

## BHH Essential Learnings Assessment Washington CSD • 2006

	Essential Learnings	Assessment	Assessment Resources
*	Students learn there are various ecosystems or landscapes across the U.S., including forest, mountain, plain, desert, swamp, ocean.  Students are introduced to relief maps.	Students are given an unlabeled biomes map of the U.S. and point to one area each of mountains, plains desert and forest.	Biomes Map
*	Everyday objects are made from ingredients we call natural resources or raw materials. Raw materials are found in certain places in the natural world.	Students are given a biomes map and two items: popsicle stick and something made of corn. Students glue each item on an area of the map in which its natural resource of origin is found.	<ul> <li>Biomes Map</li> <li>Popsicle sticks (or other small wood object)</li> <li>Corn product</li> </ul>
*	Farm, logging and mining methods of the past.  Farming methods change over time and are not the same now as they were long ago.  Inventions have made it possible for one farmer to do as much work now as it took many men to do long ago.	Photo analysis and time lining: Students sort photos of farming by Long Ago and Today.	Farming photos:  ❖ Hand farming  ❖ Horse farming  ❖ Tractors



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*	When we gather natural resources, we often harm the environment in which these resources are found.	Photo Analysis: Students sort photos by whether or not the environment is intact or has been harmed by logging or mining.	Photos of:  Intact mountain slopes and forests.  Clearcut forests only stumps remaining.  Strip mined slopes.					
*	Long ago, concerned people sought ways to protect U.S. environments.	Students name one of the reasons wild country preserved in its wild state is valuable.	Oral questions only.					
*	Those citizens created ways to both preserve and wisely use public lands. Wild country can be a natural resource when	Students name one way a person in the past sought to protect the environment. Were they successful? Why or why not?						
	left wild.							
*	When we turn natural resources into products, the environment is often polluted in the process.  When people care enough and take action, they can clean-up pollution and make factories run cleaner.	Students name one kind of pollution – water, air or soil.  Students are asked, once an area is polluted, can it be cleaned up? What do you base your answer on? (A River Ran Wild?)	Oral questions only.					



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*	Congress makes our national laws.  After people asked the government to take action, Congress passed laws against polluting our air and water.	Do we have laws against polluting our air and water? Can you think of someone that worked to make sure those laws were passed? (This is a tough question – you may prompt student by reminding them of the superheroes video.)	Oral questions only.