Cultures and Communities

Grade 3 Social Studies Worksheet - Challenge Me

Name _____ Date _____

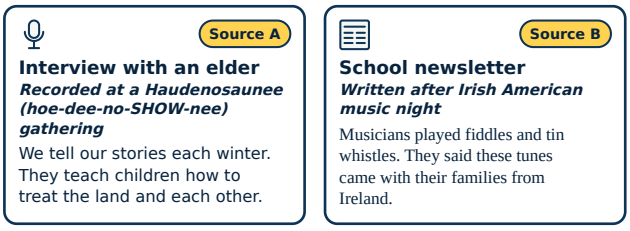
Circle the answer.

1. What do both sources show families doing?



making or sharing food together
lighting clay lamps
giving red envelopes
hanging paper banners

2. Both traditions are passed on. How is each one passed on?



by cooking food and by dancing
by writing books and by painting
by weaving rugs and by sewing baskets
by telling stories and by playing tunes

3. Which pair matches each tradition to its meaning?



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

4. 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.

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

5. 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?

6. 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.

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

7. 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

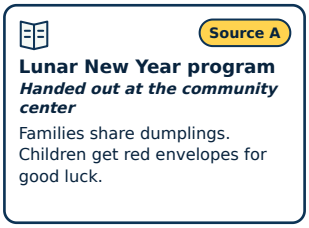
Interview with an elder

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.

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

8. 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

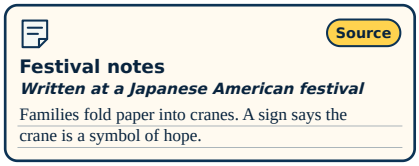
Letter from Grandma Rosa

Sent to her grandson in November

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

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

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

10. 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

Handed out at the community center

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

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

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Answer Key - Grade 3 Social Studies Worksheet - Challenge Me

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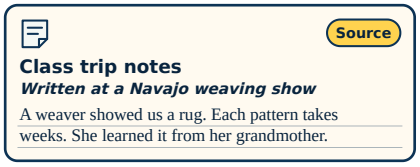
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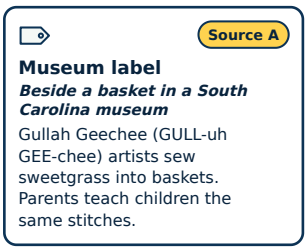
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