Cultures and Communities

Grade 3 Social Studies Worksheet - Challenge Me

Name _____ Date _____

Circle the answer.

1. Which pair matches each tradition to its meaning?

Source A

Festival notes

Written at a Japanese American festival

Families fold paper into cranes. A sign says the crane is a symbol of hope.

Source B

Interview with a dancer

Recorded at an Indian American Diwali (dee-VAH-lee) party

We light small clay lamps called diyas. The lights stand for good winning over bad.

cranes: hope; lamps: a new year
cranes: good over bad; lamps: hope
cranes: hope; lamps: good over bad
cranes: good luck; lamps: a new year

2. The weaver said each pattern takes weeks. What does this tell us about the tradition?

Source

Class trip notes

Written at a Navajo weaving show

A weaver showed us a rug. Each pattern takes weeks. She learned it from her grandmother.

It takes great skill and patience.
Anyone can learn it in a day.
It is a quick hobby.
The rugs are made by machines.

3. Which question can Source A answer, but not Source B?

Source A

Powwow web page

Posted after a summer powwow

Dancers wear clothes with bright beadwork. Drummers keep the beat for the dancers.

Source B

Party program

Handed out at a Mexican American holiday party

Neighbors hang papel picado (pah-PEL pee-KAH-doh): colorful paper banners with cut-out shapes.

What is papel picado?
What do the dancers wear?
Where was the program handed out?
Who hangs the banners?

4. The tunes came with the musicians' families from Ireland. Why might they keep playing them?

Source

School newsletter

Written after Irish American music night

Musicians played fiddles and tin whistles. They said these tunes came with their families from Ireland.

to remember and share their family's heritage
to win a music contest
because they only know one song
because the school told them to

5. Which detail shows that each tradition teaches young people?

Source A

Museum label

Beside a basket in a South Carolina museum

Gullah Geechee (GULL-uh GEE-chee) artists sew sweetgrass into baskets. Parents teach children the same stitches.

Source B

Interview with an elder

Recorded at a Haudenosaunee (hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee) gathering

We tell our stories each winter. They teach children how to treat the land and each other.

Parents teach stitches; stories teach children.
Baskets go to museums; stories go in books.
Artists sell baskets; elders tell jokes.
Grass is sewn in summer; stories are told in spring.

6. What is a respectful way to compare these two traditions?

Source A

Lunar New Year program

Handed out at the community center

Families share dumplings. Children get red envelopes for good luck.

Source B

Letter from Grandma Rosa

Sent to her grandson in November

I am sending our family's tamale recipe. Every December we make them together.

decide which tradition is best
describe what each source shows
use only the one you know
guess what the families believe

7. Why might families fold cranes at a festival, not only at home?

Source

Festival notes

Written at a Japanese American festival

Families fold paper into cranes. A sign says the crane is a symbol of hope.

to sell paper to visitors
to keep the tradition a secret
because cranes are hard to fold
to share their culture with neighbors

8. Which detail shows that each celebration wishes for good things?

Source A

Interview with a dancer

Recorded at an Indian American Diwali (dee-VAH-lee) party

We light small clay lamps called diyas. The lights stand for good winning over bad.

Source B

Lunar New Year program

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Families share dumplings. Children get red envelopes for good luck.

parties for friends; programs for guests
lamps for good over bad; envelopes for luck
clay for lamps; red for the envelopes
dancers for fun; dumplings for lunch

9. The elder says stories are told each winter. What does this detail show?

Source

Interview with an elder

Recorded at a Haudenosaunee (hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee) gathering

We tell our stories each winter. They teach children how to treat the land and each other.

Children may not listen to them.
The stories are new every year.
The stories are only about snow.
The tradition has a special time of year.

10. How are the basket makers and the weaver alike?

Source A

Museum label

Beside a basket in a South Carolina museum

Gullah Geechee (GULL-uh GEE-chee) artists sew sweetgrass into baskets. Parents teach children the same stitches.

Source B

Class trip notes

Written at a Navajo weaving show

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Both work in South Carolina.
Both make baskets from sweetgrass.
Both learned their craft from family.
Both sell their work at a festival.

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Print it · do it in pencil · scan it · PencilGo picks the next sheet.

Cultures and Communities

Answer Key - Grade 3 Social Studies Worksheet - Challenge Me

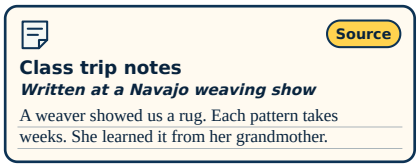
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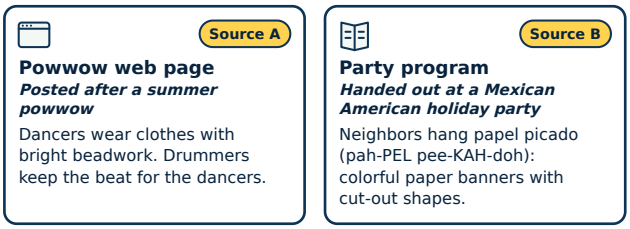
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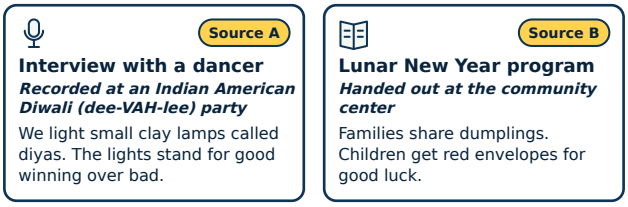
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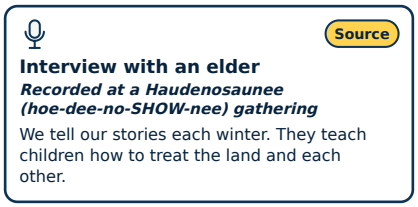
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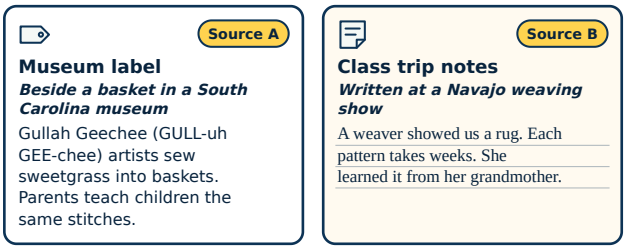
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