



SOCIAL STUDIES

FOR FAMILIES

YOU ARE your child's first teacher. Learn how to support the goals of Oklahoma's academic standards and why they are important for your child. Please be in regular communication with your child's teachers about learning in the classroom and how to support that learning at home. When schools and families work together as partners, it helps your child achieve academic excellence!

PRE-KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Learning is particularly important in Pre-K because at this age, children have a natural curiosity about the world around them and a willingness to learn and be taught. Children in Pre-K are developmentally able to begin learning about aspects of citizenship, economics, geography and history. They enjoy discussing what they are learning about social studies at home, in their community and at school.

This information is a snapshot of learning in Pre-K social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Recognize the importance of rules and responsibilities.
- Identify the United States flag, the bald eagle, the Statue of Liberty and the Liberty Bell as symbols of our country.
- Learn the Pledge of Allegiance.
- Explain how various members of the community impact the child's life.
- Understand and be able to explain that a map is a drawing of a place and the globe is a model of Earth.
- Describe family customs and traditions.

What to do at home:

- Discuss people your child might see in the community and what they do. Examples could include firemen, members of the military, police officers, teachers, principals and others who work in schools.
- Discuss family traditions.
- Cut something round, for example an orange peel, that can be made flat. Ask your child to examine what happens as the shape is changed and discuss the changes.
- Describe symbols that represent companies or teams, like the yellow "M" for McDonald's.



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Fostering Curiosity

Children are naturally curious and motivated to learn about things that interest them. Since curiosity contributes to success in the classroom, it is important to encourage it at home. Play is a wonderful way to nurture curiosity in young children, so be sure to allow plenty of playtime. Encourage your child to ask questions, discover answers and explore the world.

Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- When you look around, do you see things that are alike or different?
- What do you see when you look outside?
- What do you like to do?

Your child will have plenty of questions. It's okay if you don't have the answer every time. The best response is always, "Let's find out together."

Fostering Communication

Increase vocabulary, thinking skills and curiosity by using new words and having conversations that include questions that make your child think. Communicating with others gives children a chance to see and understand that there can be more than one idea on a given subject. Accepting these different ideas helps children learn how to get along with others. This acceptance fosters positive relationships with peers and strong self-image.

Cultivate your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- What fruit would you like to eat for lunch?
- Do you think you will need a jacket today?
- What was the best part of the day and why?
- How did you help someone today?

Fostering Comprehension

It is important to give young children the opportunity to explore books. As you sit down to read together, allow your child to flip through the pages and discuss what he or she sees. Use the following questions as a guide as you talk about the books you are reading together.

BEFORE READING

- What do you see on the cover?
- What do you think the book will be about?

DURING READING

- Who is in the book?
- What has happened so far?

AFTER READING

- Did you like reading this book? Why or why not?
- What was your favorite part of the book?

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KINDERGARTEN

What to expect:

Kindergarten is when children begin to grow academically, socially and emotionally in a structured learning environment. Families play an important role in that growth as they model positive learning behaviors and become involved in school activities.

Through age-appropriate activities focused on citizenship, economics, geography and history, kindergartners begin to understand the idea of fairness and learn how to speak up for themselves and others.

This information is a snapshot of learning in kindergarten social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Recognize why rules and responsibilities are important.
- Identify the United States flag, the bald eagle, the Statue of Liberty and the Liberty Bell as symbols of our country.
- Learn the Pledge of Allegiance.
- Describe the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter that are common to all people.
- Locate the United States on a world map and a globe.
- Recognize holidays that honor people and events of the past.

What to do at home:

- Point out recognizable symbols, such as the swoosh for Nike or Rumble for the Oklahoma City Thunder. Compare them to the way we see the Statue of Liberty and associate it the United States.
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities that go along with being a member of a family.
- Point to Oklahoma on a map of the United States.
- Discuss ways people earn money.



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Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- What do you wonder about?
- What patterns do you see when you look outside?
- What book do you want to read today?

Your child will have plenty of questions. It's okay if you don't have the answer every time. The best response is always, "Let's find out together."

Fostering Communication

Increase vocabulary, thinking skills and curiosity by using new words and having conversations that include questions that make your child think. Communicating with others gives children a chance to see and understand that there can be more than one idea on a given subject. Accepting these different ideas helps children learn how to get along with others. This acceptance fosters positive relationships with peers and strong self-image.

Cultivate your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- What is your favorite food and why?
- What rule have you followed today?
- What do community helpers do for people?
- How did you help someone today?

Fostering Comprehension

Kindergartners are developing beginning reading skills and an enjoyment of reading. Make time to explore books, magazines and other types of print with them and encourage conversations as you read together. Use the following questions to help your child better understand what he or she is reading.

BEFORE READING

- What do you think this book is about?
- What does this book remind you of?

DURING READING

- What do you think will happen next?
- Where and when does the story take place?

AFTER READING

- What happened in the beginning, middle and end?
- What was your favorite part of the book and why?

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FIRST GRADE

What to expect:

In first grade, children become more independent as their reading skills improve and they are able to focus for longer periods of time. At this stage, they are ready to learn about citizenship, economics, geography and history. They are interested in everyday tasks like cooking and taking photos and in dressing up in career-related uniforms or like people in their community and from history. First-graders ask many "what if?" questions but also need structured activities.

This information is a snapshot of learning in first-grade social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](#) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Identify the main purpose of government and its rules and laws, including the idea of consequences when a law or rule is broken.
- Explain the need for money, how money is earned, how money and credit are used to meet needs and wants and the costs and benefits of spending and saving.
- Compare the physical features of urban and rural communities and identify the directions north, south, east and west.
- Understand the importance of people and places from history.
- Begin to understand the sequencing of events in time order.

What to do at home:

- Read a story with your child and have him or her retell or act out the story using the correct sequence of events.
- Use the directions east, west, north and south in familiar places. For example: "Turn west or go to the south entrance."
- Discuss family rules and consequences.
- Start a savings account and monitor increases or decreases in the account.
- Locate the seven continents and five oceans on a map or globe.
- Ask your child to describe features of urban and rural areas when in those locations.



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Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- What are you interested in knowing more about?
- What else does that make you think of?
- Where do you think we can learn more about these things?

Your child will have plenty of questions. It's okay if you don't have the answer every time. The best response is always, "Let's find out together."

Fostering Communication

Increase vocabulary, thinking skills and curiosity by using new words and having conversations that include questions that make your child think. Communicating with others gives children a chance to see and understand that there can be more than one idea on a given subject. Accepting these different ideas helps children learn how to get along with others. This acceptance fosters positive relationships with peers and strong self-image.

Cultivate your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- Who did you play with today? What did you play?
- What was your hardest rule to follow today? Why was it hard?
- What was your favorite part of the day and why?
- Can you tell me an example of kindness you saw or showed today?

Fostering Comprehension

Children who are on their way to becoming independent readers need time to read alone and with others. Families should take time to talk about books, magazines and other types of print with young readers. Use the following questions to help your child better understand what he or she is reading.

BEFORE READING

- What do you think this book is about?
- What do you think will happen?
- Why did you pick this book?

DURING READING

- What has happened so far?
- What do you think will happen next?
- Where and when does the story take place?

AFTER READING

- What happened in the beginning, middle and end?
- What did you learn from the book?
- Does it remind you of any other books you have read?

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SECOND GRADE

What to expect:

In second grade, children begin to ask bigger and deeper questions as their learning continues to grow. New and exciting learning experiences in the classroom take shape as they learn about citizenship, economics, geography and history by asking questions about the world around them. They are interested in how things work and do well with hands-on tasks. Second-graders also enjoy learning through games. Their listening skills are growing, which increases their ability to participate in class discussions.

This information is a snapshot of learning in second-grade social studies. For a complete set of social studies academic standards, click [here](https://sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards) or visit sde.ok.gov/oklahoma-academic-standards.

By the end of the school year, your child will:

- Summarize the five key individual rights and liberties protected by the First Amendment.
- Identify the roles of national leaders including the President of the United States and members of Congress.
- Describe the relationship between taxes and community services.
- Research examples of honesty, courage, patriotism, self-sacrifice and other positive character traits in citizens and leaders from history (for example, Abigail Adams, Abraham Lincoln and Rosa Parks).
- Locate the state of Oklahoma, its major cities and the states bordering it on a map.
- Identify landforms and bodies of water in the community and on a map.

What to do at home:

- Discuss community services like fire stations and schools that are paid by taxes.
- Find examples of First Amendment rights in current events.
- Read short biographies with your child.
- Visit bodies of water and landforms like plateaus, valleys and hills.
- Discuss ways people pay for goods and services: cash, credit or trade.
- Locate Oklahoma and bordering states on a map.



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Cultivate your child's curiosity with guiding questions like these:

- What do you notice or wonder about in your community?
- What new words or new things have you discovered?
- How can you solve the problems you see?

Your child will have plenty of questions. It's okay if you don't have the answer every time. The best response is always, "Let's find out together."

Fostering Communication

Increase vocabulary, thinking skills and curiosity by using new words and having conversations that include questions that make your child think. Communicating with others gives children a chance to see and understand that there can be more than one idea on a given subject. Accepting these different ideas helps children learn how to get along with others. This acceptance fosters positive relationships with peers and strong self-image.

Cultivate your child's communication skills with questions like these:

- If you switched places with your teacher tomorrow, what would you teach the class?
- What was the best thing that happened today? What was the worst?
- Did you learn something that challenged you today or was there something you didn't understand?

Fostering Comprehension

As children continue to strengthen their reading skills, they benefit from reading independently and with adults. Exposing children to a variety of print materials such as books, magazines, etc., allows them to explore new words and ideas. Use the following questions to help your child better understand what he or she is reading.

BEFORE READING

- What do you think this book is about?
- What do you think will happen?
- What kind of book is this?

DURING READING

- What do you think will happen next?
- Where and when does the story take place?
- What do you notice about the characters?

AFTER READING

- Why do you think the author wrote this book?
- What happened in the beginning, middle and end?
- What was your favorite part of the book?

Join the conversation!

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