

[Gr. 1 - Snapshot SS.pdf](#)

Key Ideas		Conceptual Understandings		Content Specifications		Educational Resources	Assessments
SS.1.GEO.5	The location and place of physical features and man-made structures can be described and interpreted using symbols and geographic vocabulary.	SS.1.GEO.5.a	Maps and map tools, such as legends and cardinal directions, can help us navigate from one place to the next, provide directions, or trace important routes.	SS.1.GEO.5.a.1	Students will use cardinal directions within the classroom to describe the location of objects (e.g., desks, bookcases) and create a map of the classroom using symbols to represent objects.		
		SS.1.GEO.5.b	Maps are used to locate important places in the community, state, and nation such as capitals, monuments, hospitals, museums, schools, and cultural centers.	SS.1.GEO.5.b.1	Students will use a map of the community and provide directions to another student on how to get from the school to another place identified on the map.		
		SS.1.GEO.5.c	Symbols are used to represent physical features and man-made structures on maps and globes.	SS.1.GEO.5.c.1	Students will closely read maps making use of the legends to understand symbols and what they represent.		
SS.1.GEO.6	People and communities depend on and modify their physical environment in order to meet basic needs.	SS.1.GEO.6.a	People and communities depend on the physical environment for natural resources.	SS.1.GEO.6.a.1	Students will identify natural resources required to meet basic needs.		
		SS.1.GEO.6.b	Roads, dams, bridges, farms, parks, and dwellings are all examples of how people modify the physical environment to meet needs and wants.	SS.1.GEO.6.b.1	Students will identify how the physical environment of their community has been modified to meet needs and wants.		
		SS.1.GEO.6.c	People interact with their physical environment in ways that may have a positive or a negative effect.	SS.1.GEO.6.c.1	Students will identify positive and negative effects that human interaction can have on the physical environment.		
SS.1.ECO.9	People have many economic wants and needs, but limited resources with which to obtain them.	SS.1.ECO.9.a	Scarcity means that people's wants exceed their limited resources.	SS.1.ECO.9.a.1	Students will provide examples of scarcity by identifying wants that exceed resources.		

		SS.1.ECO.9.b	Families and communities must make choices due to unlimited needs and wants, and scarce resources; these choices involve costs.	SS.1.ECO.9.b.1	Students will examine choices that families make due to scarcity and identify costs associated with these choices.		
		SS.1.ECO.9.c	People use tools, technologies, and other resources to meet their needs and wants.	SS.1.ECO.9.c.1	Students will examine how tools, technology, and other resources can be used to meet needs and wants.		
SS.1.ECO.10	People make economic choices as producers and consumers of goods and services.	SS.1.ECO.10.a	Goods are consumable, tangible products; services are actions performed by a person or group of people with a certain skill.	SS.1.ECO.10.a.1	Students will identify examples of goods and services.		
		SS.1.ECO.10.b	A producer makes goods or provides a service, while a consumer uses or benefits from the goods or services.	SS.1.ECO.10.b.1	Students will identify examples of a producer and a consumer.		
		SS.1.ECO.10.c	People and families work to earn money to purchase goods and services they need or want.	SS.1.ECO.10.c.1	Students will examine how earning money through work is related to the purchase of goods and services.		
		SS.1.ECO.10.d	People make decisions about how to spend and save the money they earn.	SS.1.ECO.10.d.1	Students will examine decisions that people make about spending and saving money.		