an emergency. If one country is hurt during an earthquake, tsunami, or other natural disaster, one country can give food, clothing, and medicine to the country that is hurt.

Share About Their Culture

As you know, different countries have different cultures, languages, and customs. We live in a wonderful world where we can learn and explore what is important to each country and what makes it unique. Another way nations interact with one another is by sharing their culture with each other. People's culture is their way of doing things. In the United States, many different nations have come together in one place. This makes our country unique. We can see different dances from different cultures, eat different foods, and celebrate different holidays. What holidays and events do you celebrate in your family that makes your culture unique?



Keep Peace

Each country has it's own set of laws and customs. Because of these differences, countries do not always agree on how to do things. To keep peace, nations talk about their differences and try to reach an agreement that is fair. They might write a treaty which is a set of rules that both nations agree to follow. Peace treaties keep nations around the world from going to war. Not everyone agrees to sign treaties, however.

Diplomacy

When there is a disagreement, the ...ders of each nation get together to talk ...t how to solve the problem. This is called ...lacy.

...hoot, if you have a disagreement ...ssmate and you can't solve the ...urselves, your teacher, or another ...u solve the problem. The adult ...ders of the issue and helps ...greement to solve the ...

...ave someone called an ...assador is a person ...country to talk and ...nths on issues where the two ...es may disagree. The United States has ambassadors in many different countries.

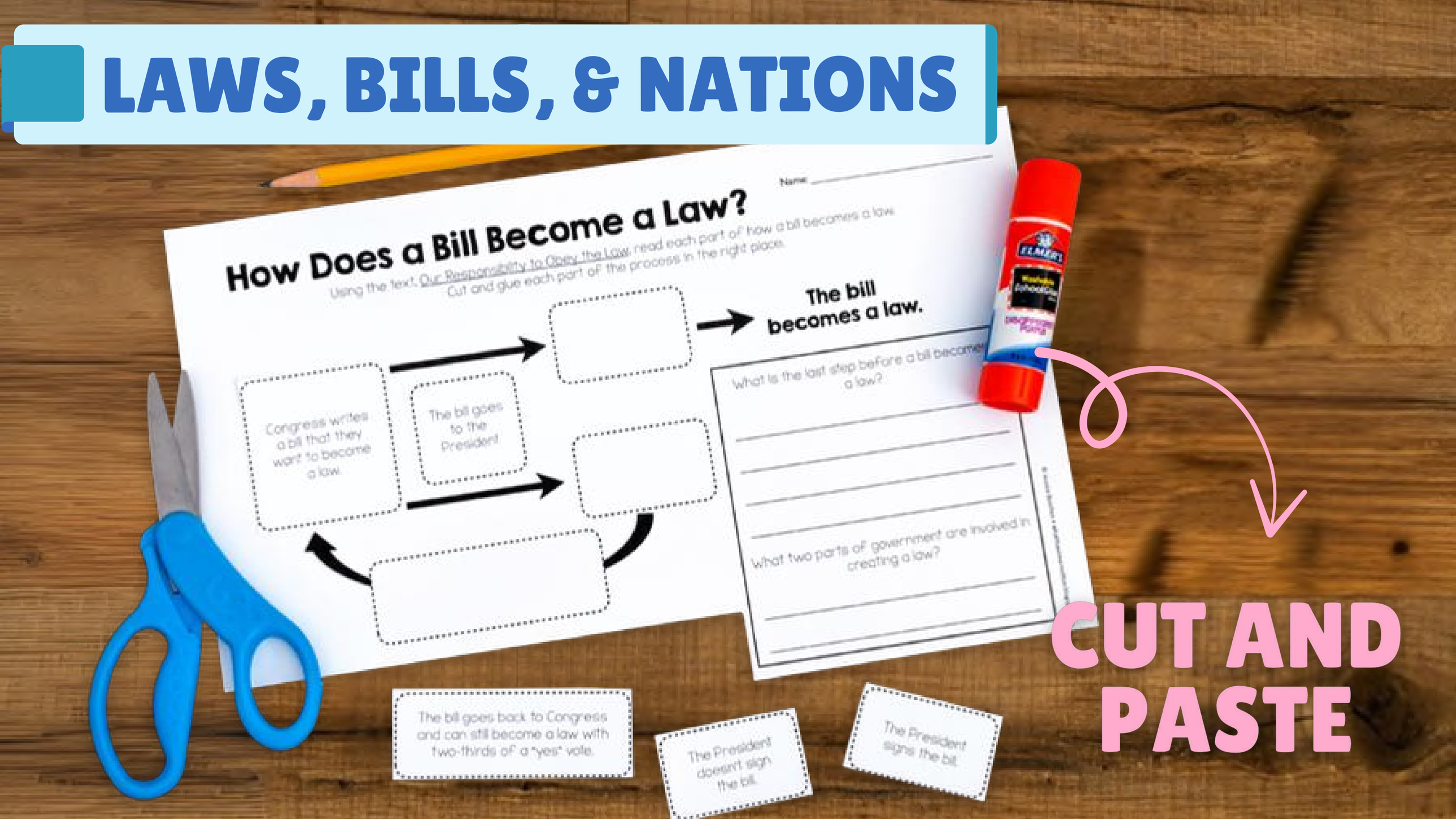
Military Force

Unfortunately, there are times when two nations cannot come to an agreement. In that case, one nation uses military force to make the other country do what it wants. Military force is when one country forces another country to do something using an army. This is not the best solution to a problem, but sometimes, it is the only solution, when one country does not want to compromise.

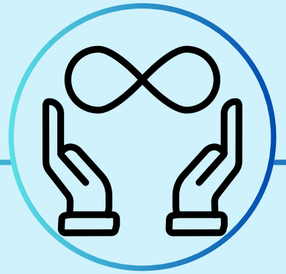
Military force was used by the United States on Iraq in 2003. Iraq had big weapons that could hurt many people. The United States wanted Iraq to disable the weapons, but Iraq said no. The two nations could not come to an agreement, so the United States decided to use military force to make Iraq give up their weapons.

Using military force is a last resort. Agreeing to treat each other nicely or talking about problems is much better than fighting.

LAWS, BILLS, & NATIONS



WHY IT'S VALUABLE FOR TEACHERS



Covers All Core Social Studies Themes

This bundle includes history, government, geography, and community, ensuring a complete year of engaging second-grade instruction.



Mix of Hands-On and Printable Activities

Students cut, paste, sort, write, and discuss, making lessons interactive while reinforcing reading comprehension and writing skills.



Supports All Learners With Scaffolds

Includes audio read-alouds, sentence frames, and differentiated templates so every student can participate meaningfully in social studies.

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

This is a great supplement to our social studies curriculum, which is boring. Thank you making it come alive for my students.

Kristin O.



My students loved using this resource for their morning work! They were engaged in the resource and had no trouble getting started. It didn't take much time to prepare this resource, so it was easy for me to use in a time crunch...

Taylor C.



My passion is making learning accessible to all students.
I love scaffolding learning, breaking down the concepts and building them up so that students can see the connections.
I love figuring out the small components that build up to the big ideas and helping students see it all.



teach MATH | teach SCIENCE | teach READING | teach WRITING

What I have LEARNED