

California Social Science Standards:

Chronological and Spatial Thinking:

1. Students place key events and people of the historical era they are studying in a chronological sequence and interpret time lines.
2. Students apply terms related to time.
3. Students explain how the present is connected to the past.
4. Students use map skills to determine the location of places.
5. Students judge the significance of the relative location of a place and analyze how its advantages and disadvantages can change over time.

Research, Evidence and Point of View:

1. Students differentiate between primary and secondary sources.
2. Students pose questions about events they encounter in historical documents, photographs, etc.

Historical Interpretation:

1. Students summarize the key events of the era they are studying and explain the historical contexts.
2. Students identify the human and physical characteristics of the places they are studying and how those features form the unique character of the place.
3. Students identify the causes and effects of historical events.

Continuity and Change:

3.1 Organizing information about people and places:

1. Students identify the geographical features in their local region.
2. Trace the ways in which people have used the resources of the local region and modified the physical environment.

3.2 American Indian Nations of the Local Region:

1. Students describe the national beliefs, customs, and traditions of the Indian nations in their local region.
2. Discuss the ways in which physical geography influenced how the local Indians adapted to their natural environment.
3. Describe the system of government for the local American Indians.
4. Discuss the interaction of new settlers with the established Indians of the region.

3.3 Local History:

1. Students draw from historical community resources to research the explorers who visited here, the newcomers who settled here and the people who continue to come to the region. They also describe the economies established by settlers with their influence on present day economy.
2. Trace the way their community was established, how individuals and families contributed to its founding, and how the community has changed over time, drawing on maps, photographs, oral histories, letters, and other primary sources.