

Second Grade

World History and Geography

- a.** Spatial Sense (Working with Maps, Globes, and Other Geographic Tools) **i.** Name your continent, country, state, and community. **ii.** Understand that maps have keys or legends with symbols and their uses. **iii.** Find directions on a map: east, west, north, south. **iv.** Identify major oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic. **v.** The seven continents: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia. **vi.** Locate: Canada, United States, Mexico, Central America. **vii.** Locate: the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere, North and South Poles.
- b.** Geographical Terms and Features **i.** coast **ii.** valley **iii.** prairie **iv.** desert **v.** oasis

Early Asian Civilizations

- a.** Geography of Asia **i.** The largest continent, with the most populous countries in the world **ii.** Locate: China, India, Japan
- b.** India **i.** Indus River and Ganges River **ii.** Hinduism **1.** Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva **2.** Many holy books, including the Rig Veda **iii.** Buddhism **1.** Prince Siddhartha becomes Buddha, “the Enlightened One” **2.** Buddhism begins as an outgrowth of Hinduism in India, and then spreads through many countries in Asia. **3.** King Asoka (also spelled Ashoka)
- c.** China **i.** Yellow (Huang He) and Yangtze (Chang Jiang) Rivers **ii.** Teachings of Confucius (for example, honor your ancestors) **iii.** Great Wall of China **iv.** Invention of paper **v.** Importance of silk **vi.** Chinese New Year

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Modern Japanese Civilization

- a.** Geography **i.** Locate relative to continental Asia: “land of the rising sun.” **ii.** A country made up of islands; four major islands **iii.** Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan (East Sea) **iv.** Mt. Fuji v. Tokyo
- b.** Culture **i.** Japanese flag **ii.** Big modern cities, centers of industry and business **iii.** Traditional craft: origami **iv.** Traditional costume: kimono

The Ancient Greek Civilization

- a.** Geography: Mediterranean Sea and Aegean Sea, Crete
- b.** Sparta
- c.** Athens as a city-state: the beginnings of democracy
- d.** Persian Wars: Marathon and Thermopylae
- e.** Olympic games
- f.** Worship of gods and goddesses
- g.** Great thinkers: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
- h.** Alexander the Great

American Government: The Constitution

- a.** American government is based on the Constitution, the highest law of our land.
- b.** James Madison, the “Father of the Constitution”
- c.** Government by the consent of the governed: “We the people”

Second Grade

The War of 1812

- a.** President James Madison and Dolly Madison
- b.** British impressment of American sailors
- c.** Old Ironsides
- d.** British burn the White House
- e.** Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key, and “The Star-Spangled Banner”
- f.** Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson

Westward Expansion

- a.** Pioneers Head West **i.** New Means of Travel **1.** Robert Fulton, Invention of The Steamboat **2.** Erie Canal **3.** Railroads: The Transcontinental Railroad
- ii.** Routes West: Wagon Trains on The Oregon Trail **iii.** California Gold Rush **iv.** The Pony Express
- b.** Native Americans **i.** Sequoyah and the Cherokee Alphabet **ii.** Forced Removal to Reservations: The “Trail of Tears” **iii.** Some Native Americans Displaced from Their Homes and Ways of Life By Railroads (The “Iron Horse”) **iv.** Effect of Near Extinction of Buffalo on Plains Indians

Second Grade

The Civil War

- a.** Controversy over slavery
- b.** Harriet Tubman, the “underground railroad”
- c.** Fort Sumter
- d.** Northern v. Southern states: Yankees and Rebels
- e.** Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee
- f.** Clara Barton, “Angel of the Battlefield,” founder of American Red Cross
- g.** President Abraham Lincoln: keeping the Union together
- h.** Appomattox Court House
- i.** Emancipation Proclamation and the end of slavery

Immigration and Citizenship

- a.** America perceived as a “land of opportunity”
- b.** The meaning of “e pluribus unum” (a national motto you can see on the back of coins)
- c.** Ellis Island and the significance of the Statue of Liberty
- d.** Millions of newcomers to America **i.** Large populations of immigrants settle in major cities (such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco)
- e.** The idea of citizenship What it means to be a citizen of a nation **i.** American citizens have certain rights and responsibilities (for example, voting, eligible to hold public office, paying taxes) **ii.** Becoming an American citizen (by birth, naturalization)

Second Grade

Civil Rights Leaders

- a.** Susan B. Anthony and the right to vote
- b.** Eleanor Roosevelt and civil rights and human rights
- c.** Mary McLeod Bethune and educational opportunity
- d.** Jackie Robinson and the integration of major league baseball
- e.** Rosa Parks and the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama
- f.** Martin Luther King, Jr. and the dream of equal rights for all
- g.** Cesar Chavez and the rights of migrant workers

Geography of the Americas

- a.** North America **i.** North America: Canada, United States, Mexico **ii.** The United States **1.** Fifty states: 48 contiguous states, plus Alaska and Hawaii **2.** Current territories (Puerto Rico) **3.** Mississippi River **4.** Appalachian and Rocky Mountains **5.** Great Lakes
- iii.** Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, West Indies **iv.** Central America
- b.** South America **i.** Brazil: largest country in South America, Amazon River, rain forests **ii.** Peru and Chile: Andes Mountains **iii.** Locate: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador **iv.** Bolivia: named after Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator" **v.** Argentina: the Pampas **vi.** Main languages: Spanish and (in Brazil) Portuguese