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# Level 3 For 9 to 11 year olds

Book 5

Social Studies

# Classroom activities for New Zealand schools.



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# 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

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## 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

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## **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.	<ul> <li>Communication and competitiveness</li> <li>Socialisation and cooperation</li> <li>Information</li> <li>Work and study</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inquiry</li> <li>Values exploration</li> <li>Social decision making</li> </ul>
Culture and Heritage14 - 19Students will understand: • The contribution of culture and heritage to identity.• The nature and consequences of social interaction.		<ul> <li>Communication</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Socialisation and cooperation</li> <li>Information</li> <li>Work and study</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inquiry</li> <li>Values exploration</li> <li>Social decision making</li> </ul>	
Place and Environment20 - 29Students will understand: • People's interaction with places and the environment. • How people represent and interpret place and environment.		<ul><li>Problem solving</li><li>Information</li><li>Work and study</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Inquiry</li> <li>Values exploration</li> <li>Social decision making</li> </ul>	
Time, Continuity and Change30 - 38Students will understand: • Relationships between people and events through time. • Interpretations of these relationships.		<ul><li>Communication</li><li>Information</li><li>Work and study</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Inquiry</li> <li>Values exploration</li> <li>Social decision making</li> </ul>	
Resources and Economic Activities	39 - 46	<ul> <li>Students will understand:</li> <li>People's allocation and management of resources.</li> <li>People's participation in economic activities.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Communication</li> <li>Numeracy</li> <li>Information</li> <li>Work and study</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inquiry</li> <li>Social decision making</li> </ul>

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.	<ul> <li>Communication and competitiveness</li> <li>Socialisation and cooperation</li> <li>Information</li> <li>Work and study</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inquiry</li> <li>Values exploration</li> <li>Social decision making</li> </ul>

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**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	<b>Social Organisation</b> Content focus: What happens when rules and laws are broken.
Why <b>Rul</b>	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 *	
<b>☆</b> 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 <b>mountain environment</b> 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