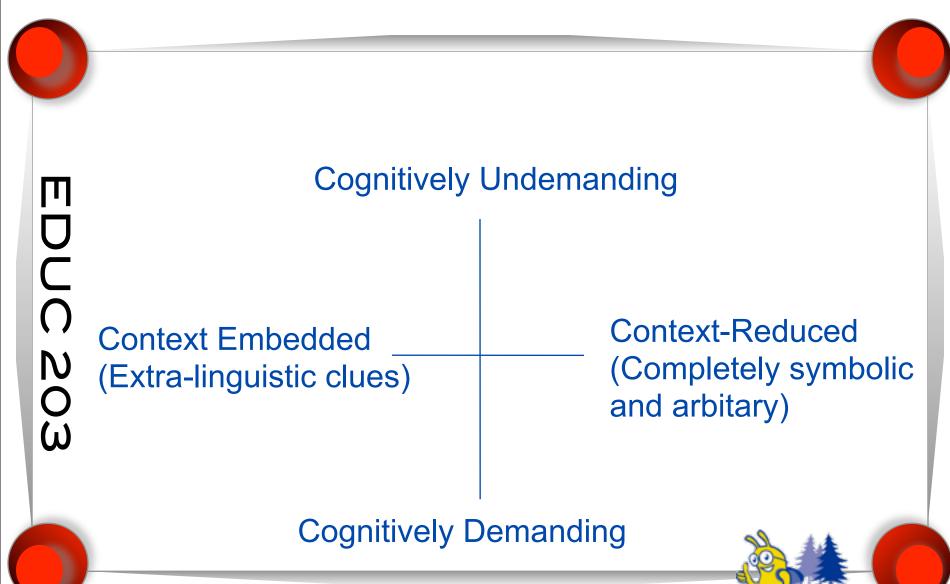
### **Agenda Session 5**

- Housekeeping (3-3:10)
- Review of BICS/CALPS (3:10-3:20)
- Let's talk Social Studies; What's it good for? (3:20-4:00)
- Breakin' down the HSS CAT Part 1 (4:00-4:30)
- BREAK (10 min.)
- Breakin' down the HSS CAT (4:40-5:05) Lorie's part
- Activity: SIOP Video (Planning/Group Work/ Assignment #1 Planning) (5:05-5:55)
- Closure (5:55-6:00)



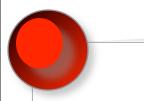
## Range of Contextual Support and Degree of Cognitive Involvement in Communicative Activities



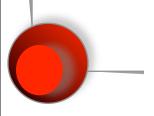
#### **The Social Studies**

Social studies is the integrated study of the social sciences and humanities to promote civic competence. Within the school program, social studies provides coordinated, systematic study drawing upon such disciplines as anthropology, archaeology, economics, geography, history, law, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology, as well as appropriate content from the humanities, mathematics, and natural sciences. The primary purpose of social studies is to help young people develop the ability to make informed and reasoned decisions for the public good as citizens of a culturally diverse, democratic society in an interdependent world.

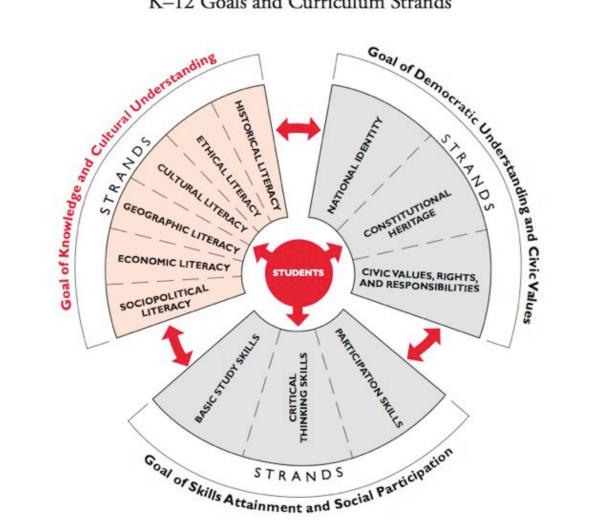
#### **CA Soc Studies**

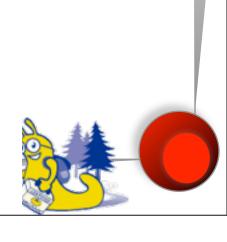


**EDUC 203** 

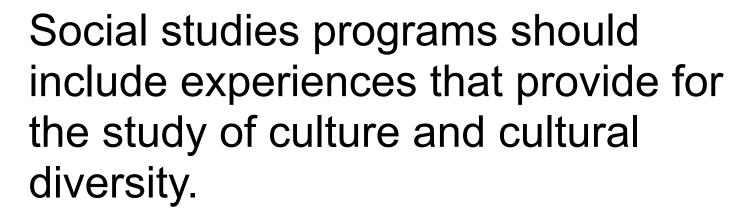


History-Social Science K-12 Goals and Curriculum Strands



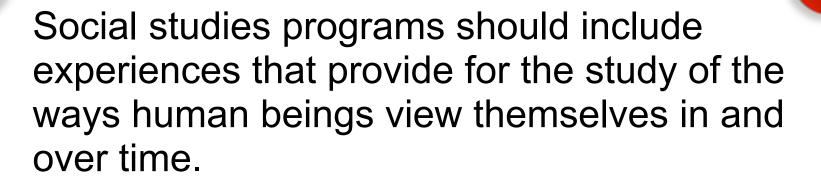


#### Culture



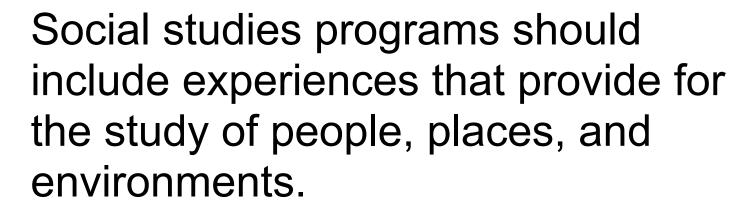


### Time, Continuity, and Change





### People, Places, and Environments





#### Individual Development and Identity



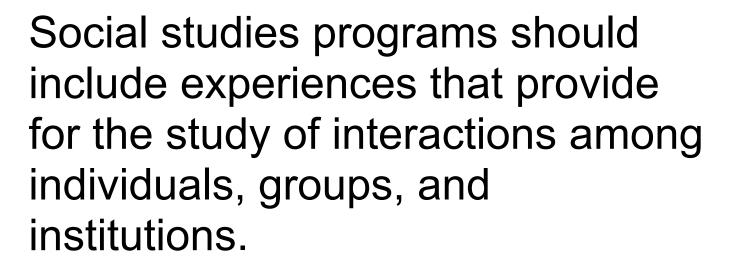


Social studies programs should include experiences that provide for the study of individual development and identity.





#### Individuals, Groups, and Institutions





#### Power, Authority, and Governance





Social studies programs should include experiences that provide for the study of how people create and change structures of power, authority, and governance.





#### Production, Distribution, and Consumption



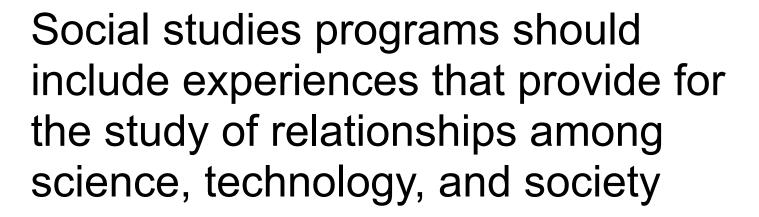


Social studies programs should include experiences that provide for the study of how people organize for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.





### Science, Technology, and Society

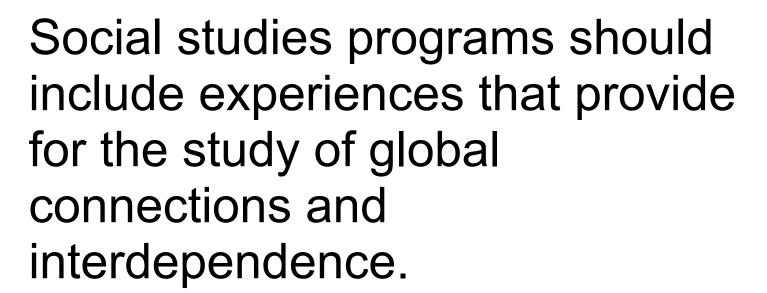


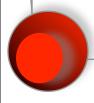


### **Global Connections**



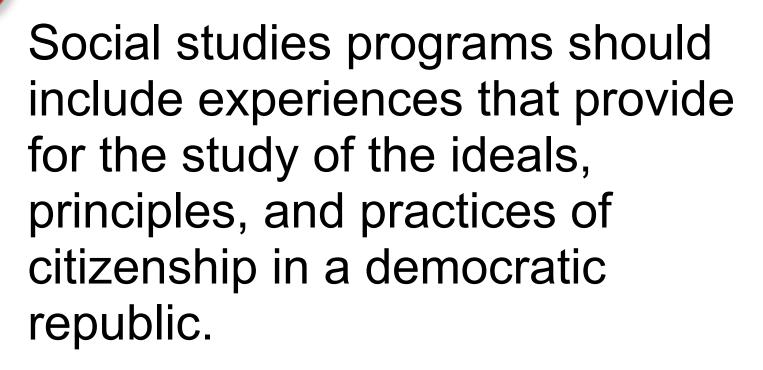








#### Civic Ideals and Practices





### **Critical Pedagogy**

- Education is the process of coming to share in the social consciousness.--Dewey
- Designed to blur distinction between teacher and student
- Learning is a combination of rigor and joy.
- Knowledge is for action
- Focus is on problem-finding.



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## **Critical Pedagogy: Contrasts**

- Technocratic Argument
  - School provides workers
  - Marketplace metaphor
- J → Academic Rationalist Argument
  - School prepares informed citizens
  - "What every American should know"
- - Schools can transform culture, making it more equitable



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## Critical Pedagogy "Method"



Action taken and evaluated

Groups plan for needed action

Students critique teacher lesson

Dialogue in groups

Teacher takes notes on student comments

Teacher presents material based on student need



#### **A CP Unit**



- Dialogue with students
  - The concept of public ownership as a way into the social studies.
- Teacher directed lecture
- Ss critique



DUC

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#### The "Sidewalks" Unit

- Who owns them?
- Who fixes them?
- How are they made?
- Who decides where they go?
  - Can you buy them if you want to?
- O Who invented them?



## Sidewalk Subprojects

Materials:





- The "New Development" sidewalk review
- Letter Writing: Using word processing