

## Grade Two - Introduction to History and Social Science

### STANDARD 2.2- Innovations

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the United States by describing important developments and **innovations** in United States history, including developments and innovations related to **communication** and **transportation**.

#### ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDINGS

Innovations in methods of communication and modes of transportation have changed the way that people live and work.

Communities change over time for a variety of reasons.

#### Terms to know

- **community:** A place where **people live, work, and play**
- **innovation:** Something **new** or different
- **communication:** A way of **sending information** to people
- **transportation:** A way of **moving** people and things from one place to another
- **population:** The **number of people** living in a community

In United States history, important developments and innovations in communication and transportation have occurred over time.



The way people live **today is different** from the way people lived long ago.

**New inventions** have led to changes in buildings, jobs, modes of transportation, and populations of communities over time.

**Communication** systems that have been used in the United States over time include

- telegraph
- telephone
- radio
- television
- cell phone

#### Timeline of Communication



- Internet

**Transportation** systems that have been used in the United States over time include

- horses
- covered wagons
- steamboats
- railroads
- automobiles
- airplanes

## STANDARD 2.8 - Resources

### NATURAL RESOURCES



Land



Wood

### CAPITAL RESOURCES



Tool



Factory

### HUMAN RESOURCES



Salesman



Worker

The student will describe natural resources (water, soil, wood, and coal), human resources (people at work), and capital resources (machines, tools, and buildings).

#### ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDINGS

The three main types of resources are natural, human, and capital.

Terms to know

- **Natural resources:** Materials that come directly from nature
- **Human resources:** People working to produce goods and services
- **Capital resources:** Goods

made by people and used to produce other goods and services

Examples of resources

- **Natural:** Water, soil, wood, coal
- **Human:** Farmers, miners, builders, painters
- **Capital:** Hammers, computers, trucks, lawn mowers, factory buildings

## STANDARD 2.9 – Barter & Money



The student will distinguish between the use of barter and the use of money in the exchange for goods and services.

#### ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDINGS

People acquire goods and services through barter or through the exchange of money.

Terms to know

- **Barter:** The exchange of goods and services without the use of money
- **Money:** Coins, paper bills, and checks used in exchange for goods and services

## STANDARD 2.10 – Producers, Consumers, Scarcity



The

student will explain that scarcity (limited resources) requires people to make choices about producing and consuming goods and services.

#### ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDINGS

People are both producers and consumers.

People must make economic choices because resources are limited (scarcity).

Terms to know

- **Scarcity:** Not being able to meet all wants at the same time because **resources are limited**
- **Consumer:** A person who **uses goods** and services
- **Producer:** A person who uses resources to **make goods** and/or provide services

People must make **economic choices** because resources and goods and services are scarce.

## STANDARD 3.9 - Specialization & Trade

The student will recognize that because people and regions cannot produce everything they want, they specialize in what they do best and trade for the rest.

### ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDINGS

People and regions **specialize** because they cannot produce everything they want.

People **trade** for things they need and want but do not have.

- **Specialization** occurs when **people focus** on the production of selected kinds of goods and services.



**benefit** from the trade.

- **Specialization** encourages **trade** because people want goods and services that they do not have.

- People trade when individuals or groups

## STANDARD 3.10 – Choices & Opportunity Cost

The student will identify examples of making an **economic choice** and will explain the idea of **opportunity cost** (what is given up when making a choice).

### ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDINGS

People make **choices** because they cannot have everything they want.

All choices require giving up something else (**opportunity cost**).



Economic decision-making requires **comparing** both the **opportunity cost** and the **monetary cost** of choices with benefits.



**Making Choices = Opportunity Cost**

when an economic choice is made

Terms to know

- **Economic choice:** The choice that is made among alternatives or possibilities

- **Opportunity cost:** The next best choice that is given up

### Economic Choices

Choices	Choices made	Choices given up (opportunity cost)
Ice cream or popcorn	Ice cream	Popcorn
Toy or favorite video	Favorite video	Toy
Spend now or save for the future	Spend now	Save for the future