

# Social Studies

## Skills

Formulate and ask questions about the past, the future, places and society.

### Phase 4

#### Year 6

Formulate and ask questions to help identify current world issues.

Ask questions about 'why'.

Begin to suggest potentially viable solutions to real-life issues or problems.

Use and analyse evidence from a variety of historical, geographical and societal sources.

## Phase 4

### Year 6

Use knowledge to interpret the evidence and present an informed view.

Using primary and secondary data to support their opinion.

Observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Create and use various kinds of maps, including political, physical, and thematic maps, of places in the world.

Use latitude and longitude on maps and globes to locate places in the world.

Use cardinal and intermediate directions to describe the relationship between features found on a map or globe.

Oriente in relation to place and time.

## Phase 4

### Year 6

Identify types of challenges and crises that people face (e.g., social, technological, economic, political, cultural).

Use and create timelines to chronicle personal, school, community, world or historic events.

Explain the likely future significance of these ideas and actions.

Identify roles, rights and responsibilities in society.

## Phase 4

### Year 6

Identify the rights people have at different ages and in different groups.

Describe processes that can be used to exercise rights within society.

Describe factors (e.g., economic, cultural, age-related, status-related, religious) that shape people's responsibilities and the ways in which people meet these responsibilities.

Assess the accuracy, validity and possible bias of sources.

## Phase 4

### Year 6

Use primary and secondary sources selectively to research events in the past.

Analyse and evaluate a range of sources/data in terms of origin and purpose, examining value and limitations.

Interpret different perspectives and their implications.

## Conceptual Understandings

### Human Systems and Economic Activities.

#### Phase 4

##### People's organisation in groups: How people organize themselves in response to challenge and crisis

People face different types of challenges and crises (e.g., social, technological, economic, political, cultural).

There are groups trained to help in different types of crises.

Groups and individuals can work together to deal with challenges and crises.

##### Rights, roles and responsibilities of people in groups: How and why people exercise their rights and meet their responsibilities

People have different rights at different ages and in different groups.

There are processes that can be used to exercise rights within society.

Certain factors shape people's responsibilities and the ways in which people meet these responsibilities.

##### People's participation in economic activities: How and why individuals and groups seek to safeguard the rights of consumers

Consumers have rights.

Consumers utilise processes to protect or assert their rights.

Consumer protection agencies originate, develop and work in various ways.

## Continuity and Change through Time.

### Phase 4

#### People and events through time: Causes and effects of events that have shaped the lives of a group of people

Over time, groups of people experience various events.

People experience events with various causes.

Events can be linked through cause and effect.

There are past and likely future consequences of a series of events for a group of people.

#### Interpretations of human relationships: How and why people experience events in different ways

Various groups have experienced particular events.

Events impact on people's lives in different ways.

Different groups of people may experience the same event differently.

## Social Organisation and Culture.

### Phase 4

#### Contribution of culture and heritage to identity: Why and how individuals and groups pass on and sustain their culture and heritage

People attach importance to their culture and heritage.

Cultural practices and heritages are recorded and passed on to others.

People can retain their culture and heritage when they move to a new community.

#### Nature and consequences of cultural interaction: The impact of the spread of new technology and ideas on culture and heritage

Changes can occur in aspects of culture and heritage as a result of technological change.

Technological change has exposed cultures to a range of ideas with varying consequences.

Technological change has affected the ways in which people maintain and pass on their heritage.



## Resources and the Environment.

### Phase 4

#### People's allocation and management of resources: How and why people view and use resources differently and the consequences of this

People attach different values to resources.

Different cultural groups may use the same resource in alternative ways.

People's views about a resource and their uses of it may change over time.

Opportunities and limitations may arise when resources are viewed or used in new and different ways.

## Human and Natural Environments.

### Phase 4

#### People's interaction with places and the environment: How places reflect past interactions of people with the environment

Landscapes have features that reflect people's past activities.

Features of a landscape may result from interactions between people and the environment.

Some features resulting from past interactions endure while others disappear.

#### Ways in which people represent and interpret place and environment: Why and how people find out about places and environments

People have different reasons for finding out about places and environments.

People find out about places and environments in different ways.

Individuals or groups have undertaken journeys and recorded ideas about places and environments for different reasons.

#### Impacts of natural disasters: Social and economic effects of natural disasters

Environmental changes (such as natural disasters) have social and economic effects.