

Grade 4

1.0 CULTURE AND HERITAGE& Time			
	nuity and change		
	LEARNING OUTCOMES	TOPICS	CONTENT
1.	Illustrate the ethnic, cultural and	1Different groups and how they came	Early Settlers Groups Who Came
	racial composition of the nation		Amerindians (Arawaks, Caribs)
			• Europeans
2.	Identify early groups of people		West Africans
	who came to their country		East Indians
			Americans
3.	Explain when, why and how they		How they came to the Caribbean
	came		Amerindians- by canoes
4	Identify avanuals of historical		Europeans-sailing ships
4.	Identify examples of historical sites and buildings in the country		West Africans- sailing ships
	sites and buildings in the country		East Indians- sailing ships
			Americans- steam boats/ships/planes
			Why they came to the Caribbean
			Amerindians-came to settle
			Europeans-explorers, traders, land owners
			West Africans- slaves
			• East Indians –indentured servants, merchants,
			businessmen
			Americans- investors
1.	Portray the culture, customs, and	2. Culture and customs of the early	Culture- the way of life of a people. It
	way of life of the indigenous	settlers	includes their language, religion, food, dress
	peoples of the nation		code, festivals, music and celebrations
2	Empleio de contrat de ordistrator		• Customs:
2.	Explain the extent to which any		• Folklore:
	of these customs are still present today		Festival:
	today		D. II. i
3	Explain how the ethnic, cultural		Religions of the different groups
<i>J</i> .	Explain now the culture, cultural		

4.	and racial composition of their country is reflected in the cultural events, customs, folklore and festivals Explain the purpose and significance of some customs, traditions and cultural celebrations in their country		 Amerindians- ancestral spirits Europeans- Christianity (Catholic, Protestants-Anglican and Methodist) Language: Europeans: French, Spanish, Dutch, English West Africans- colloquial(dialect)
	Give examples of local and national languages, folktales, children's games and music Identify ways in which culture and customs have changed in their country.	3. Changing cultures	Human rights and tolerance: What can I do to interact better with people of other races and ethnicities? • Knowing simple greetings • Knowing their cultures and practices • Being sensitive to their needs
3.	Explain why the local culture should be supported and preserved.		
4.	Demonstrate sensitivity and tolerance towards people of other racial and ethnic groups		
	Graphically illustrate the major characteristics of the local population size, composition, growth and distribution	1. Populations	 Population growth- an increase in the size of the population Population distribution- the pattern of where people live Population change Migration

2.	Explain possible consequences of change in population characteristics. Give reasons why		Birth rateDeath rate
	people sometimes move from one area to settle in another		Effects of population change
	area to settle iii another		Decrease in population
3.	Illustrate the effect of migration		Increase in populationPressure on social services
3.	on people		
	r		Increased crime rate Deduced labour force
			Reduced labour force
			Reasons for migration
			Economic factors
			Social factors
			Political factors
			Environmental factors
			Push and pull factors
1.	Name and locate the major settlements on a map	2.The local area	Humans modify their environment- they adapt and make changes to the environment in positive and negative ways:
2.	Describe the physical surrounding		Housing
	of the community		Transportation systems
			• Schools
3.	Indicate what human-made		
	changes have been made to the		
	local environment		
1.	Use directions and distances to	3. Maps of the Caribbean	The cardinal points
	locate the country in relation	_	Lines of latitude
	neighbouring water bodies and		Line of longitude
	land masses		
	T1 (C) (1)		Natural Features
2.	Identify the country on a large		• Rivers
	map of the Caribbean		Mountains

	Name and illustrate the physical features of the country Locate the physical features on a		CoastHills
1.	Indicate the benefits of physical	4. Natural resources	Types of resources
	features of the country		 Natural resources- land, air, water Renewable- air, water, solar energy, animals
2.	Demonstrate knowledge of types and examples of resources		 Non-renewable resources- minerals (gold, silver) gas, natural gas
3.	Explain the use and importance of local resources to the country		 Man-made resources- buildings, vehicles, cell phones
4.	Suggest reasons for conserving the natural resources		Uses: <u>Conservation and Preservation</u>
5.	Propose a course of action for preserving the natural environment		 Obeying all wildlife laws- hunting or fishing only in the season Do not litter Replant trees

1. Classify an local weat	nd explain what the	5. Weather	Elements of weather
			Local weather features
	aples of how the ffects the lives of people		Weather forecast:Disaster and disaster preparednessClimate change
			Effects of weather on everyday lives The weather has a tremendous effect on our every lives: • Clothing we wear • Our daily activities- travelling, planning a party, driving to work
Collect ge about their	ographical information r country	6. My country physical features	Natural features • Coastal strips
2. Classify gabout their	eographical information r country		BaysHeadlandsValleys
	different forms cal information about try		 Land formation Limestone islands- Barbados Volcanic islands- St. Vincent

1.	Collect economic information about their country	7. Money in my country	Money • Currency used in my country
			Other countries that use the same currency
2.	Classify economic information about their country		Security features of my currency Biff Bif
	about their country		Different currencies used around the world
3.	Present in different forms		How countries earn money:
	economic information about their		Services/Tourism/Customs
	country		Agriculture
			Export of goods
			• Industries
			Taxes – VAT, Income taxRemittances
			• Remuances
			How countries spend money
			 Importation of goods
			Debt payments
3. Ind	ividuals, groups and institutions	1. Citizens and citizenship	Citizenship: being a member of a particular country
			and having rights because of it.
1.	Explain the role of citizens		
	-		Citizenship rights include:
	Explain their rights and		Citizenship rights include: • Right to vote
	Explain their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there
	Explain their rights and		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there Freedom of speech
	Explain their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there
	Explain their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there Freedom of speech Freedom of Association- being part of a
	Explain their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there Freedom of speech Freedom of Association- being part of a group, to worship etc
	Explain their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there Freedom of speech Freedom of Association- being part of a group, to worship etc Responsibilities: To vote To pay taxes
	Explain their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there Freedom of speech Freedom of Association- being part of a group, to worship etc Responsibilities: To vote To pay taxes To follow rules and regulations
	Explain their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their		Citizenship rights include: Right to vote Right to live there Freedom of speech Freedom of Association- being part of a group, to worship etc Responsibilities: To vote To pay taxes

1.	Identify groups and institutions e.g. ethnic, social, cultural, service, volunteer, political, trade, etc.	2. Groups and institutions	Service groups:
2.	Identify ways in which groups and institutions have changed over time		Political groups NDP, ULP. Green Party
3.	Explain the importance of the functions of social, political and cultural group		 Trade groups Farmers and fishermen corps Banana Growers Association
4.	Give examples of co-operation among groups in society		
		3. National symbols and patriotism	National symbols of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and other Caribbean countries
1.	Identify symbols, monuments, heroes, outstanding individuals and awards		 Monuments/Historical sites of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and other Caribbean islands National heroes, outstanding individuals and national awards of St. Vincent and the
2.	Explain how symbols are used to promote national identity, pride and achievement		Grenadines and other Caribbean islands What is National pride/Patriotism?
	and acmevement		The love and devotion to one's country
3.	Indicate ways in which individuals can demonstrate love for their country		 How can one show national pride? Upholding laws and regulations Defending the nation Upholding the good name of the nation Knowing significant patriotic and historical-songs, symbols, monuments etc. Explain the importance of the Pledge, Independence Day, Flag and Anthem

4. Power, Authority and Governance	1. Rules and Laws	Importance of rules and laws:
		Rules and laws are created to protect people's rights
1. Explain the importance of rules		and their safety at home, school and in the
and laws in the home, school,		community.
community and country		Laws protect the rights and freedoms of individuals
		and groups.
2. Demonstrate/enact a scenario of		They are created to protect the rights and define the
the consequences of having no		responsibilities of individuals and groups.
rules or laws in the country		
		We obey rules and laws:
3. Indicate ways in which		 For personal safety
individuals can demonstrate love		 To ensure orderly behavior in school
for their country and respect for		 For the well-being of self and others in
its laws and institutions		society
		·
		Communities have and respect rules and laws:
		 School Rules – do not damage the furniture
		 Home Rules- helping with chores
		 National Laws- road safety rules, no littering
		Demonstration of love for one's country and
		respect for its laws and institutions:
		 observe rules and regulations even when they
		are not being observed by others
		 Make ethical decisions
		•
		• Be fair to others
		 Participating in community service projects-
		donating food, recycling
		<u> </u>

1.	Identify the persons, groups and institutions responsible for maintaining law and order in their country	2. law and order	Persons responsible for keeping law and order: • Police, judiciary (Courts of law), teachers, Coastguard, customs, immigration
2.	Give examples of the functions and responsibilities of law and order agencies		 Functions and responsibilities: Police- maintains law and order, detect and investigate crimes Customs – protection of the country's ports of entries Immigration –responsible for checking or keeping a record of all persons entering or leaving a country by sea, air or land Coastguard - responsible for the protection of a country's borders by way of patrolling the seas
		3. Government	Our Government:
	Describe how government and leaders in the country are elected. Explain the importance of having leaders and the roles performed by the different leaders in government.		People create governments in order to create peace and establish order by enforcing laws. This is done through a process known as the Election Process. Citizens help to form their government by electing officials to represent them. They participate in the democratic process by voting. Branches of government There are three branches of government: • Executive branch • Legislative branch • Judicial branch
			Roles of government Government has varied roles and responsibilities: • Establishing laws and rules and making sure they are enforced •

		The Election Process Roles of leaders in government: 1. Prime Minister-Head of government 2. Opposition leader 3. Speaker of the House
 Production, Distribution and Consumption Give examples of the types of industries found in their country. Illustrate they types of production /outputs from local industries and the technology employed. 	1. Industries	Types of industries 1.Primary Industries- taking natural resources from the land, or sea • Farming • Fishing • Forestry • Mining 2. Secondary/Manufacturing industry- turning raw materials into finished products • Cloth making • Automobile industry • Furniture making • Soap making 3. Tertiary/Service Industry- provides us with a service rather than goods • Banking/Finance • Transportation • Shops/supermarkets • Tourism Types of products/outputs from local industries: • Pottery

Identify the workers who produce	2. Workers	 Basket making Flour mills Importance of industries Provides employment Provision of goods Improved infrastructure Technology used Farmers- special types of machines eg.harvesters, tractors, plow Hospitals- computers, heart monitors Media- computers, printers factory workers- machinery- oven, cutters Workers and Occupation
goods and provide services in their country.		Workers: people who work to earn a living (salary, income)
2. Make an assessment of the value of jobs and their contribution to the local economy.		Workers in our country: police, teachers, lawyers, farmers, shopkeepers, bus drivers, doctors Workers who produce goods and provide services in
		our country. Goods: • fishermen
		farmerscarpenters
		Services: • police
		doctorsteachersmusicians

		Valueof jobs and contribution to society: • police- security and safety • nurses/doctors- healthcare • teacher-education • farmer-food Importance of socioeconomic activities • Improved standard of living • infrastructural development
 Explain the concepts goods, surplus, demand, exchange, income and jobs Explain the term 'trade' 	3. Trade	 Trade: the buying and selling of goods between people and countries Barter; The exchange of goods and services without the use of money Goods: items that can be touched (tangible goods) e.g. pencils, books, paper Services- items that cannot be touched e.g. haircut, massage, waitressing Wants: Things that we can do without. e.g. cars, toys Needs: Things that we cannot do without. e.g. food, clothing, shelter, water Surplus: An abundance of items over what is needed Demand: The need of an item, good or service Exchange: Swapping one item for another (usually money) Jobs: people paid work Income: Money people earn from their work Tax: Money from their income that people/workers pay to the government Import: Goods a country buys from other countries Export: Goods that a country sells to other

		countries
	4. Tourism	Tourism and Tourist
1. Identify the tourism activities their country.	es of	Tourist:
		Tourism: is the name of the industry that looks afte
2. Explain the importance of		visitors.
tourism to a country.		E.g. restaurants, hotels, transport, entertainment
		Why is tourism important?
		Tourism which is part of the service of tertiary
		industry is a very important industry.
		 provides jobs
		brings in revenue or money
		Types of Tourism
		1. Eco-tourism: tourists who come to be involved
		nature e.g. bird watching, hiking, whale watching
		2. Sports tourism: Tourists who travel to be
		spectators or take part in sporting events. e.gs crick golf, football
		gon, rootean
		3. Heritage tourism: tourists who travel to take par
		in cultural activities. e.gs Nine mornings
		Effects of tourism
		Tourism presents both benefits and problems to an
		country.
		Benefits of tourism
		 Tourism is an income earner. It brings billie
		of dollars to the Caribbean
		 creates jobs/employment
		 Promotes the Caribbean to the rest of the
		world
		 helps develop countries

		Problems associated with tourism most of the profits earned are sent overseas increase in the crime rate it is expensive to compete with other countries to promote your country provides seasonal work
Collect information on various economic activities and practices in their country	5. Economic activates	
2. Present the information in various forms	3	
6. Science, Technology and society	1. Transport	Transportation: The movement of people, animals and goods from one place to another
 Compare the different forms of transportation within their country with those of the past. Identify workers in transportation. Predict some of the possible consequences of change in transportation. 		Types of Transport:
		Transportation then and now Then • Wooden buses • Horse and cart

		 donkeys sailing ships steam engines barges Now Jet planes Electric trains Boats with engines Transportation workers Van drivers Pilots Truck drivers Air hostess Taxi drivers
Compare the different forms of communication within their country with those of the past.	2. Communication	Communication: Communication is the sending and receiving of messages
2. Identify workers in communication.3. Predict some of the possible consequences of change in communication.		Modes of communication • letters • telephones • E-mail • fax Communication workers Journalists/reporters
		Post masters

Useful Websites Grade 4

History of the Arawak Amerindians: http://bit.ly/2p17OCl

Slide Share on the Caribs: http://bit.ly/2prqRsK

Recovered Histories on Enslavement in the Caribbean: http://bit.ly/2prEW9F

An animated version of Anansi and the Tug of War: http://bit.ly/1rMX8c3

For a selection of Anansi stories, search 'Anansi stories' on: www.youtube.com

A short film about Amerindian culture: http://bit.ly/2qnTo3z

Instructions and materials for making a simple kite: http://bit.ly/1ROIXcG

Instructions and materials for making a simple mask (this can be adapted with cardboard and a stick): http://bit.ly/2pSKj3c

Website showing Caribbean dancing: http://bit.ly/2pE0sbP

The phrases needed to give your name, age and state where you are from in three different languages: https://translate.google.co.uk/

Local folktales: http://bit.ly/2prx6gh

Music clips: www.spotify.co.uk

https://www.mathsisfun.com/data/bar-graphs.html

Tutorials on bar graphs and pie charts:

http://bit.ly/2fVfR0s

http://bit.ly/2fVSjXQ

Website for maps: www.worldatlas.com

Blank map of the Caribbean region: http://bit.ly/2qtcnXX

IT facilities to view websites: http://gowild.wwf.org.uk/

http://www.ngkids.co.uk/

www.cep.unep.org/kids-corner

Common weather symbols:

http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/guide/weather/symbols

Symbol for hurricane:

http://cliparts.co/weather-symbol-for-hurricane

Background information on natural disasters and disaster preparedness: http://bit.ly/1Cnb78u

http://bit.ly/2p40Rkx

Stories of children and young people affected by natural disasters: http://bit.ly/2p18zeD

http://bit.ly/1Sv8fBt

World Fact book website for Activities 6, 8 and 9: http://bit.ly/1ntSjl2

OEC website for Activity 7: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/

Online version of the UN Convention on the rights of a child: http://uni.cf/2paCum7

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States: www.oecs.org

The Power of Teamwork: http://bit.ly/Mi0nTU

YouTube clip of St. Kitts and Nevis National Anthem: http://bit.ly/2p4lps0

Examples of biographies/how to write biographies: http://bit.ly/2oTEceT

Website:

Lighthearted animation exploring rules in the classroom: http://bit.ly/1WJiUXx

YouTube animation summarising the role and enforcement of laws and rules: http://bit.ly/2qAexUY

Website for background research and knowledge:

http://bit.ly/2fgEAuO

Economic information for Caribbean countries including export goods and percentages of different industries: http://bit.ly/2p1Nroh

Reflection at: http://bit.ly/1Yj5MLz

Tourism Authority website for your country

Outline map of your country: http://www.worldatlas.com

Student-friendly slides explaining data, tables, bar charts and pie charts: http://bbc.in/1qOB3aB

Animation about a flying car: http://bit.ly/2p1tqym

Figures for number of cars sold in different countries: http://bit.ly/2ps6ifQ

Back to the Future II clip: http://bit.ly/1qwdS1N

Other useful websites: http://bit.ly/2oTDz45

http://bit.ly/1iSAOG9