

Ebook Code: RENZ5094



Level 3 For 9 to 11 year olds

Book 5

Social Studies

Classroom activities for New Zealand schools.



Written by Paul & Cathy Wright. Illustrated by M. Parker. © Ready-Ed Publications - 2001. Published by Ready-Ed Publications (2001) P.O. Box 276 Greenwood W.A. 6024 Email: info@readyed.com.au Website: www.readyed.com.au

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

Permission is granted for the purchaser to photocopy sufficient copies for non-commercial educational purposes. However, this permission is not transferable and applies only to the purchasing individual or institution.

ISBN 1 86397 425 3

Introduction

These photocopiable activities will support the delivery of a structured and sequential outcomesbased approach to the teaching of Social Studies in New Zealand schools. The activities in the book are linked to the following strands and processes derived from the Social Studies curriculum framework.

The work within Book Five is appropriate for children working on Curriculum Level 3.

Section One - Social Organisation

People's organisation in groups.

The rights, roles and responsibilities of people as they interact within groups.

Section Two - Culture and Heritage

The contribution of culture and heritage to identity. The nature and consequences of cultural interaction.

Section Three - Place and Environment

People's interaction with places and the environment. The ways in which people represent and interpret place and environment.

Section Four - Time, Continuity and Change

The relationships between people and events through time. Interpretations of these relationships.

Section Five - Resources and Economic Activities

People's allocation and management of resources. People's participation in economic processes.

Books in the series

Book 1 l evel 1a Five to Seven year olds Book 2 l evel 1b Six to Eight year olds Book 3 Seven to Nine year olds Level 2a Level 2b Eight to Ten year olds Book 4 Book 5 Level 3 Nine to Eleven year olds Book 6 Level 4 Ten to Twelve year olds Book 7 Level 5 Eleven to Thirteen year olds

Internet References

Users should note that any Internet URLs in this book were correct at the time of production. However, these URLs and the websites they point to may change over time. The publishers or writers have no control over this and accept no responsibility for such changes. However, should any user be unable to use a website on the basis of it being no longer accessible, please inform the publishers at the email address on Page 1 of this book. Updated URLs will be posted to this address:

www.readyed.com.au/urls/nzss.htm

The activities in this book refer to material from the document

Social Studies in the New Zealand Curriculum

Published for the Ministry of Education by Learning Media Ltd, Box 3293, Wellington New Zealand.

The passage on Page 29 of this book is used by permission of Random House Publishers, 1 Cole Street, Crown Park, Rushden, Northants, England NNN10 6YA.

It is taken from the book, <u>Cider With Rosie</u> by Laurie Lee (Penguin, 1962).

Contents

Overview of this Book

Social Organisation - Page 5		
Choosing our Leaders - Local Government	Key words: local, national, regional, function	6
Choosing our Leaders - Members of Parliament	Key words: MMP, party, democracy	7
The Governor-General of New Zealand	Key words: ceremonial, constitutional, appointed	8
The Prime Minister - Leader of the Country	Key words: coalition, leadership style, archives	9
Decisions and Disagreements	Key words: resolve, disagreement, decision, consensus	10
Leadership Qualities	Key words: leader, quality	11
Making Laws for Everybody	Key words: debating chamber, majority, proposal	12
Why Rules Are Important	Key words: protect, benefit, society	13
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Culture and Heritage - Page 14		
Meeting Common Needs	Key words: basic needs, needs, common needs,	
C C	similarities, differences.	15
A Tapestry of Culture: Different heritages of people	e within New Zealand	
My Own Culture and Heritage	Key words: culture, heritage, ethnic group	16
Different Cultures: A Class Survey	Key words: ethnic group, country of origin, religion	17
The Pahiatua Children / The Bohemians	Key words: cultural heritage, sense of identity	18
Recording heritages of New Zealand people	Key words: traditional	19
Place and Environment - Page 20		
Environments Around the World	Key words: environment, polar, temperate, tropical, desert	21
Japan	Key words: environmental limits	22
Japan - A Research Exercise	Key words: environmental limits, adaptation	23
Tongariro National Park 1		24
Tongariro National Park 2	Key words: perspective, aesthetic, economic,	
	spiritual, recreational, historical, scientific	25
At the Beach	Key words: different uses of place and environment	26
Chunuk Bair	Key words: memorials, features of place,	
	relationship to place.	27
School Reunions	Key words: anniversary, reunion	28
Remembering Places	Key words: place, feelings about place,	
	remembering place.	29
Time, Continuity and Change - Page 30		
Famous People	Key words: famous, notorious	31
Deeds That Changed the World	Key words: consequences, deeds	32
Ideas That Changed the World	Key words: consequences, ideas	33
Inventions That Changed the World	Key words: inventions, discoveries	34
Back to the Future	Key words: pollution, global warming	35
Finding Out About the Past - Starting Points	Key words: catalogue, card index	36
Using the Internet to Build a Virtual Library	Key words: virtual library	37
The Development of Writing	Key words: civilisation, cuneiform, script, hieroglyphics	38
Resources and Economic Activities - Pag	ge 39	
Renewable and Non-renewable Resources	Key words: human, renewable, non-renewable	40
Mineral Resources	Key words: mineral deposits, melt down	41
Poster Plan	Key words: manage, conserve	42
Refuse, Re-use, Reduce, Recycle	Key words: recycling, conserved	43
SOS - Save Our Soils	Key words: erosion, conservation	44
The Evolution of Money 1	Key words: evolution, exchange, barter	45
The Evolution of Money 2	Key words: cheques, credit, debit, EFTPOS	46

4

Overview of this Book

Coverage of Social Studies Strands, Skills, Processes

	Pages	Achievement Aims	Relevant Skills	Relevant Processes
Social Organisation	5 - 13	Students will understand: • About society, to enable responsible participation in society.	 Communication and competitiveness Socialisation and cooperation Information Work and study 	 Inquiry Values exploration Social decision making
Culture and Heritage14 - 19Students will understand: • The contribution of culture and heritage to identity.• The nature and consequences of social interaction.		 Communication Problem solving Socialisation and cooperation Information Work and study 	 Inquiry Values exploration Social decision making 	
Place and Environment20 - 29Students will understand: • People's interaction with places and the environment. • How people represent and interpret place and environment.		Problem solvingInformationWork and study	 Inquiry Values exploration Social decision making 	
Time, Continuity and Change30 - 38Students will understand: • Relationships between people and events through time. • Interpretations of these relationships.		CommunicationInformationWork and study	 Inquiry Values exploration Social decision making 	
Resources and Economic Activities	39 - 46	 Students will understand: People's allocation and management of resources. People's participation in economic activities. 	 Communication Numeracy Information Work and study 	 Inquiry Social decision making

The notes on this page refer to material from the document: *Social Studies in the New Zealand Curriculum* Published for the Ministry of Education by Learning Media Ltd, Box 3293, Wellington New Zealand.

Teacher Information

Section One: The Social Organisation Strand

Whaia te iti kahurangi -

Strive for the things that are important for you

The **Social Organisation** strand is based on two achievement aims:

Students will begin to understand:

People's organisation in groups;

The rights, responsibilities and roles of people as they interact within groups.

Content Focus

At Level 3, students will demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how the leadership in groups is acquired and exercised by:

- Identifying leaders in different groups and situations.
- Describing ways in which people can become leaders.
- P.6 Choosing our Leaders Local Government
- P.7 Choosing our Leaders Members of Parliament Key words: MMP, party, democracy
- P.8 The Governor-General of New Zealand

Key words: ceremonial, constitutional, appointed

Key words: local, national, regional, function

P.9 The Prime Minister - Leader of the Country Key words: coalition, leadership style, archives

• Explaining how different styles of leadership affect different groups.

- P.10 Leadership Qualities Key words: *leader, quality*
- Describing ways leaders seek to resolve differences within and between groups.
- P.11 Decisions and Disagreements Key words: resolve, disagreement, decision, consensus

Students should also be able to demonstrate knowledge and understandings of how and why people make and implement rules and laws by:

- Describing processes that groups use to make rules and laws.
- P.12 Making Laws for Everyone Key words: *debating, chamber, majority, proposed*
- Explaining why groups have laws and rules
- Giving examples of what happens when rules and laws are broken.
- P.13 Why Rules Are Important Key words: protect, benefit, society

Coverage of Achievement Aims, Skills and Processes in this Section

	Achievement Aim	Relevant Skills	Relevant Processes
Social Organisation	Students will understand: • About society, to enable responsible participation in society.	 Communication and competitiveness Socialisation and cooperation Information Work and study 	 Inquiry Values exploration Social decision making

The notes on this page refer to material from the document: *Social Studies in the New Zealand Curriculum* Published for the Ministry of Education by Learning Media Ltd, Box 3293, Wellington New Zealand.

Social Organisation

Content focus: Leaders in different groups and situations, ways in which people can become leaders.

Choosing Our Leaders: Members of Parliament

Every three years New Zealanders vote in a national election, to choose the government for the whole country. In New Zealand anyone over the age of 18 can put themselves forward for election as a member of parliament. All they have to do is to get two people to nominate them, and pay a deposit to the returning officer.

FACT:

Maori men were given a vote in 1867, Pakeha men were given a vote in 1879, and women were given a vote in 1893.

FACT:

Under our **Mixed Member Proportional** (MMP) electoral system parties also select members to go on a **party list**. People on the list can become MPs if the party needs more members to make up its share of seats in Parliament according to the number of votes it wins across the whole country. People usually want to become members of parliament (MPs) because they wish to play a role in how laws and decisions are made in New Zealand. Most people wanting to become MPs belong to a political party.

Party.

FACT:

of the ..

☐ Visit the Parliament Website at <u>http://www.ps.parliament.govt.nz/schools.htm</u>. What electorate are you in? Find out who your MP is and which party they belong to.

My local Member of Parliament is

Find out about one of these subjects and write about what you discover. Talk to your teacher about sharing the subjects out amongst the class, and then sharing the information that you collect.

<u>Subject</u>	Good Websites
MMP	http://www.govt.nz/
The House of Representatives	http://www.parliament.govt.nz/
Select Committees	http://www.parliament.govt.nz/
The Maori Roll	http://www.elections.org.nz/elections/maoriroll/index.html
The Suffragists	http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/GalleryFrameset.html
Continue on the back of this page.	

Name	Social Organisation Content focus: What happens when rules and laws are broken.
Why Rul	es Are Important
We need rules to protect ourselves, o	-
Look at the story told by the picture	es below.
	A person who damages property is called a
	Who might need to use this phone urgently?
Ma	What laws have been broken?
J.J.	What problems could be caused by the broken phone?
	What could the witness do?
	How do you think the vandal feels?
KE	What do you think should happen to the vandal?
A Contraction of the second se	Do you think he will do it again? Explain.

Key words: protect, benefit, society

Name

Environments Around the World

Use a map showing the world's main environmental types and a map showing the world's countries.

Complete the table below by classifying the list of countries according to their environment.

	Country	Environment (i.e. polar, mountain, temperate, tropical, desert)
1.	Egypt	
2.	Greenland	
3.	Nigeria	
4.	Malaysia	
5.	United Kingdom	
6.	Mongolia	
7.	Japan	
8.	Canada *	
9.	Australia *	
10.	Mexico *	
☆ T/	hese countries are located acro	ss more than one environment.
	Answer the following	
1.	Name the continent whic tropical environment ar	
		a was and
2.	Name the continent whic	
	polar environment area	h has no s.
3.	Name the continent whic	h has no mountain environment areas.
4	March of Europe line in a	
4.	Most of Europe lies in a	environment.
5.	Most of Africa lies in a	environment or a
		environment.

Key words: environment, polar, temperate, tropical, desert

Place and Environment

Content focus: Examples of different views that people hold about the same places and environments.

Tongariro National Park 1

Tongariro was New Zealand's first national park. It was given to the country in September of 1887 by a Maori chief. The chief's name was Horonuku Te Heuheu Tukino and he was chief of the Ngati Tuwharetoa people. Tongariro has active volcanoes and is one of the most spectacular parks in New Zealand.

1.	Find Tongariro on a map of New Zealand and describe its location			
2.	What are the three mountains of Tongariro National Park?			
	(ii)			
3.	Using your school's resource centre, find out why Tongariro is important to Maori people.			

Time, Continuity and Change

Content focus: Particular women, men and children in the past are remembered for different reasons.

Famous People

People become famous or notorious for different reasons. Sometimes because they showed great courage, or leadership, and sometimes because they were powerful, or used their powers in wicked ways. Find out about the people below, draw them and explain what they are remembered for.

Hone Heke	Name: Hone Heke Born
	Remembered because
Katherine Mansfield	
	Name: Katherine Mansfield Born
	Remembered because
	1 /
Sir Edmund Hillary	Name: Sir Edmund Hillary Born
	Remembered because

Key words: famous, notorious