

# Elementary Education Year 1 Lesson Plan Template

| Part 1: Lesson   | n Overview  | - 1                       |        |
|--|---|---------------------------|--------|
| School and classroom:  |   | Date:                     | Grade: |
| Parkview Elementary School 3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade Mrs. Seneczyn   |   | 02/20/2024                | 3rd    |
| Lesson topic:  |   | Lesson length: 30 minutes |        |
| Trade and Barter   |   | U                         |        |
| Part 2: Learning Standards   |   |                           |        |
| State Standard   | Human-Environment Interaction: Place, Regions, and Culture SS.G.2.3: Compare how people modify and adapt to the environment and culture in our community to other places.  Exchange and Markets SS.EC. 2.3: Generate examples of the services that governments provide. |                           |        |
| Part 3: Lesson Objective   |   |                           |        |
| As a result of this lesson, students will be able to: list potential benefits and pitfalls of collective bargaining. Students will identify the banking system as a government service that is provided. Students learn how Indians used trade and bargains to live, which was part of their culture and their community. Students will practice bargaining in a group activity. |   |                           |        |
| Vocabulary Currency- a system of money in general use in a particular country. Trade Bargain Money Goods Discovery Desire Trail of tears Involuntary removal Bartering Transaction Services Role play Neighbors  |   |                           |        |
| Part 4: Assessment Plan:   |   |                           |        |
| Beginning:   |   |                           |        |



Check student's knowledge of trade and how it works. Check their knowledge of what was used before money existed. How did people get the things they want and need?

Use thumbs up or down to get students levels of understanding.

Watch students participation within groups.

Middle: Students will do an activity where they need to trade goods with their "neighbors" to learn about bargains and trade.

#### END:

We will go over why trade is not the best way for an economy to work. What are some reasons we stopped trading goods for other goods and began to use currency such as dollars.

#### Exit Ticket

Students can do this in writing or orally at the end of the lesson.

### Part 5: Teaching and Learning Sequence/Procedures

• Role play or provide ample examples before each activity.

#### Example:

- I need eggs to make a cake, but I have none.
- My neighbor Dr. Masterson has chickens that lay eggs every day.
- I will do the dishes for Dr. Masterson and after I am finished, she will give me the eggs I need to make a cake.

I will tell the students that before money existed, people used to trade for the things they need and want.

I will tell the student that we are going to do an activity, to get a chance and see how bargain works.

Group Activity: Trade and how it works

Today we are going to be Native Americans who moved to a new neighborhood.

In 1830's Georgia, the discovery of gold and the desire to expand the country's territory caused the forced removal of the Cherokee people to Oklahoma. This involuntary removal became known as the <u>Trail of Tears</u>. Settlers began to move into North Georgia by late 1832.

A couple of weeks ago we did an activity where each student bought a house in a neighborhood.



Unfortunately, you and your neighbors have some work to do on your property, the houses did not come with some things you really wanted like a fence, water in your house there is no store to buy food, one house was torn down and needs to be rebuilt. There are much to be done, but money doesn't exist yet.

Ask the class:

How do you think you can get the things needed to finish your house without money?

To get the things needed to finish your home and make it exactly what you want you will need to barter with your neighbors.

- <u>Bartering</u> is the process of trading services or goods between two parties without using money in the transaction.
- When people barter, everyone benefits because they receive items or services they need or want. Bartering also has an advantage because even people without money can get something they need. Bartering might involve trading a service for an item.
- For example, you could agree to perform yard work for someone in exchange for a bushel of apples from a tree in their yard.
- Students will be divided into groups of 4.
- Pass out a full Trade and Barter activity packet (4 separate pages) to each group.
- Ask one student to read the first paragraph of the packet (same on each page) to the class.
- <u>Instruct</u> students to cut out the 3 pictures in their "You have these items" section of their page. Remind the groups to help each other cut out the correct pictures.
- Tell the students to not cut out the "You need these items" section.
- Explain the activity to the students.
- <u>In the next 10 minutes, each group will become a neighborhood. Everyone must barter with their neighbors to get the 3 items they need.</u>
- These items are pictured in the "You need these items" section.
- Allow the students to barter with their neighbors for 10 minutes.
- Engage in a discussion with the students.
- How long did it take you to get the items you needed? Why didn't we trade in this activity (this will highlight the difference between trade and barter)?

Student who are finished early with the barter activity, will then follow the instructions on the board of wht their next steps will be, and what they should and can be doing.

The slide will say

MUST DO:

- 1. Worksheet both sides- Keep
- 2. Finish Green Light- Show Mrs. S or Ms. House

Can DO:

- Reflex
- -High Score Silent Read Epic!
- -Prodigy IXL



After all the students traded and got the things, they "need" by trading away things that they "have" I will use an exit ticket to gather students' misconceptions and any questions they have.

Ask the class: Why did we stop trading and start to use money?

- 3 Things I learned about trade and barter
- 2 Questions I have about trade and barter
- 1 Favorite thing I learned today

Part 6: Behavior Management (give behavior expectations to the class)

## Rules and Expectations in Ms. House's Classroom

- Follow all rules set by me, the school, and Mrs. Seneczyn
- Be kind and respectful to your classmates and your teacher.
- Listen when others are speaking and be prepared to ask questions.
- Be Responsible
- Stay positive!
- Help One Another
- 4 on floor (what does that mean?)
- Don't be shy to ask a question, so raise your hand then wait to be called on.

### To get students attention:

Teacher: Classity class Students: yessity yes

Part 7: Instructional Materials and Resources

Materials needed

Teacher

Smartboard

A copy of Trade and Barter activity packet (4 separate pages)

Printer



| TDAAVID A ITTE   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Empty egg carton   |  |  |  |
| Scissors   |  |  |  |
| Timer Community  |  |  |  |
| Culture  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| <u>Students</u>  |  |  |  |
| Γrade and Barter activity packet (4 separate pages)  |  |  |  |
| Scissors   |  |  |  |
| Pen or pencil to write with Exit ticket.   |  |  |  |
| Exit ticket.   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Resources  |  |  |  |
| Cherokee People Elementary Lesson - Teachers (U.S. National Park Service) (nps.gov)                                  |  |  |  |
| NPS Cherokee Lesson Plan: Trade and Barter Activity  The History of the Trade and Barter System   Sayara (agreement) |  |  |  |
| The History of the Trade and Barter System   Square (squareup.com)   |  |  |  |
| Part 8: Closure  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Because bartering does not involve the exchange of money for goods and services, it might seem like an ideal         |  |  |  |
| way to avoid paying taxes on transactions.   |  |  |  |
| What happens when someone doesn't have the thing you need or want?   |  |  |  |
| What if the person has the thing, you need but they want more from you than what you have to give?                   |  |  |  |
| Expand on previous Example:  |  |  |  |
| I need eggs to make a cake, but I do not have any.   |  |  |  |
| o My neighbor Dr. Masterson has chickens that lay eggs every day.  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Even though Dr. Masterson has many eggs to trade, she will not unless I give her what she wants.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
| O She wants a boat from me so she can go fishing, because she loves to eat fish.                                     |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>Unfortunately, I do not have a boat and she is the only person around who has eggs.</li> </ul>              |  |  |  |
| Ask the class: Why did we stop trading and start to use money?   |  |  |  |
| ➤ 3 Things I learned about trade and barter:   |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2.   |  |  |  |
| 3.   |  |  |  |
| 2 Questions I have about trade and barter  |  |  |  |

1.



2.

> 1 Favorite thing I learned today:

Commentary: Think about and plan for What ifs. These are thoughts of things that might cause you to change your lesson ex. The technology is unavailable during your lesson How will you compensate or modify your lesson to handle it

If the smartboard does not work like it is supposed to, I will use the dry-erase board when needed. To make sure there is enough time for the activity I will cut out the paper activity for the students. To prevent student misconduct, I will have the teams pre-made up.

I will print the activity and the exit tickets before the lesson, to avoid any problems with the printer and slides not working.



## TO PRINT

- Elementary-Cherokee-Trade-and-Barter-Activity\_3.pdf
- ➤ Cherokee Lesson Plan TOD (nps.gov)