FLCHE-TPS Lesson 4 Grade 3

The Grand Canyon Over Time

It's Elementary, My Dear: Primary Sources in the Elementary Classroom

Enduring Understandings:

- The Grand Canyon became a National Park in 1919.
- Landforms can change over time.
- There are different types of geographical maps.

Essential Questions:

• Has the Grand Canyon changed over time?

<u>Vocabulary/Targeted Skills:</u> National Park Service, atlas, topographical maps, physical features, erosion, landmark, monument

Unit Assessment/Culminating Unit Activity/Success Criteria:

Students will identify similarities and differences found in maps of the Grand Canyon over different time periods, drawing their own physical map showing changes.

Lesson: The Grand Canyon Over Time

<u>Time:</u> 50-100 mins (1-2 days)

Standard(s):

Florida Social Studies Standards:

- SS.3.A.1.1: Use primary and secondary sources to understand history.
- SS.3.A.1.3: Define terms related to the social sciences.
- SS.3.G.2.5: Identify natural and man-made landmarks in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.
- SS.3.G.2.4: Describe the physical features of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

Florida Language Arts Standards:

LAFS.3.RI.1.3:Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

LAFS.3.RI.3.7:Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

LAFS.3.RI.3.9: Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.

Content Purpose:

Students will analyze primary and secondary sources to learn how geographical features may change over time.

Assessment/Evaluation (for this lesson):

Primary Source Analysis Tools worksheet, class discussion and student made maps.

Reading Materials/Primary Source links:



- Rio Colorado of the West 1858, United States Office Of Explorations And Surveys https://www.loc.gov/item/79692915/
- Tertiary history of the Grand cañon district, with atlas. by Dutton, Clarence E. 1882, Government print office https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4332gm.gnp00002/?sp=7
- Map of Grand Canyon National Park 1926, United States National Park Service <u>https://www.loc.gov/item/98687204/</u>
- *Teacher's Guides and Analysis Tool* http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/guides.html

Suggested Procedures:

- 1. Ask students to describe their neighborhood's physical features (i.e. hills, road, grass, etc.).
- 2. Ask students to think about the following questions:
 - Is your neighborhood's physical features the same or different from other students? What is the same? What is different?
 - Do you think your neighborhood's physical features were different 20 years ago?
 50 years ago? How? Why?
- 3. Display the *Tertiary history of the Grand cañon district* print https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4332gm.gnp00002/?sp=7. Tell students that *today we are going to study the Grand Canyon, which is both a national monument and national park*, asking them questions from the *Teacher's Guide Analysis Photographs and Prints:*http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/resources/Analyzing_Photographs_and_Prints.pdf
- 4. In small groups or individually, pass out a copy of each map, the *Rio Colorado of the West 1858 https://www.loc.gov/item/79692915/*, *Map of Grand Canyon National Park 1926 https://www.loc.gov/item/98687204/*, and a blank *Primary Source Analysis Tool* Worksheet. To help students complete the blank *Primary Source Analysis Tool* Worksheet, the teacher will ask students questions found on the *Teacher's Guide Analyzing Maps*
 - $\underline{http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/resources/Analyzing_Maps.pdf}$
- 5. Next, using their answers from the previous steps, have students compare the two maps, 1858 and 1926, pointing out the similarities and the differences, such as physical features, names of places, etc.
- 6. Again, display the *Tertiary history of the Grand cañon district* print https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4332gm.gnp00002/?sp=7. asking students to recall the date of the print. Ask them to describe what the print may have looked like 100 years before? 100 years after?
- 7. Finally, have students draw a colorful physical map of their neighborhood, or street (may require some research.) Next, have them draw a physical map of what they think the area will look like in 100 years, describing the changes.

Extensions:

• Look at and compare even more Grand Canyon maps from different time periods. Read the following article to help describe these changes for students. *Maps of Grand Canyon National Park*, by Patricia Molen van Ee, Specialist in American Cartography, LOC Articles and Essays



 $\frac{https://www.loc.gov/collections/national-parks-maps/articles-and-essays/maps-of-grand-canyon-national-park/\#maps-of-grand-canyon-national-park}{}$

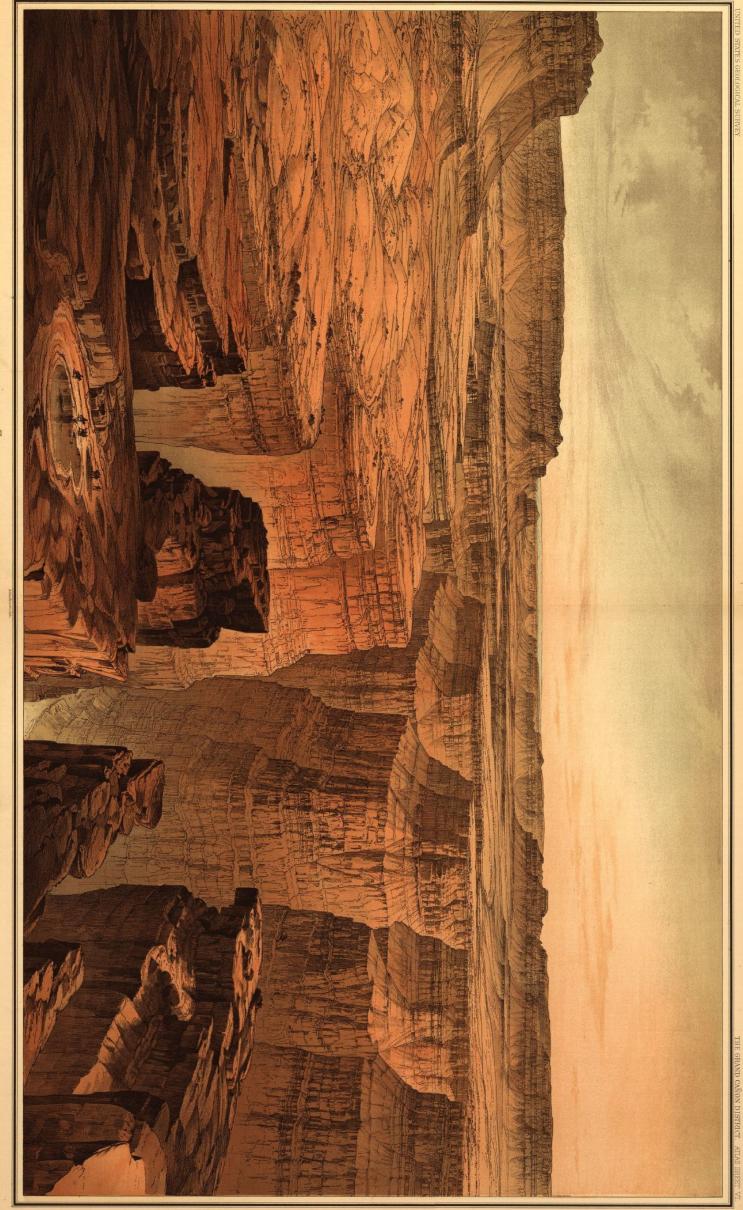
- Topographic map of the Grand Canyon National Park Arizona 1948, Geological Survey https://www.loc.gov/item/98687189/
- Grand Canyon National Park and vicinity 1962, Geological Survey https://www.loc.gov/item/96682204 /
- Grand Canyon Map 1984, United States National Park Service <u>www.loc.gov/item/84695480/</u>

References:

"Library of Congress." *The Library of Congress*, United State Government, Mar. 2019, loc.gov/. https://www.loc.gov/

"Teacher's Guides and Analysis Tool." *Library of Congress*, United State Government, Mar. 2019, www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/guides.html.





THE GRAND CANON AT THE FOOT OF THE TOROWEAP-LOOKING EAST



& PRINTS ANALYZING PHOTOGRAPHS TEACHER'S GUIDE



primary source. Encourage them to go back and forth between Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the the columns; there is no correct order.

OBSERVE

Ask students to identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

see? arranged? • What is the physical setting? • What, if any, words do you see? • What other details can you What people and objects are shown? • How are they Describe what you see. • What do you notice first? •

REFLECT

hypotheses about the source. Encourage students to generate and test

was made? • Who do you think was the audience for someone made this today, what would be different? What can you learn from examining this image? • If this image? • What tools were used to create this? • happening in the image? \cdot When do you think it Why do you think this image was made? • What's

What would be the same?

QUESTION

to more observations and reflections. Invite students to ask questions that lead

What do you wonder about..

who? • what? • when? • where? • why? • how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up Beginning

activity ideas: Write a caption for the image

Select an image. Predict what will happen one minute after the scene shown in the image. One hour after? Explain the Intermediate reasoning behind your predictions.

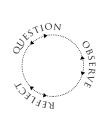
Advanced

explanations of history based on images they study. Have students expand or alter textbook or other printed

> sources, go to For more tips on using primary

http://www.loc.gov.teachers

ANALYZING MAPS TEACHER'S GUIDE



primary source. Encourage them to go back and forth between Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the the columns; there is no correct order.

OBSERVE

Ask students to identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

 What size and shape is the map?
 What graphical elements do you see? • What on the map looks you see? strange or unfamiliar? • Describe anything that looks places does the map show? • What, if any, words do like it does not belong on a map. • What place or Describe what you see. • What do you notice first?

REFLECT

hypotheses about the source. **Encourage students to generate and test**

would be different? • What would be the same? think this map was made? • How does it compare to think the audience was for this map? • How do you what they didn't? • If this map was made today, what you about what the people who made it knew and current maps of this place? • What does this map tell Why do you think this map was made? • Who do you

QUESTION

to more observations and reflections. Invite students to ask questions that lead

What do you wonder about...

who? · what? · when? · where? · why? · how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up Beginning

Have students write a brief description of the map in their own

activity ideas:

the correct sequence.

Intermediate

periods. Arrange them in chronological order. Discuss clues to Study three or more maps of a city or state at different time

sources, go to For more tips on using primary

http://www.loc.gov.teachers

similarities between the maps

Search for maps of a city or state from different time periods, then

compile a list of changes over time and other differences and

Advanced

PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS TOOL



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| | | | | REFLECT |
| | | | | QUESTION |