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# NUMERACY IN SOCIAL STUDIES: IT ALL ADDS UP

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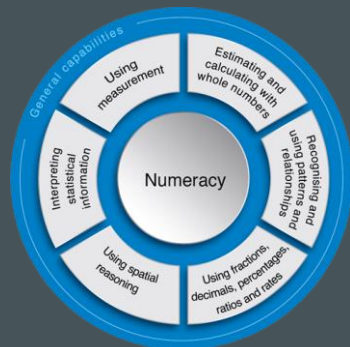


Social Studies + Numeracy =

**WIN**

# CONNECTION TO THE GSE

- The areas include the students' ability to understand raw numeric data in context, to understand percentages in context, to understand the meaning of average, and to interpret and question graphs and charts.” “What's Math Got to Do With It?": Numeracy and Social Studies Education July 2010.
- “Numeracy in Social Studies: Examples of contexts for learning across Social Studies to improve numeracy skills” Education Scotland 2017. <https://dera.ioe.ac.uk/28563/>
- Numeracy learning progression and History <https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/media/3666/numeracy-history.pdf>



## Social Studies Georgia Standards of Excellence

### Map and Globe Skills

GOAL: The student will use maps to retrieve social studies information.

- I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content
- D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content
- M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use the skill in all situations
- A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Map and Globe Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. use a compass rose to identify cardinal directions	I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. use intermediate directions		I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. use a letter/number grid system to determine location			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
4. compare and contrast the categories of natural, cultural, and political features found on maps			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. use graphic scales to determine distances on a map					I	M	A	A	A	A
6. use map key/legend to acquire information from historical, physical, political, resource, product, and economic maps			I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. use a map to explain impact of geography on historical and current events	I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
8. draw conclusions and make generalizations based on information from maps				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
9. use latitude and longitude to determine location				I	D	D	D	M	A	A
10. compare maps of the same place at different points in time and from different perspectives to determine changes, identify trends, and generalize about human activities					I	M	A	A	A	A
11. compare maps with data sets (charts, tables, graphs) and /or readings to draw conclusions and make generalizations					I	M	A	A	A	A
12. use geographic technology and software to determine changes, identify trends, and generalize about human activities										I

## Information Processing Skills

GOAL: The student will be able to locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to social studies topics and apply this information to solve problems/make decisions.

- I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content
- D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content
- M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use the skill in all situations
- A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Information Processing Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. compare similarities and differences	I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. organize items chronologically	I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. identify issues and/or problems and alternative solutions	I	D	D	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
4. distinguish between fact and opinion		I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. identify main idea, detail, sequence of events, and cause and effect in a social studies context		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
6. identify and use primary and secondary sources		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. interpret timelines, charts, and tables		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
8. identify social studies reference resources to use for a specific purpose			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
9. construct charts and tables			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
10. analyze artifacts			I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
11. draw conclusions and make generalizations				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
12. analyze graphs and diagrams				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
13. translate dates into centuries, eras, or ages				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
14. formulate appropriate research questions					I	M	A	A	A	A
15. determine adequacy and/or relevancy of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
16. check for consistency of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
17. interpret political cartoons					I	D	D	D	M	A



# Numeracy in Social Studies

IT ALL ADDS UP

# Make your voice heard!

- ▶ Look around the room at the different issues that might be important in the 2020 Presidential race.
  - ▶ Healthcare
  - ▶ The Environment
  - ▶ Gun Violence
  - ▶ Student Loan Debt
  - ▶ Education
  - ▶ Immigration
  - ▶ Supreme Court
  - ▶ National Debt
- ▶ Select the 3 most important, in your opinion, and place your three stickers on the sheet for each of the issues.
- ▶ We aren't discussing your stance on these issues, just measuring which issues this group rates as most important.

Gathering and analyzing data is one of the most important skills for a social scientist. It corresponds to the Measurement and Data and Statistics and Probability strands in math.



# Advanced Placement Potential from PSAT data

<https://cb.collegeboard.org/ap-potential/app/score.html>

AP Potential™ PSAT/NMSQT® SOAS State Agency Reports Public Reports/Resources

## AP Potential

Home  
Score Correlations  
Expectancy Tables  
Demos and Webinars  
Help

### Score Correlations

The table below shows the number of students that participated in the study, the section(s) of the PSAT/NMSQT that were used to predict performance, and the correlation between PSAT/NMSQT performance and AP performance for each AP Exam. A correlation measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables, in this case, PSAT/NMSQT scores and AP exam scores. Correlation values range from -1 to +1 with absolute values of approximately 0.1 considered to represent a small relationship, absolute values of approximately 0.3 considered to represent a moderate relationship, and absolute values of 0.5 or higher considered to represent a strong relationship. A positive correlation, like those seen between PSAT/NMSQT scores and AP exam scores, indicates PSAT/NMSQT scores are useful for identifying students who are likely to do well in AP courses and exams.

[Print Full Article](#)

AP Exam	Sample Size	PSAT/NMSQT Section Used	PSAT/NMSQT Correlation
Art History	27,679	CR + W	.563
Biology	205,036	CR + M	.647
Calculus AB	341,698	Math	.539
Chemistry	139,600	CR + M	.611
Computer Science A	21,607	CR + M	.594
Computer Science Principles	82,334	CR + M + W	.651
English Language	445,235	CR + W	.762
English Literature	500,972	CR + W	.754
Environmental Science	109,290	CR + M	.668
European History	80,532	CR + M + W	.621
Government & Politics: Comparative	22,037	CR + M + W	.598
Government & Politics: United States	271,889	CR + M + W	.648
Human Geography	25,017	CR + M + W	.644
Macroeconomics	112,839	CR + M	.595
Microeconomics	68,095	CR + M	.633
Music Theory	19,842	Math	.465
Physics 1	291,922	CR + M	.631
Physics C: Mechanics	48,928	CR + M	.566
Physics C: Elec. & Mag.	21,847	Math	.465
Psychology	212,402	CR + M + W	.618
Statistics	171,871	CR + M	.651
U.S. History	419,099	CR + M + W	.661
World History	84,942	CR + M + W	.664

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CR=Critical Reading  
M=Math  
W=Writing

## Think and Turn & Talk

Why do you think that the College Board correlates all 3 scores for projected success in Social Science Courses including History?

# Interdisciplinary Concepts

- ▶ Symbols
- ▶ Chronology/Timelines
- ▶ Measurement
  - ▶ Time
  - ▶ Distance
  - ▶ Calendar
- ▶ Data
- ▶ Traditions
- ▶ Money
- ▶ Letter/Number Grid System
- ▶ Graphic Scales
- ▶ Draw Conclusions/Make Generalizations
- ▶ Charts, Tables, Graphs
- ▶ Identify Problems and Alternate Solutions
- ▶ Formulate Appropriate Research Questions
- ▶ Determine adequacy and/or relevancy of information

# Social Studies Topics: Relying on Mathematical Understanding

- ▶ Geography: Latitude and longitude, topography, graphic scales, directions
- ▶ Economics:
  - ▶ Scarcity
  - ▶ Money, taxation
  - ▶ Income, budgeting, saving, spending
  - ▶ Price, incentives, productivity, profit, trade, entrepreneurship,
- ▶ Government: Electoral College, House of Representatives, Amendment Process
- ▶ History: Population change, expenditures (e.g., Louisiana Purchase), Stock Market Crash of 1929, Great Depression, rationing, assembly line,
- ▶ Information Processing Skills: Centuries, decades, chronological order

# Why Integrate Social Studies and Math?

▶ Benefits?


▶ Challenges?



# Meriwether Lewis Understood...

VIEW SEARCH PREVIOUS SEARCHES

W. Jefferson



## MERIWETHER LEWIS: ESTIMATED COSTS OF MISSOURI RIVER EXPEDITION, 18 JANUARY 1803

### Meriwether Lewis: Estimated Costs of Missouri River Expedition

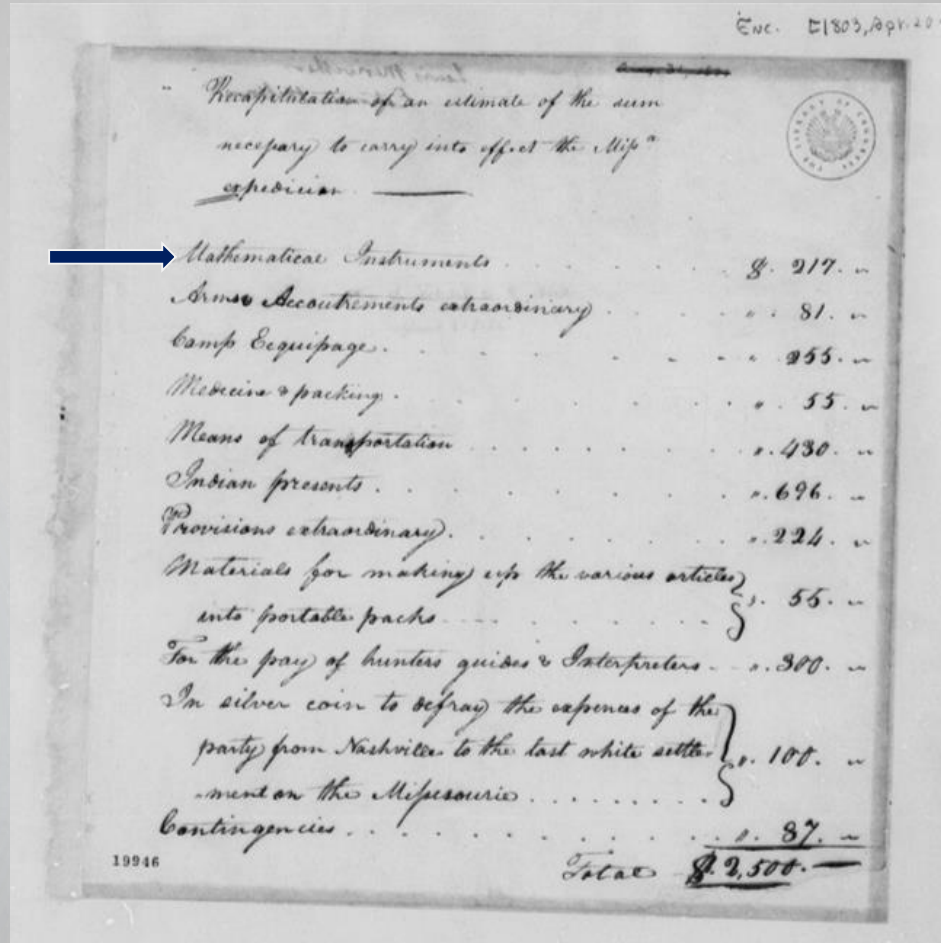
[before 18 Jan. 1803]

Recapitulation of an estimate of the sum necessary to carry into effect the Missie. expedition.—

Mathematical Instruments	\$217.-
Arms & Accoutrements extraordinary	81.-
Camp Equipage	255.-
Medecine & packing	55.-
Means of transportation	430.-
Indian presents	696.-
Provisions extraordinary	224.-
Materials for making up the various articles into portable packs	} 55.-
For the pay of hunters guides & Interpreters	300.-
In silver coin to defray the expences of the party from Nashville to the last white settlement on the Missourie	} 100.-
Contingencies	87.-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,500.-</b>

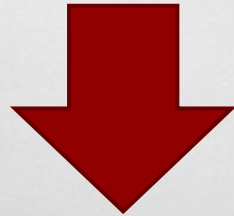
MS (DLC: TJ Papers, 116:19946); entirely in Lewis's hand; undated; endorsed by TJ: "Lewis Meriwether. Estimate Missouri." Not recorded in SJL.

**TOTAL:** it is likely that Lewis prepared these figures before 18 Jan., when TJ requested an appropriation of \$2,500 in his confidential message to Congress about the proposed western expedition. In the spring of 1803, Lewis got some equipment for the expedition at the Harpers Ferry armory, obtained supplies from the government stores at Philadelphia, and had the purveyor of public goods there purchase items that he could not obtain by other means. The purveyor's office recorded \$412.95 spent for mathematical instruments; \$182.08 for arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; \$116.68 for camp equipage; \$94.49 for medicines; \$669.50 for presents for Indians; \$366.70 for provisions; and \$317.73 for clothing (Jackson, *Lewis and Clark*, 1:8-9, 93; [TJ to the Senate and the House of](#)



- Mathematical Instruments:
- Hadley's Quadrant
  - Mariner's Compass and 2 pole chain
  - Sett of plotting instruments
  - Thermometers
  - Cheap portable microscope
  - Pocket Compass
  - brass Scale one foot in length
  - Magnetic needles in small straight silver or brass cases opening on the side with hinges
  - Instrument for measuring made of tape with feet and inches mark'd on it...
  - Hydrometers

Math quantifies history.  
History humanizes math.



INCREASED ENGAGEMENT AND UNDERSTANDING

The backbone of history is chronology-  
which is a numeracy skill.

Let's make a timeline:

1. Select a group of 3 - 4
2. Open the envelope and look at the images
3. Put the images in chronological order
4. Be ready to explain your chronology of the images



# Timelines

**SS Content Standards:** SS4H1  
or SS3H2  
**Information Processing Skills:**  
#2, 5, 7, 11, 14  
**Math Standards:** SMP #2, 4, 5;  
MGSE4.NBT.2

1775	Elected to 2nd Continental Congress. Battles of Lexington and Concord.	
1774	Ben is humiliated by the privy council.	
1771/172	Ben starts his autobiography.	
1771	Ben tours Ireland and lives with regular people.	
1764/65	Ben charted the Gulf Stream.	
1762	Invents glass armonica; maps postal routes to America	
1757-1762	Ben is in England representing PA, MA, GA, NY.	
1752	Ben conducts his kite experiment.	
1748	Ben prints the first political cartoon in America. Ben becomes a soldier in the Pennsylvania militia.	
1741	Ben begins to sell the Franklin stove.	

- Write the dates in chronological order inside the shapes in the middle of the page.
- Read the information about the event that happened on each date.
- Cut out each picture and paste it in the correct space on the timeline.
- Write the underlined words in each correct shape.

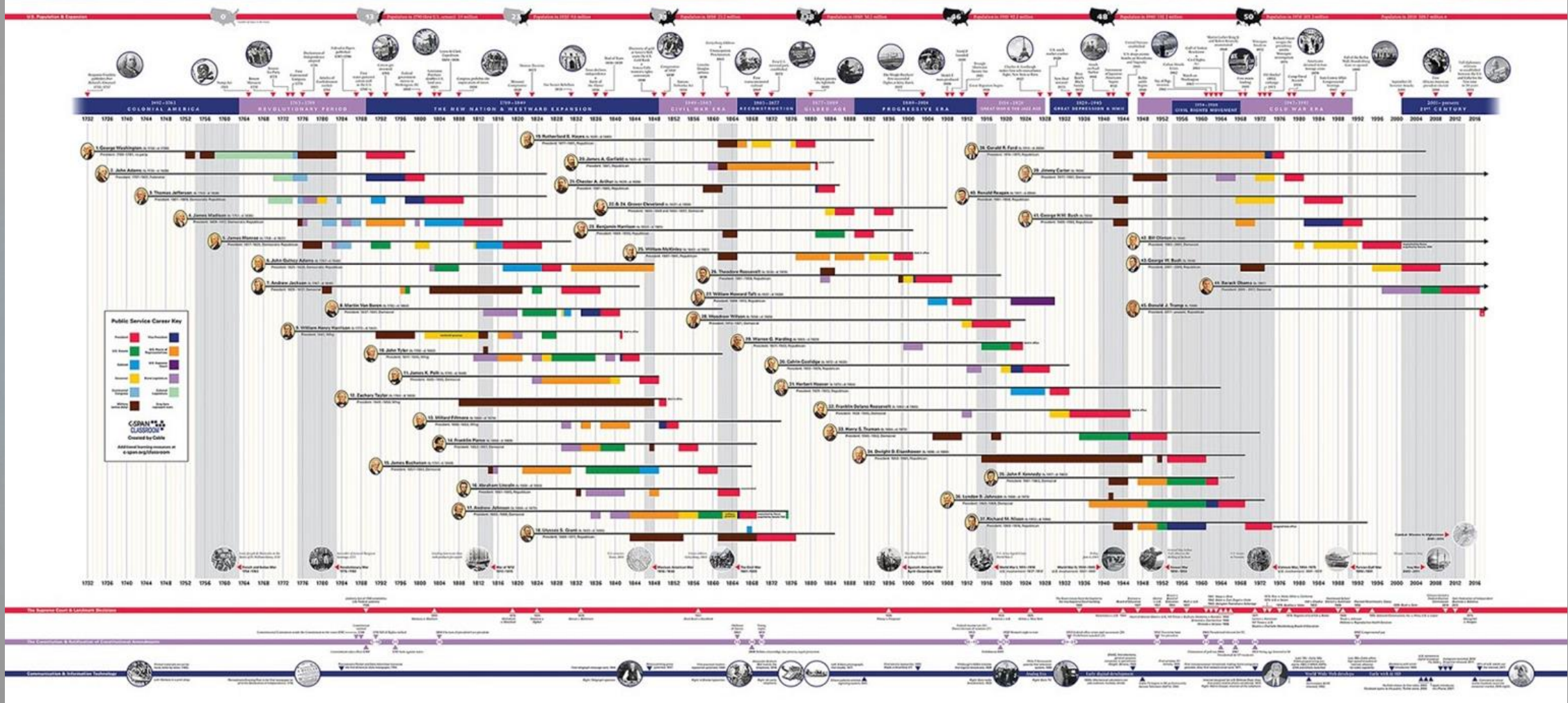
	<p><b>1565: Born in England</b></p> <p>Henry Hudson was born in England sometime around 1565. There are no written records, so historians have to make a good guess about when he was born. Today, no one knows who his parents were.</p>	<p><b>Spring 1609: Henry Hudson reached North America</b></p> <p>Hudson became a captain for the Dutch East India Company. He traveled east, but ice stopped him. He turned around and traveled to North America looking for a Northwest Passage, reaching New York and exploring a major river. His crew traded with some Indians and fought with others.</p>
<p><b>1607: Hudson searched for Japan and China</b></p> <p>Hudson traveled east from England to try to get to Asia. His ship could not travel through the pack ice so he returned. A private company paid for this exploration. He found lots of whales.</p>	<p>OR</p>	<p><b>Fall 1609: Henry Hudson stopped by the English</b></p> <p>Hudson and his crew docked in Dartmouth, England. They were stopped because they were sailing for a Dutch company. The government ordered him and his crew to sail for English companies only.</p>
	<p><b>1608: Hudson explored the Arctic Ocean again</b></p> <p>The Muscovy Company paid for Hudson to try once again to find a Northeast Passage to get to Asia from England. He did not find the passage, but he did reach a part of Russia that touches the Arctic Ocean.</p>	<p><b>1610-1611: Died near Canada</b></p> <p>On his last voyage, Henry Hudson explored an inlet that he thought opened onto the Pacific Ocean. It actually led to a large bay. On the way home, his crew rebelled, leaving Hudson and his son in a small boat. They were not heard from again.</p>

Henry Hudson



# Kids' Favorite Timeline...and It's Free!

## C-SPAN's American Presidents Timeline



# Counting with History in Mind

			
George Washington	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson	James Madison
1	2	3	4
			
James Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Andrew Jackson	Martin Van Buren
5	6	7	8

**SS Content Standards:**

SSKH1h; SSKH2f, g

**Information Processing Skills: #1**

**Math Standards: SMP #1, 2, 6;**

MGSEK.CC.1



# Measuring Our Symbols: Learning Social Studies, Reinforcing Math

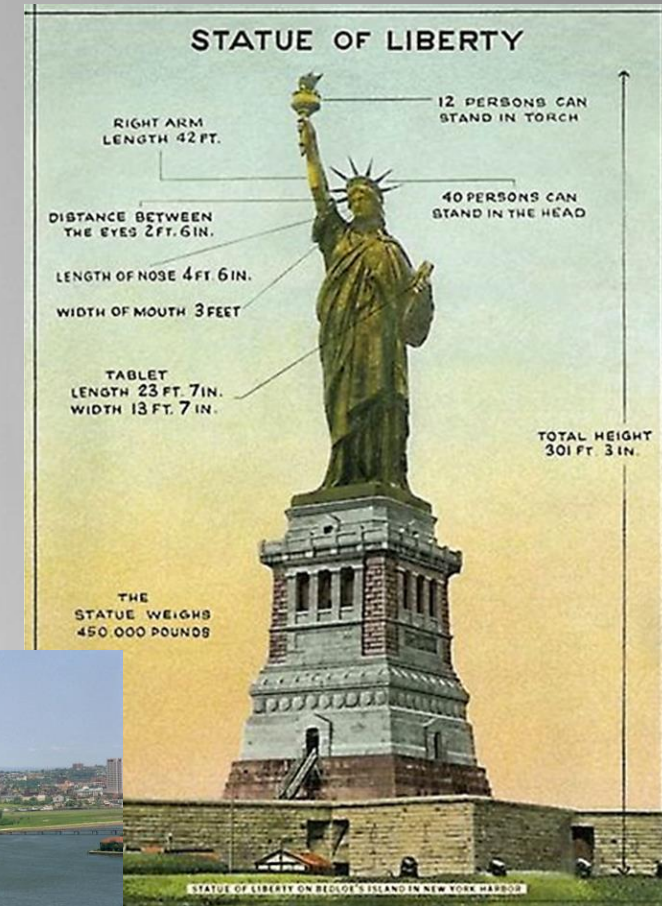
Whose shoe size is 879?

Her foot is 25 feet long.

Her nose is 4 ft. 6 inches feet long.

She weighs 450,000 pounds.

What shapes are part of her base?



**SS Content Standards:** SSKH2; SSKG1

**Information Processing Skills:** #1

**Math Standards:** SMP #1, 2, 4; MGSEK.CC.1; MGSEK.CC.4; MGSEK.CC.5;

MGSEK.MD1; MGSEK.G.1; MGSEK.G.3



# Evaluating Primary Sources Using Math

- ▶ What do you see?
- ▶ Is there anything you can count?
- ▶ What is behind the people?
- ▶ How big is it?

**SS Content Standards:** SS1H1; SS1G1  
**Information Processing Skills:** # 4, 6  
**Map and Globe Skills:** #7  
**Math Standards:** SMP #2, 4; MGSE1.NBT.1;  
MGSE1.NBT.4; MGSE1.MD.2





# Monuments and Historic Data

Was World War I an important war?



The Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri



The District of Columbia War Memorial in Washington, D. C.

- There are two national memorials to World War I. One is in Washington, D.C. The other is in Kansas City, Missouri.
- WWI Statistics:

Country	Total Number of Mobilized Forces	Killed and Died	Wounded	Prisoners and Missing
<b>Allied Powers</b>				
United States	4,355,000	116,516	204,002	323,018
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659
Serbia	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958
<b>Central Powers</b>				
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800
Bulgaria	1,200,000	87,500	152,390	27,029
Ottoman Empire	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000

**SS Content Standards:** SS5H2a

**Information Processing Skills:** #1, 6, 7, 11,

**Map and Globe Skills:** #7, 11

**Math Standards:** SMP #2, 4; MGSE5.NBT.1

# Causes of the Civil War

United States of America: 1860



Outline Maps  
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Education Place  
www.eduplace.com

1860 Census of the United States

State	Total Population	Total Free Population	Slaves
Alabama	964,201	529,121	435,080
Arkansas	435,450	324,335	111,115
California	379,994	379,994	N/A
Connecticut	460,147	460,147	N/A
Delaware	112,216	110,418	1,798
Florida	140,424	78,679	61,745
Georgia	1,057,286	595,088	462,198
Illinois	1,711,951	1,711,951	N/A
Indiana	1,350,428	1,350,428	N/A
Iowa	674,913	674,913	N/A
Kansas Territory	107,206	107,204	2
Kentucky	1,155,684	930,201	225,483
Louisiana	708,002	376,276	331,726
Maine	628,279	628,279	N/A
Maryland	687,049	599,860	87,189
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,231,066	N/A
Michigan	749,113	749,113	N/A
Minnesota	172,023	172,023	N/A
Mississippi	791,305	354,674	436,631
Missouri	1,182,012	1,067,081	114,931
Nebraska Territory	28,841	28,826	15
Nevada/Utah Territory	6,857	6,857	N/A
New Hampshire	326,073	326,073	N/A
New Jersey	672,035	672,017	18
New York	3,880,735	3,880,735	N/A
North Carolina	992,622	661,563	331,059
Ohio	2,339,511	2,339,511	N/A
Oregon	52,465	52,465	N/A
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	2,906,215	N/A
Rhode Island	174,620	174,620	N/A
South Carolina	703,708	301,302	402,406
Tennessee	1,109,801	834,082	275,719
Texas	604,215	421,649	182,566
Vermont	315,098	315,098	N/A
Virginia	1,596,318	1,105,453	490,865
Wisconsin	775,881	775,881	N/A

Source: <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/php/state.php>

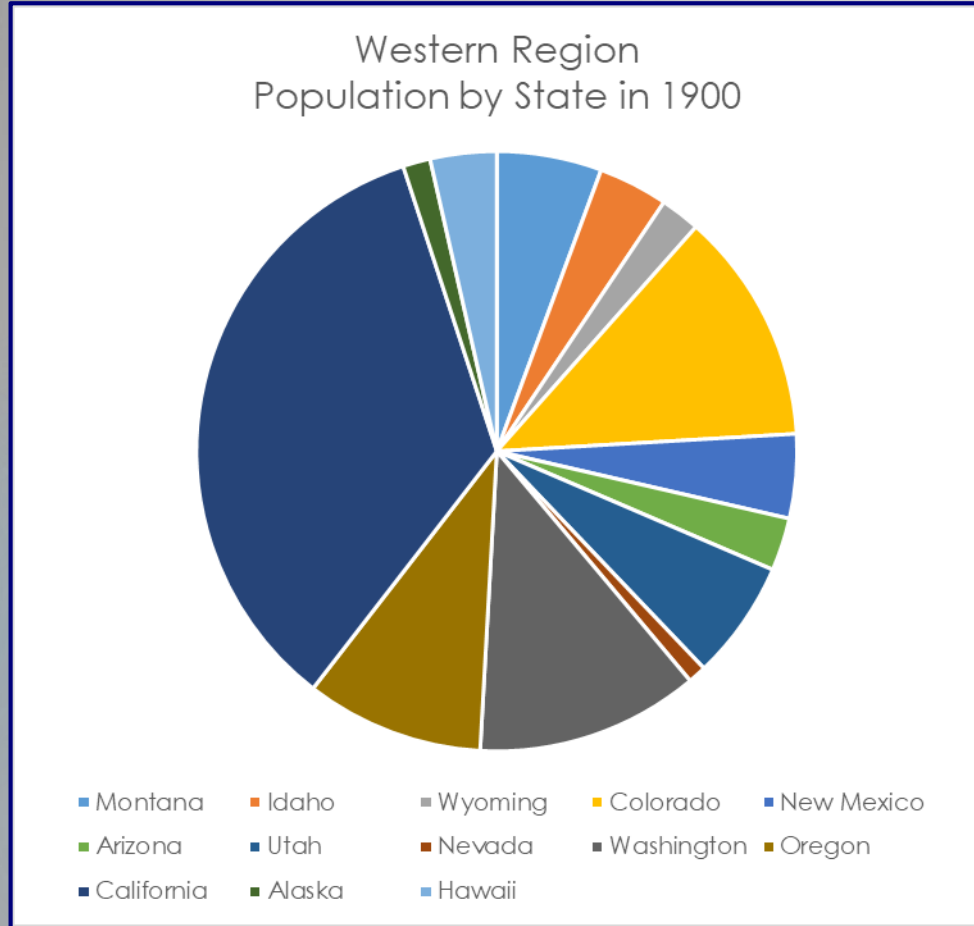
SS Content Standards: SS4H4b

Information Processing Skills: #1, 6, 7, 11, 12

Map and Globe Skills: #7, 8, 11

Math Standards: SMP #1, 2, 4; MGSE4.NBT.1

# The Census



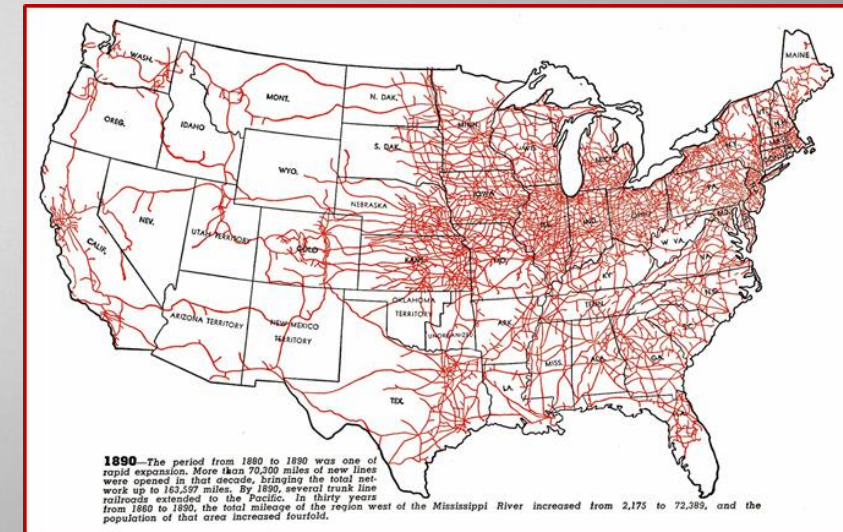
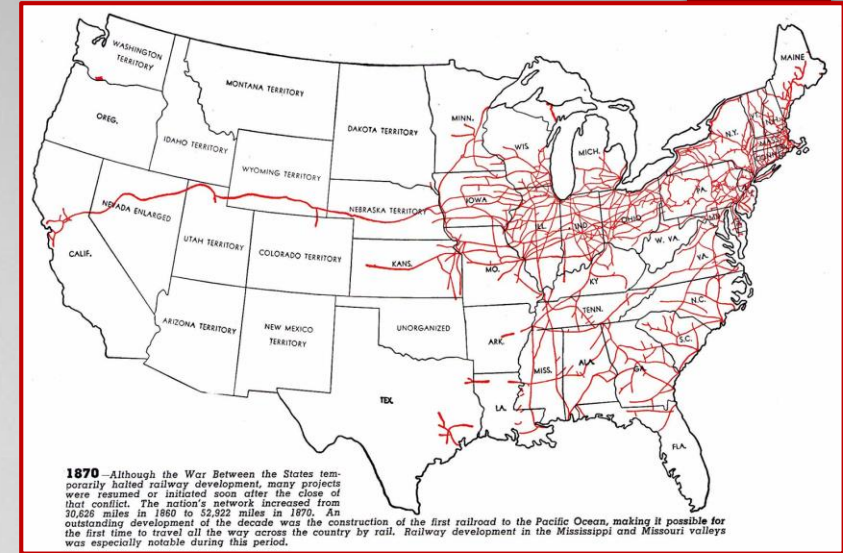
West Region	Total Population: 1900 4,308,942
Montana	243,329
Idaho	161,772
Wyoming	2,531
Colorado	539,700
New Mexico	195,310
Arizona	122,931
Utah	276,749
Nevada	42,335
Washington	518,103
Oregon	413,536
California	1,485,053
Alaska	63,592
Hawaii	154,001

**SS Content Standards:** SS5H1/SS4H3; SS5E1/SS4E1  
**Information Processing Skills:** # 7, 9, 11, 12  
**Math Standards:** SMP #1, 2; MGSE5.NBT.1



# The Census: Comparing Historical Events

Midwest Region	Total Population 1850	Total Population: 1900
	<b>5,403,595</b>	<b>26,333,004</b>
Ohio	1,980,329	4,157,545
Indiana	988,416	2,516,462
Illinois	851,470	4,821,550
Michigan	397,654	2,420,982
Wisconsin	305,391	2,069,042
Minnesota	6,077	1,751,394
Iowa	192,214	2,231,853
Missouri	682,044	3,106,665
North Dakota	--	319,146
South Dakota		401,570
Nebraska		1,066,300
Kansas		1,470,495



**SS Content Standards:** SS5H1a, d; SS5G1 & 2; SS5E1  
**Information Processing Skills:** #7, 11, 12, 14  
**Map and Globe Skills:** #10, 11  
**Math Standards:** SMP #1, 2; MGSE5.NBT.1



## Homestead Act

Signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on **May 20, 1862**, the [Homestead Act](#) encouraged Western migration by providing settlers 160 acres of public land. In exchange, homesteaders paid a small filing fee and were required to complete five years of continuous residence before receiving ownership of the land. After six months of residency, homesteaders also had the option of purchasing the land from the government for \$1.25 per acre. The Homestead Act led to the distribution of 80 million acres of public land by 1900.

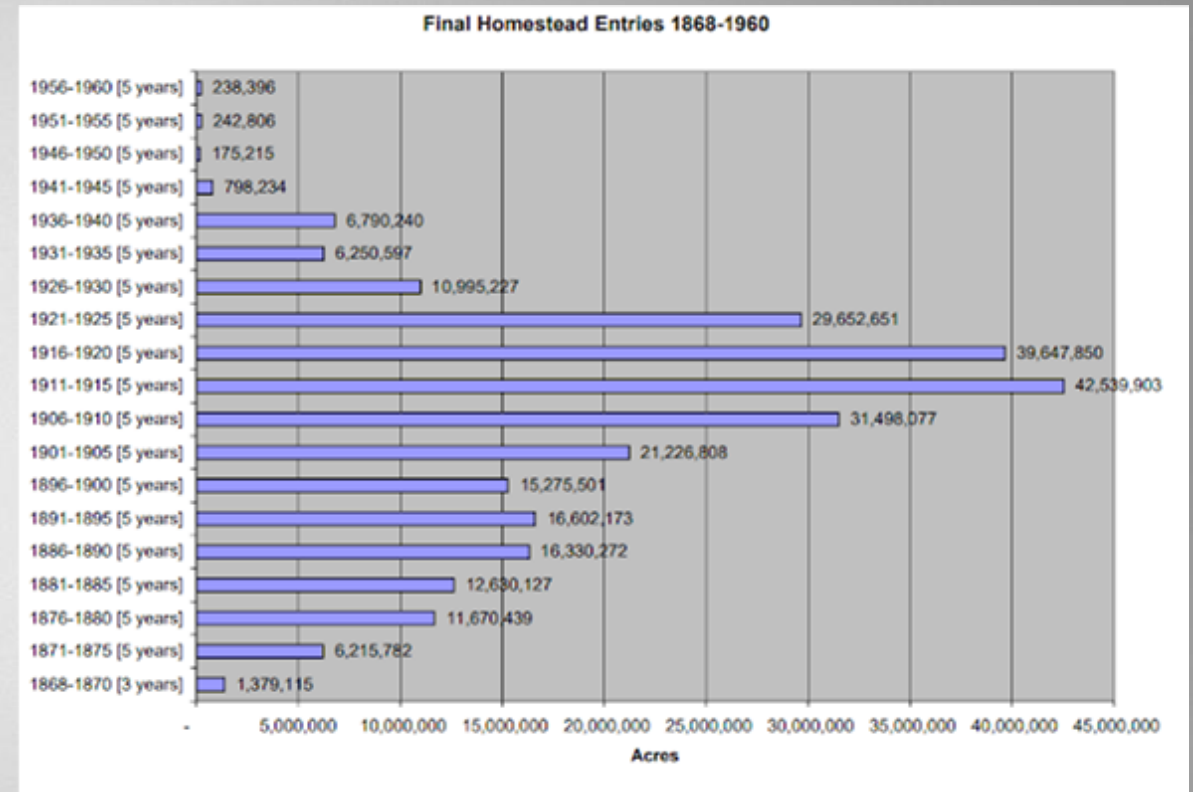
This collection contains congressional publications from 1774 to 1875, including debates, bills, laws, and journals.

- [The House of Representatives](#) passed the Homestead Act by a vote of 107 to 16 on February 28, 1862.
- [The Senate](#) passed the Homestead Act by a vote of 33 to 7 on May 6, 1862.
- [The Homestead Act](#) can be found in the [United States Statutes at Large](#), volume 12, page 392 (12 Stat. 392).

### Digital Collections

[A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875](#)

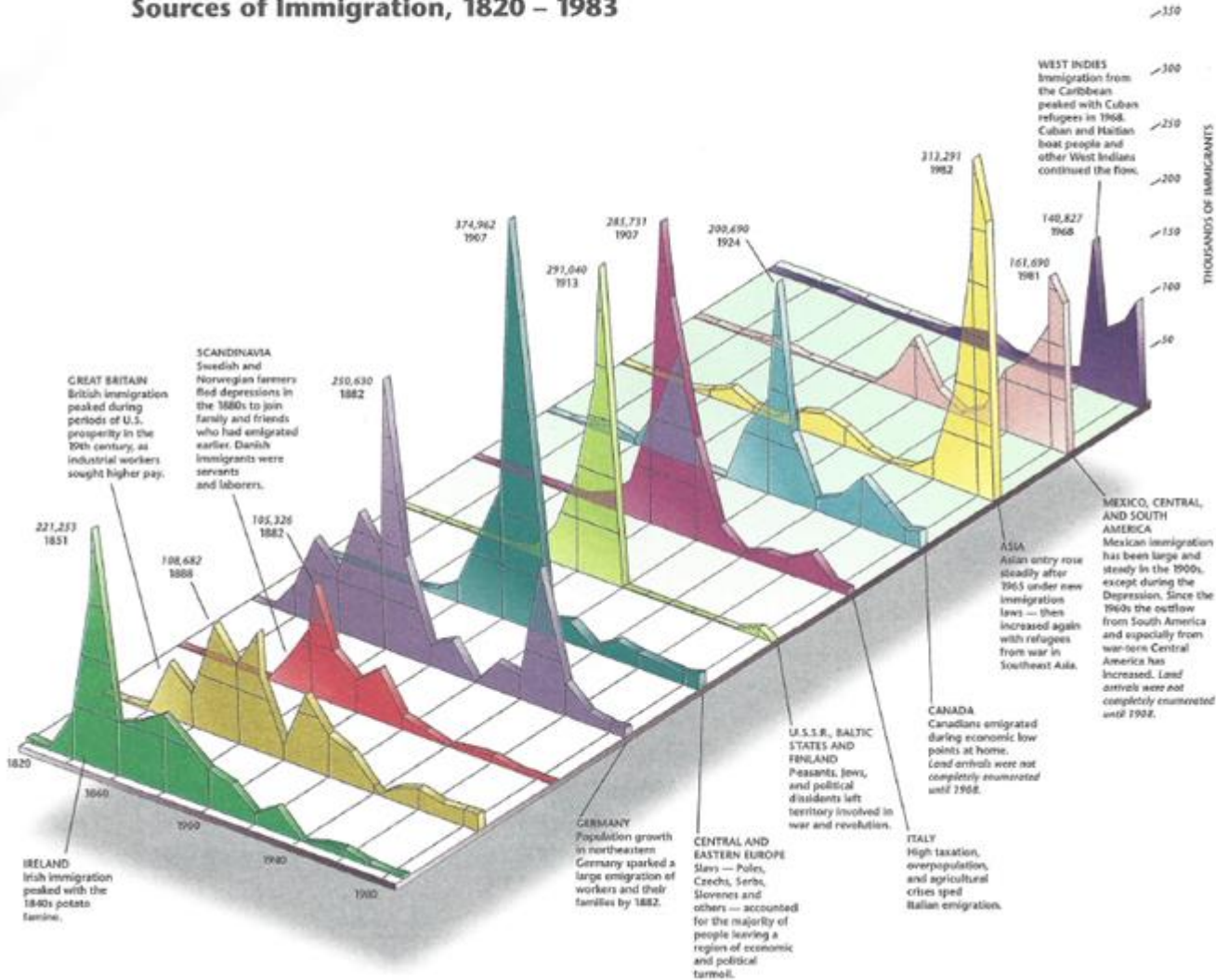
## Homestead Patents Transferred from Public Domain to Private Ownership from 1866 - 1960



<https://www.nps.gov/home/learn/historyculture/upload/Final%20homestead%20Entries%201868-1960.pdf>

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, millions of immigrants from more than one hundred countries came to the United States in search of a better life.

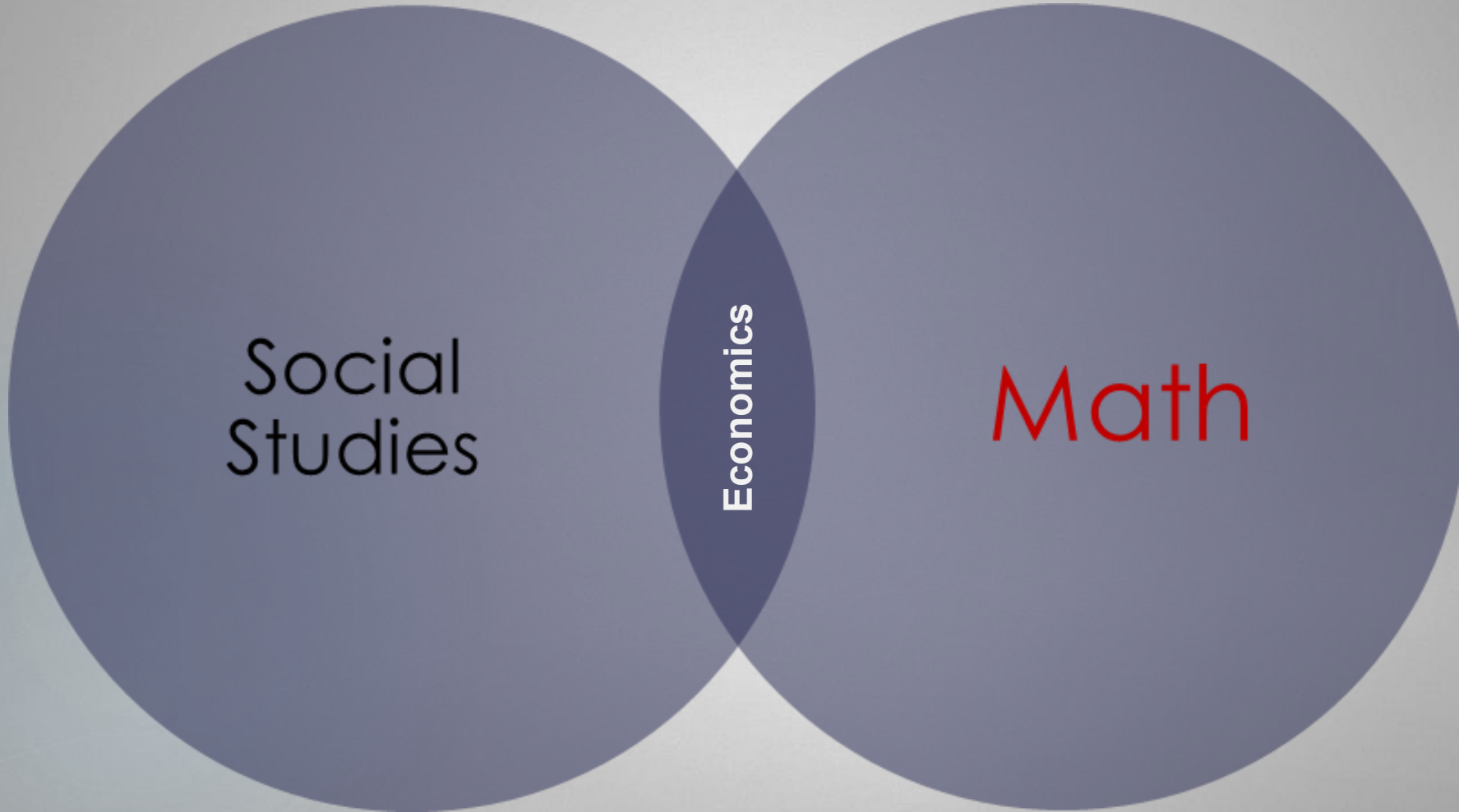
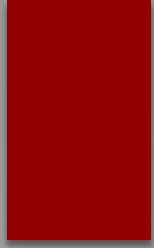
**Sources of Immigration, 1820 – 1983**



# Immigration 1820-1983

**SS Content Standards: SS5H1; SS5E1**  
**Information Processing Skills: # 7, 11, 12, 14**  
**Math Standards: SMP #1, 2; MGSE5.NBT.1**

# Economics



Students' Favorite Economic Data Resource: <https://www.usdebtclock.org/>





# Student Engagement: The Stock Market

# Calculating Net Worth

**SS Content Standards:** SS5H 2b, SS5H3a; SS5E1, SS5E4  
**Information Processing Skills:** # 7, 9, 11, 12  
**Math Standards:** SMP #2, 4; MGSE5.NBT.5

**My Accounting Sheet**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Today's Date 2-8-22 Week # 7


**ASSETS**

Company Name	Number of Shares	Price Per Share	Total Value
HS	1	\$ 200	\$200
AA	3	\$ 400	\$1200
BBG	4	\$ 100	\$400
BTG	3	\$ 1027	\$3081
BJ	3	\$ 240	\$720
TRR	1	\$ 300	\$300
<b>Total Value of All Stocks</b>			\$5901
<b>Cash</b>			\$260
<b>Total Value of All Assets</b>			\$6161

**LIABILITIES**

<b>Less: Loans Outstanding</b>	\$260
<b>(Assets - Liabilities) = NET WORTH</b>	\$5901

<b>Net Worth on</b> <u>2-1-21</u>	\$5799
<b>Change in Net Worth</b>	\$102 ↑



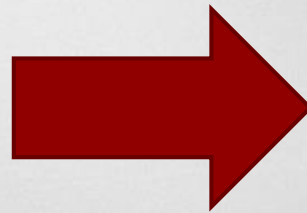
# The Big Cheese

- Incentive: Having your name and net worth posted each week

## Crabapple Lane Stock Exchange

As of November 20, 1920

Big Cheese	Net Worth
<u>Makinna</u>	\$735
Eva	\$734
Marc	\$606
<u>Keelan</u>	\$577
Ian R	\$511
Ian F	\$511



## Crabapple Lane Stock Exchange

As of April 26, 1929

Big Cheese	Net Worth
Alex	\$56,300,070
Ian	\$32,909,551
Marc	\$29,203,629
<u>Makinna</u>	\$27,916,186
Jacob	\$27,813,872
Lauren	\$22,001,653
Abby	\$22,801,086
Olivia	\$20,201,673



# The Stock Market Crash

## Crabapple Lane Stock Market

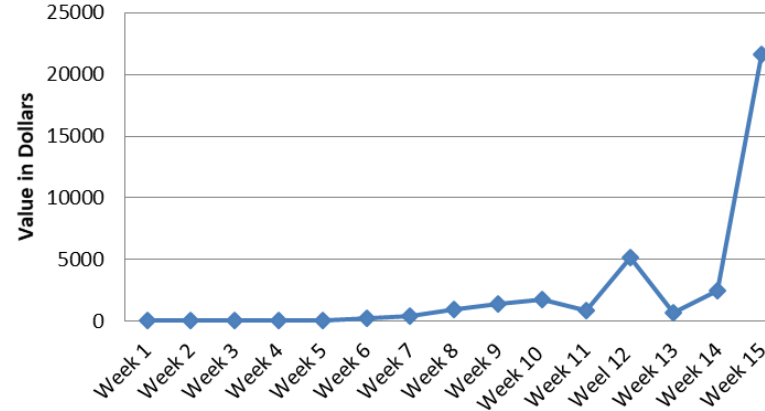
Values as of the close of trading on October 21, 1920  
Week #2

Company	Ticker Symbol	Price Last Week	Price This Week
Ritzy Teddy Bears	<b>RTB</b>	\$2	\$2
Attagirl Coca Cola	<b>ACC</b>	\$2	\$2
Bee's Knees Breezers	<b>BKB</b>	\$3	\$3
Hotsy Totsy Helicopters	<b>HTH</b>	\$2	\$2
Take a Ride Tommy Guns	<b>TRT</b>	\$2	\$2
Berries Bubble Gum	<b>BBG</b>	\$2	\$2

Most Heavily Traded Stock:

[CLIA](#) \$ 13

Crabapple Lane Industrial Average Weeks 1-15



## Crabapple Lane Stock Market

Values as of the close of trading on March 24, 1925  
Week #17

Company	Ticker Symbol	Price Last Week	Price Per Share Today
Ritzy Teddy Bears	<b>RTB</b>	\$137,500	\$287,400
Attagirl Coca Cola	<b>ACC</b>	\$1001	\$149,700
Bee's Knees Breezers	<b>BKB</b>	\$40	\$60
Totally Talkative	<b>TT</b>	\$48,000	\$150,000
Hotsy Totsy Helicopters	<b>HTH</b>	\$137,500	\$287,400
Take a Ride Tommy Guns	<b>TRT</b>	\$100	\$10,000
Berries Bubble Gum	<b>BBG</b>	\$56,700	\$287,400
Ducky John's Paper Company	<b>DJP</b>	\$48,000	\$150,000

Most Heavily Traded Stock: [Attagirl Coca Cola](#)

[CLIA](#) \$ 1,321,960

## Crabapple Lane Stock Market

Values as of the close of trading on May 30, 1929  
Week #19

Company	Ticker Symbol	Price Last Week	Price Per Share Today
Ritzy Teddy Bears	<b>RTB</b>	\$100*	\$10
Attagirl Coca Cola	<b>ACC</b>	\$1,000*	\$400
Bee's Knees Breezers	<b>BKB</b>	\$1,000*	\$25
Totally Talkative	<b>TT</b>	\$100*	\$1
Hotsy Totsy Helicopters	<b>HTH</b>	\$60*	\$100
Take a Ride Tommy Guns	<b>TRT</b>	\$120*	\$30
Berries Bubble Gum	<b>BBG</b>	\$1,000*	\$30
Ducky John's Paper Company	<b>DJP</b>	\$160*	\$100

\* Under Investigation

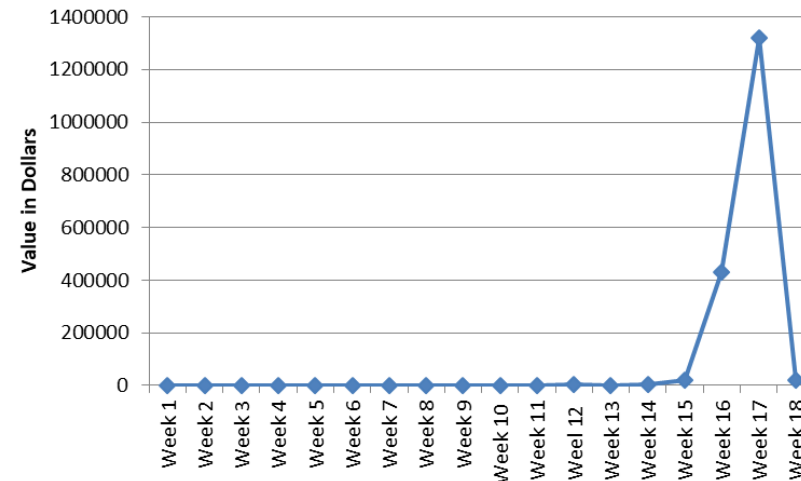
Most Heavily Traded Stock: [Attagirl Coca Cola](#)

[CLIA](#) \$ 3,540

Car Values

Model T	\$38	Buick	\$40
Duesenberg	\$50	Stutz Bearcat	\$75

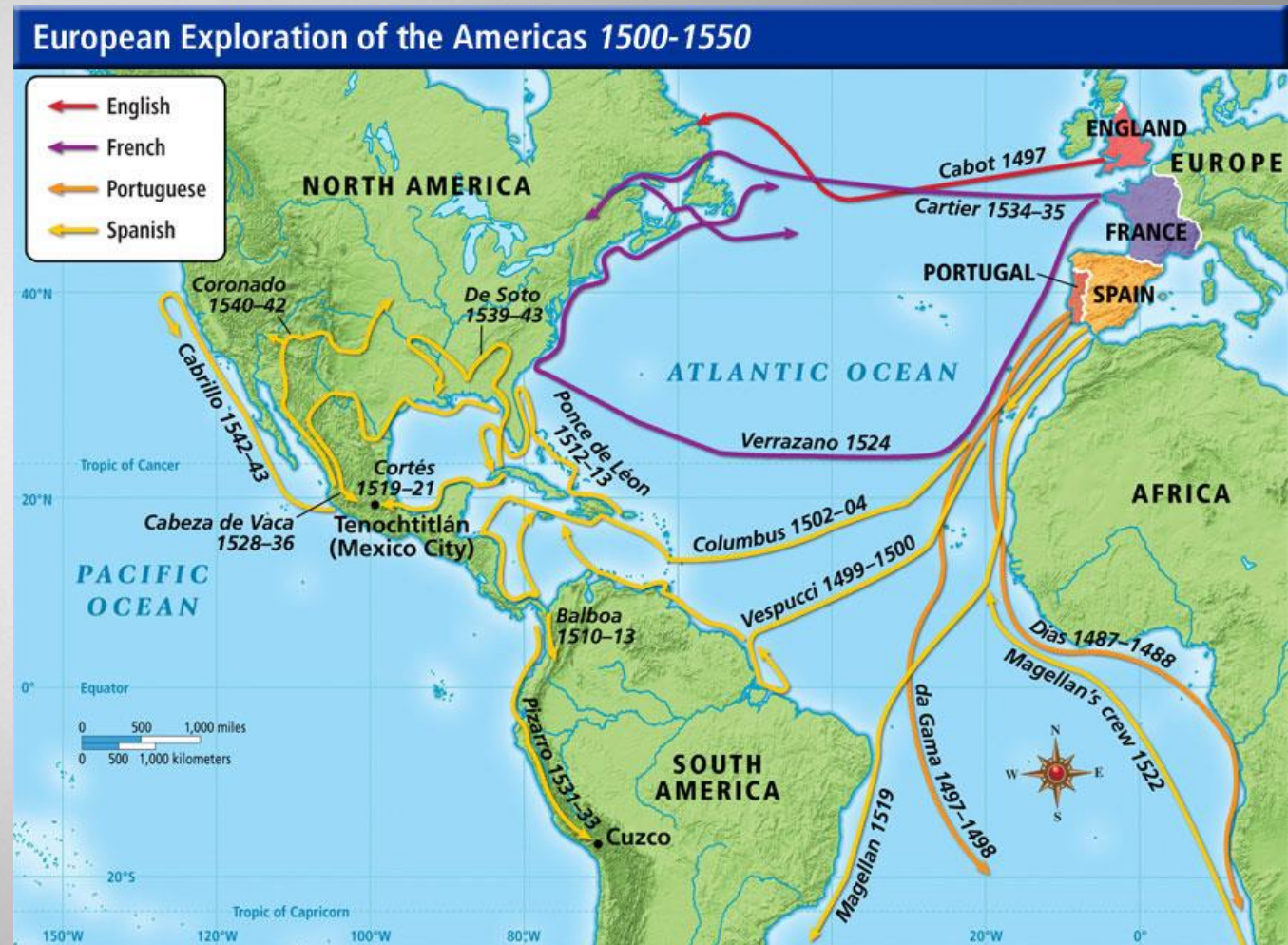
Crabapple Lane Industrial Average Weeks 1-18



# Geography

- ▶ Choose one of the explorers we have studied.
- ▶ Using the map key, determine the distance travelled by the explorer on one route.
- ▶ Using the map key, determine the distance across the Atlantic Ocean from Portugal to Florida.

**SS Content Standards:** SS3H2; SS3G3  
**Information Processing Skills:** #7, 1, 12, 14  
**Map and Globe Skills:** # 5,10, 11  
**Math Standards:** SMP #1, 2; MGSE5.NBT.1





# Civics and Government

- ▶ If you were running for president, which state(s) would you want to be sure to win?
- ▶ What is the fastest way to get to 270?
- ▶ Which states would you be the least likely to visit?
- ▶ If you couldn't count on winning CA, which other states would you target?



**SS Content Standards:** SS4H2; SS4CG1d  
**Information Processing Skills:** #6, 7, 10, 11  
**Math Standards:** MGSE4.OA.3, MGSE4.NBT.4; SMP # 1, 2



# 270 to Win

9/17/2019

Historical Presidential Election Map Timeline



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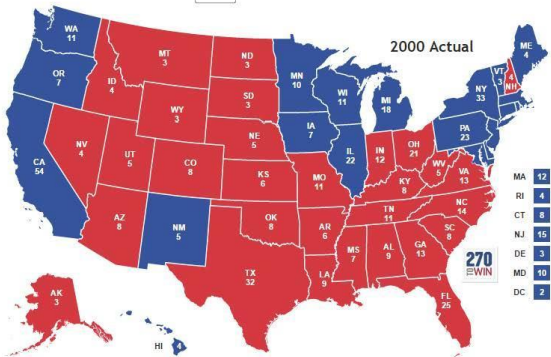


Custom Search Search

## Historical Timeline

Change the year to display a different presidential election. Use the link below the legend for a more detailed narrative of that election including (for most years) an interactive electoral map that lets you change the course of history. For a different perspective, take a look at our "same since" electoral maps, which track the increasing polarization of our country. You can also view maps since 1972 by margin of victory.

Select the Year: 2000



## 2000

- George W. Bush (R)  
Electoral 271  
Popular 50,456,042
- Al Gore, Jr. (D)  
Electoral 266  
Popular 50,996,582
- Ralph Nader (G)  
Electoral 0  
Popular 2,882,955

R (Republican)  
D (Democratic)  
G (Green)

### 2000 Election Detail

MA	12
RI	4
CT	8
NJ	15
DE	3
MD	10
DC	2

### 2000 Election Facts

- Outcome of race unknown for several weeks due to dispute over close vote totals in Florida
- Green Party candidate Ralph Nader received 2,882,728 votes, but no Electoral Votes
- Gore won DC, however one elector did not cast a vote
- One of only 5 elections (1824, 1876, 1888, 2000, 2016) where the popular vote winner was defeated
- Issues of the Day: Impeachment, Presidential ethics, Good economy

79

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9/17/2019

Historical Presidential Election Map Timeline



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## Historical Timeline

Change the year to display a different presidential election. Use the link below the legend for a more detailed narrative of that election including (for most years) an interactive electoral map that lets you change the course of history. For a different perspective, take a look at our "same since" electoral maps, which track the increasing polarization of our country. You can also view maps since 1972 by margin of victory.

Select the Year: 2012



## 2012

- Barack H. Obama (D)  
Electoral 332  
Popular 65,446,022
- Mitt Romney (R)  
Electoral 206  
Popular 40,585,084
- Gary Johnson (G)  
Electoral 0  
Popular 1,275,871

D (Democrat)  
R (Republican)  
G (Libertarian)

### 2012 Election Detail

MA	12
RI	4
CT	8
NJ	14
DE	3
MD	10
DC	2

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### 2012 Election Facts

- Issues of the Day: Role of government, Spending & tax rates, Nuclear Iran, Arab Spring, Global warming, Campaign finance
- Obama only the 2nd president (McKin, 1916) to be elected to a second term with fewer electoral votes than earned when winning first term.
- Low Earthquake: Despite a fairly competitive race overall, only four states were decided by less than a 5% popular vote margin.
- Electoral vote changes for 2012 based on 2010 Census: [-4 TX], [+0 FL], [+1 AZ, GA, MI, IL, UT, WA], [-1 OK, TN, LA, MO, NE, ND, WI, MN], [-2 NC, OH]
- More Census: First time that CA hasn't gained an electoral vote in reapportionment; 11th consecutive NY has lost 2 or more; TX gain of 4 most since GA gained 7 after 1990 count

Contact Us

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9/17/2019

Historical Presidential Election Map Timeline



Custom Search Search

## Historical Timeline

Change the year to display a different presidential election. Use the link below the legend for a more detailed narrative of that election including (for most years) an interactive electoral map that lets you change the course of history. For a different perspective, take a look at our "same since" electoral maps, which track the increasing polarization of our country. You can also view maps since 1972 by margin of victory.

Select the Year: 2016



## 2016

- Donald J. Trump (R)  
Electoral 237  
Popular 61,489,140
- Hillary K. Clinton (D)  
Electoral 227  
Popular 65,853,043
- Ben Carson (R)  
Electoral 0  
Popular 128,830
- Gary Johnson (G)  
Electoral 0  
Popular 4,438,531
- Janet Mock (G)  
Electoral 0  
Popular 1,417,000

R (Republican)  
D (Democrat)  
G (Libertarian)  
C (Conservative)

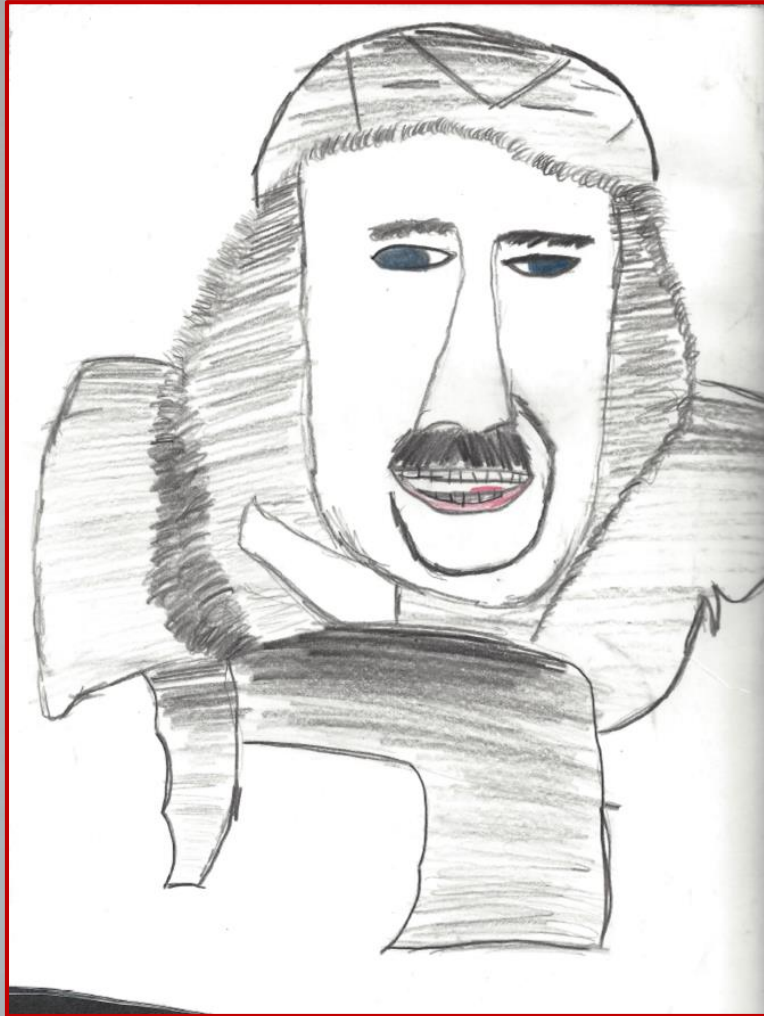
### 2016 Election Detail

MA	12
RI	4
CT	7
NJ	14
DE	3
MD	10
DC	2

### 2016 Election Facts

- Issues of the Day: Health care costs, Economic inequality, Terrorism, Foreign policy (Russia, Iran, Syria, Brexit), Gun control, Treatment of minorities, Immigration policy, Shifting media landscape
- One of only 5 elections (1824, 1876, 1888, 2000, 2016) where the popular vote winner was defeated
- Hillary Clinton first female presidential nominee of a major political party
- Clinton won Maine but Trump earned an electoral vote by winning the popular vote in the 2nd Congressional District. This marked the first time that Maine has split its electoral vote since it moved away from the winner-take-all method in 1912.
- Independent Evan McMullin received 21.5% of the vote in Ohio, best 3rd party performance in any single state since Ross Perot in 1992
- Libertarian Gary Johnson received over 2% of the nationwide vote, best 3rd party performance nationwide since Ross Perot in 1996
- There were seven faithless presidential electors. Aside from 1972 - South of France Sleskey - it is the greatest number since electors began casting one vote each for president and vice president (22nd Amendment, 1804). Three additional faithless votes, one each in Colorado, Alaska and Minnesota, were followed.
- Clinton won Washington, however three electors cast votes for Colin Powell, one for Faith Spotted Eagle
- Trump won Texas, however one elector cast a vote for Ron Paul, another for John Kasich
- Clinton won Hawaii, however one elector cast a vote for Bernie Sanders

# Measuring a Life



My name is Orville Wright

I was born on August 19, 1871

On April 20, 2001 my age is :

In seconds  
4,091,493,600

In minutes  
68,191,560

In hours  
1,136,526

In days  
47,355.25

In weeks  
6,712

In months  
1555

In years  
129

In decades  
12.9

In centuries  
1.29

SS Content Standard: SS5H1

Information Processing Skill: #13

Math Standards: MGSE5.NBT.5; MGSE5.MD.1; SMP: #1, 2



# Thank you for joining us today.

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# Numeracy in social studies: it all adds up

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