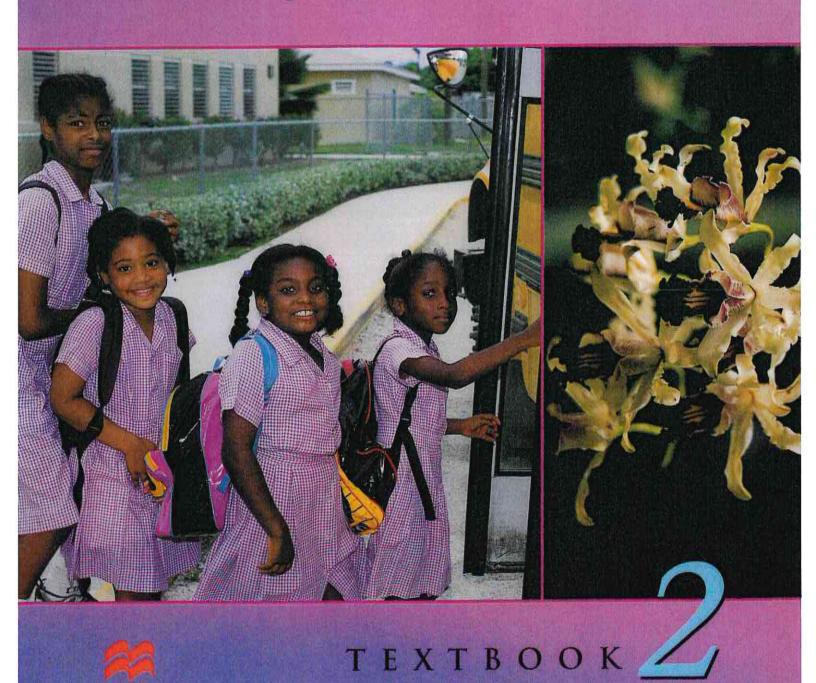
CAY(A) Primary Social Studies



Cayman Islands Primary Social Studies

TEXTBOOK 2



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Foreword: A message from the Chief Education Officer

It is very fitting that as we enter into a brand new century and indeed a new millennium these social studies books of the Cayman Islands are introduced into our schools. For our country to move confidently into the future we must know about our past and these books will give valuable information regarding our past that must be passed on to all future generations. Our children must gain an appreciation of the sacrifices and contributions that have been made by the generations of Caymanians that preceded them and of the traditions of hard work, honesty, integrity and faith in God that have brought the Cayman Islands to prominence today. They must learn to appreciate Cayman's traditions of democracy and decency and practise those lessons throughout their lives, so that Cayman will continue to grow and prosper.

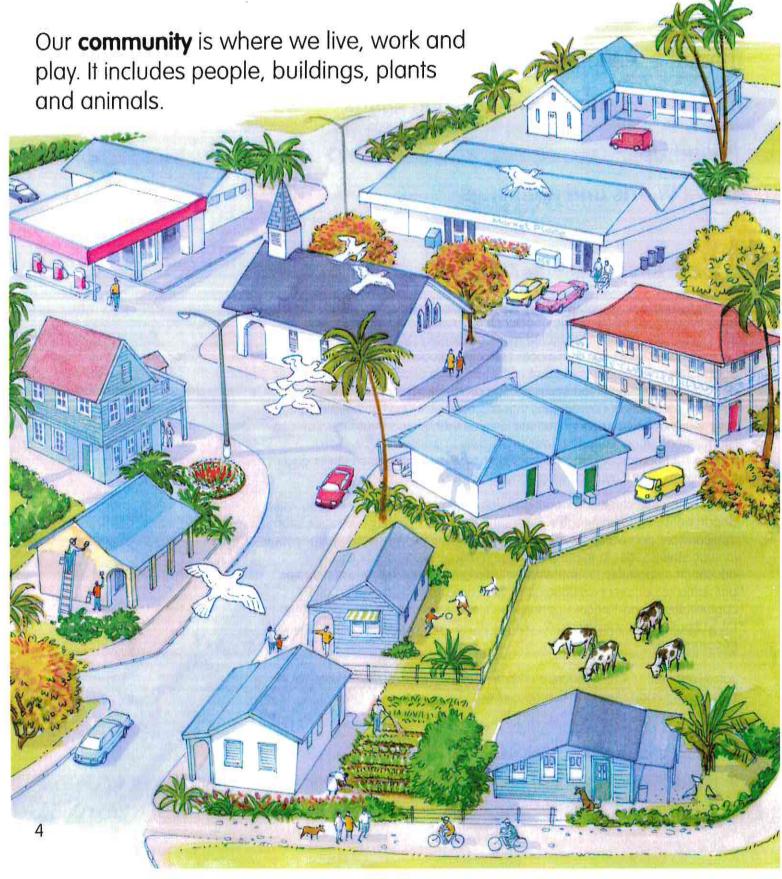
These books reflect the hard work and dedication of our teachers and education department staff to ensure that Caymanian culture, history, government and traditions are appreciated and practised by our children. I encourage the reader to infuse the lessons in these books into as many areas of our children's education as possible, so that social studies is not seen merely as a subject, but reinforces our very existence and culture in all areas of study. I offer congratulations and sincere appreciation to all those who have contributed to these books, but especially to Mr James Watler, for seeing the project through to completion.

John Tudor Ed. D, Chief Education Officer, Cayman Islands Department of Education, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands

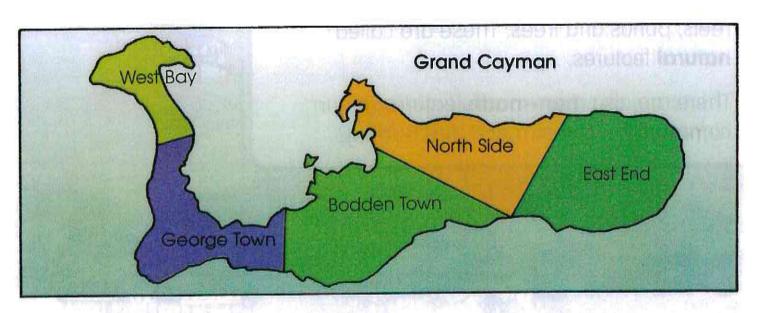


Our Community





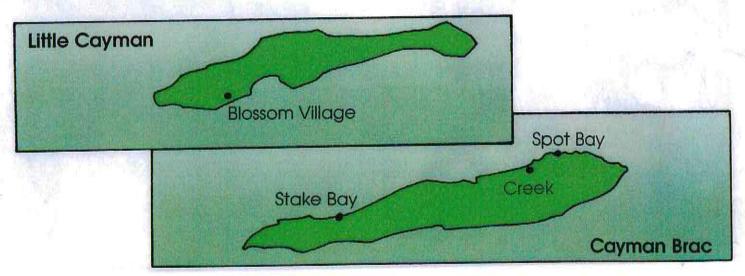
The large communities in Grand Cayman are called **districts**.





Copy the picture and name all the districts.

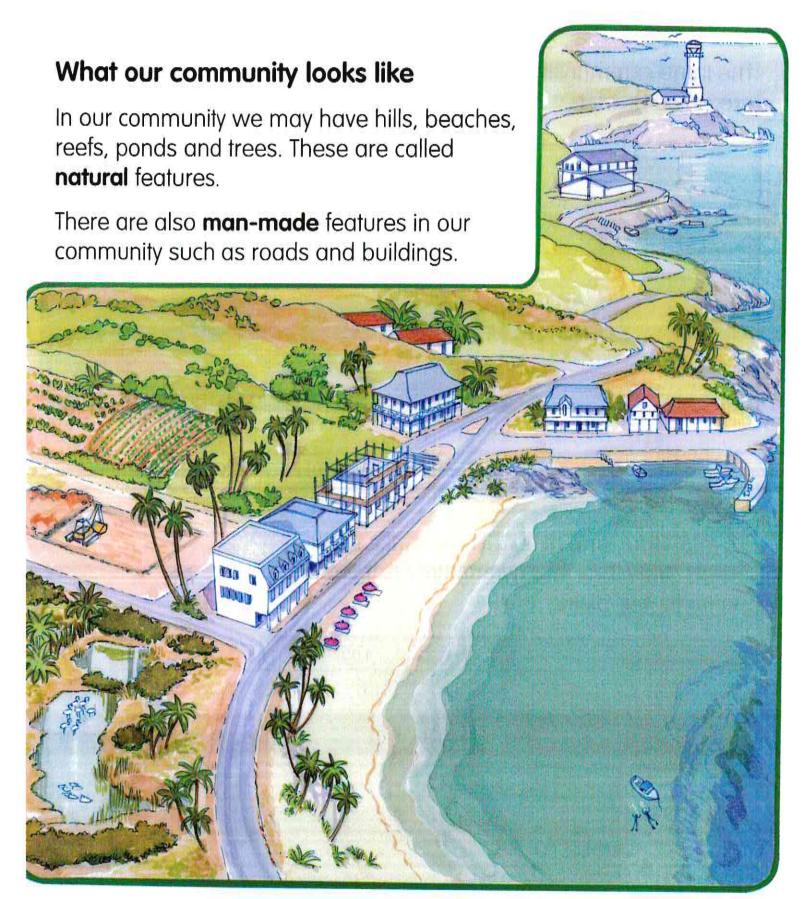
Cayman Brac and Little Cayman make up one district. Stake Bay on Cayman Brac is the main centre for this district.





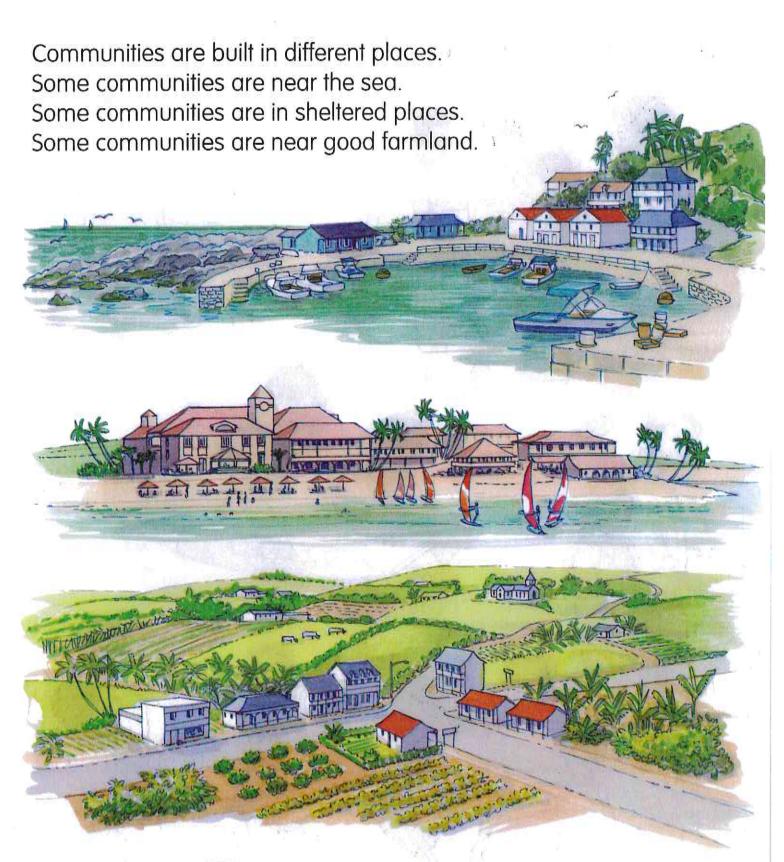
Name one community on Little Cayman.

Name two communities on Cayman Brac.





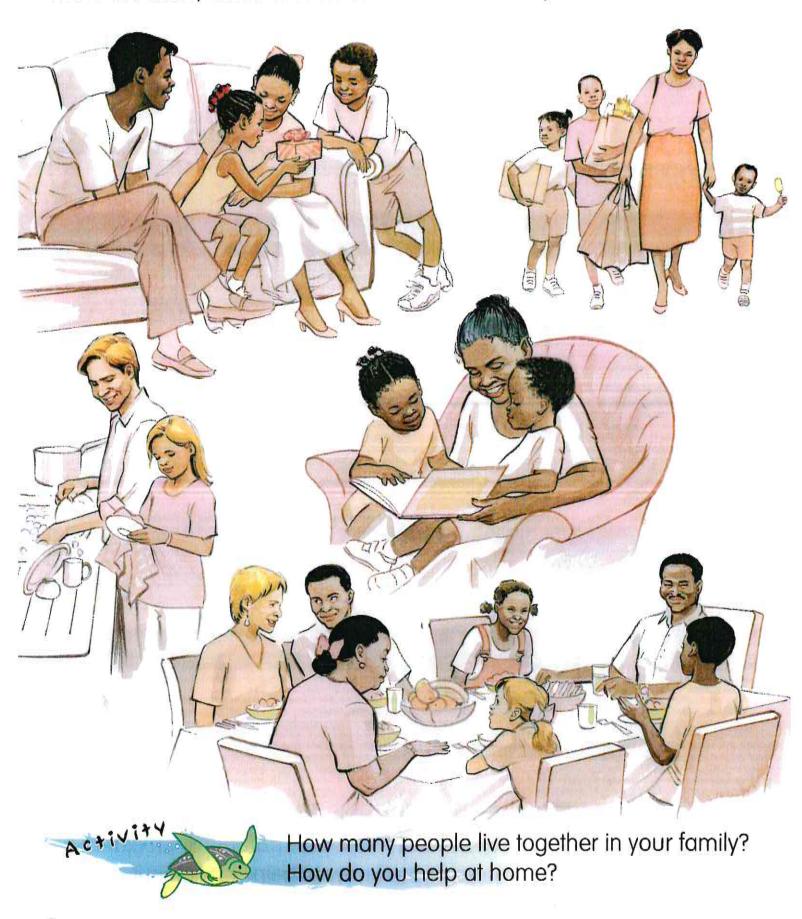
Name three natural features and three man-made features in this picture.





Do you know why your community grew up where it is? Ask your parents or an older person you know to help you find out.

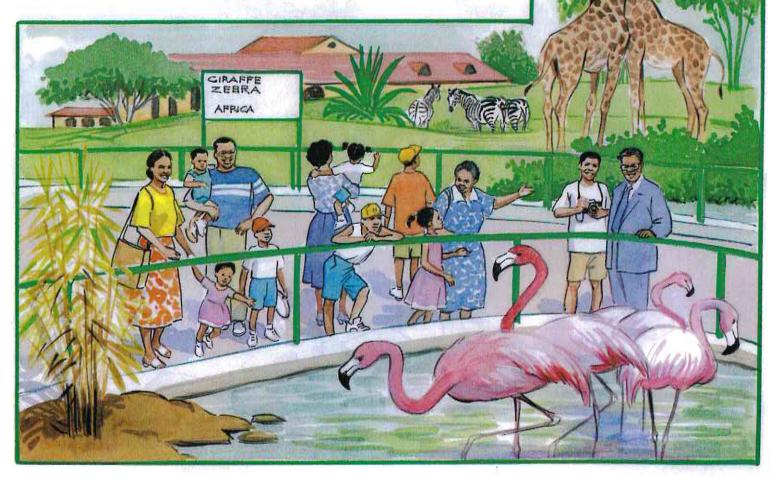
There are many kinds of families in our community.



Here is a poem about families by a well-known Caymanian poet, Janilee Clifford.

Our family

Mother and father we love so much Sisters and brothers too
Grandmothers and grandfathers —
Like to take to the zoo
All our cousins they come too
Aunts and uncles, we visit on the way
My! We've had a wonderful day.





Write two things that you and your family do together. Draw a picture of one of the things you do with your family.





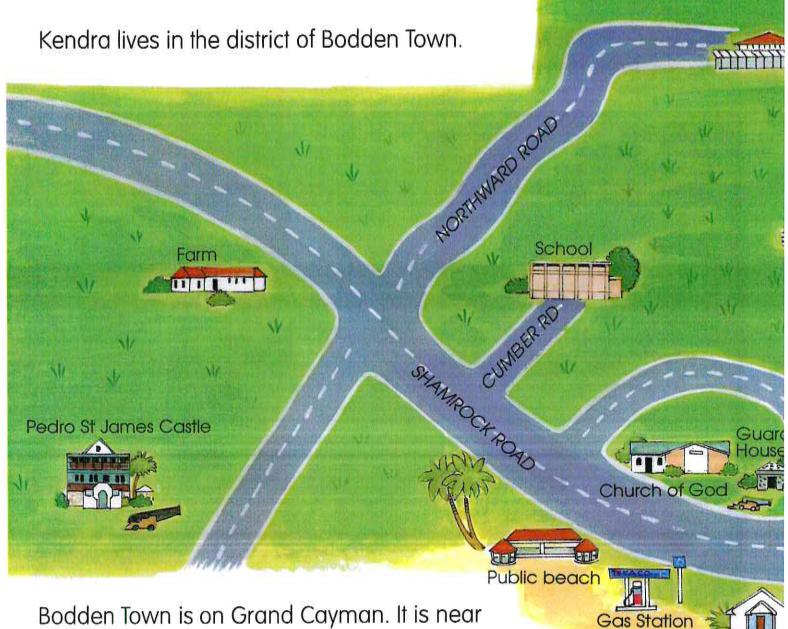
Can you see Kendra's house in the picture?
Can you find her school?

This picture shows what Kendra's community looks like from above. It is called a map.





- 1 Can you find Kendra's house on the map? Can you find her school?
- 2 What does Kendra see on her way to school?
- **3** Do you walk to school? What do you see on the way?
- **4** Draw a picture story of your way to school.

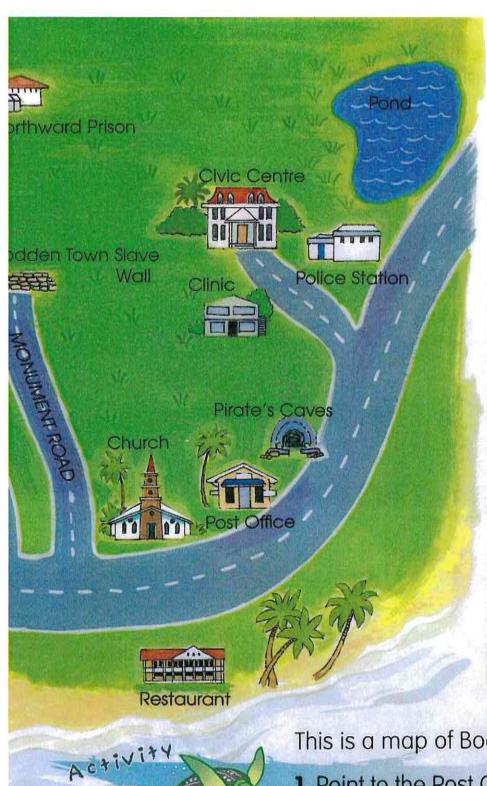


Kendra's

House

Bodden Town is on Grand Cayman. It is near the sea. Many people from different parts of the world live here. It has schools, churches, a police station, a health clinic and a prison. It also has a post office, a **civic centre**, **restaurants**, shops, and gas stations. There are animal and **crop** farms in the district.

People visit places in Kendra's district. They visit Pedro St James, Bodden Town Pirates' Caves, Old Slave Wall, Meagre Bay Pond and the Old Guard House.





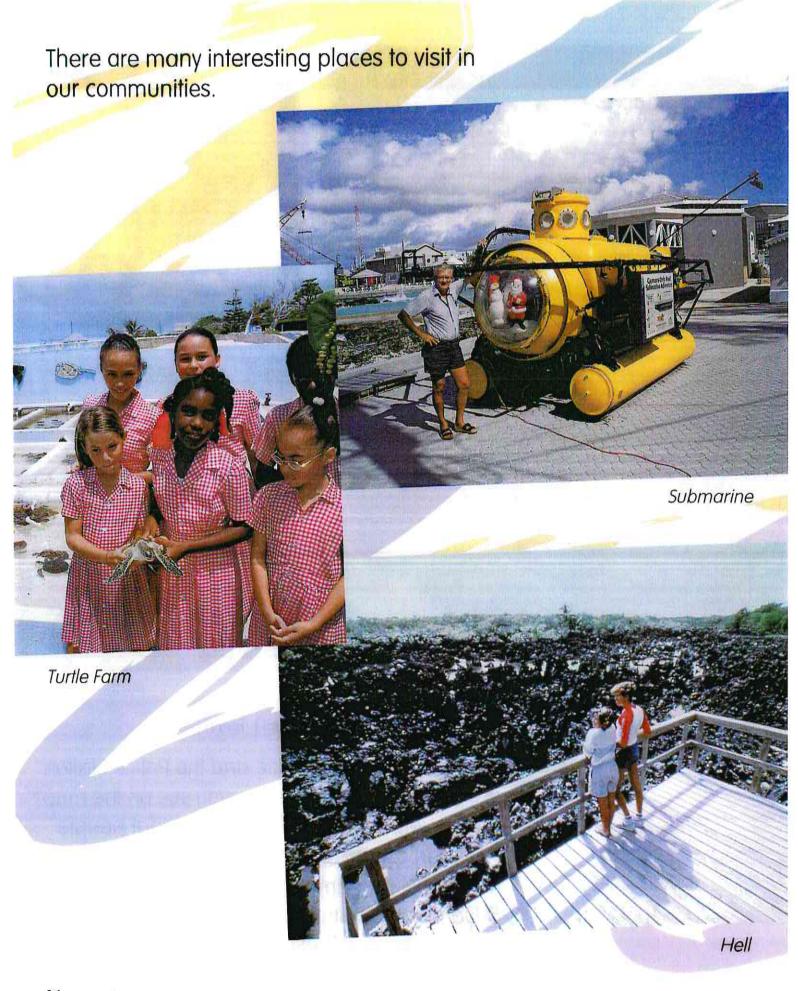
Pedro St James Castle

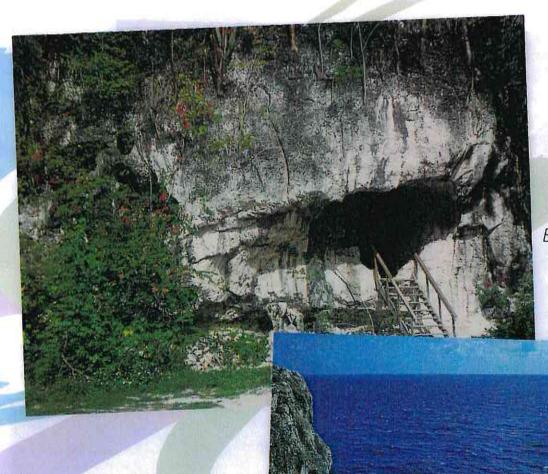


Pirates' Caves

This is a map of Bodden Town.

- 1 Point to the Post Office and the Police Station.
- 2 How many churches can you see on the map?
- 3 Can you find any of the places that people visit in Kendra's community?
- 4 What is the name of your community?
- 5 Do people visit places in your community? Name one of these places.



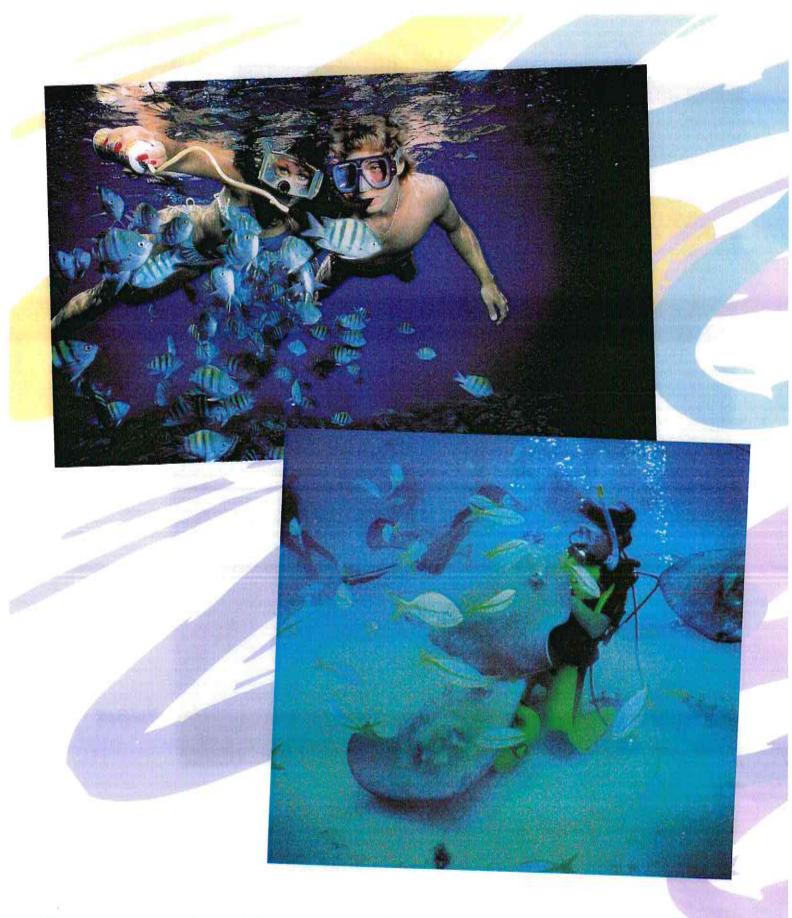


Bat Cave, Cayman Brac



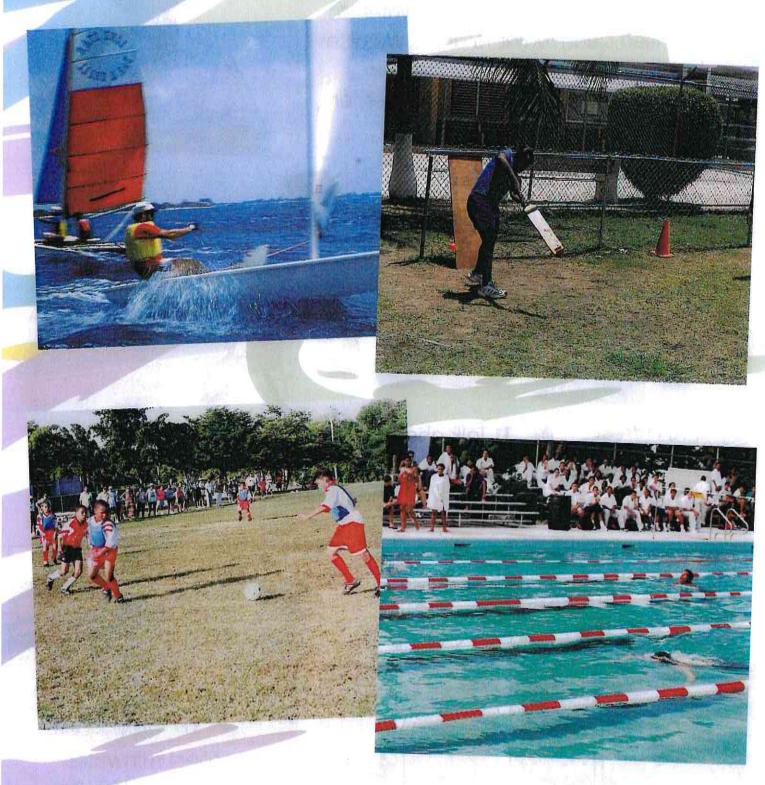


- 1 Give one example of an interesting natural feature in your community.
- 2 Give one example of an interesting man-made feature in your community.
- **3** Why must we look after the interesting places in our communities?



The sea around our islands is very important. We must protect our reefs and marine life.

We enjoy these sports in our community.





What sports do you like best?
Write about one of these sports.

Things we need in our community

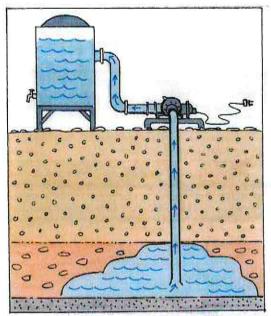
Plants, animals and people need water to live. We need clean water to drink. We also need water for washing ourselves, our dishes and our clothes. We need water for our animals and our crops.

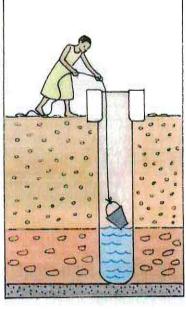






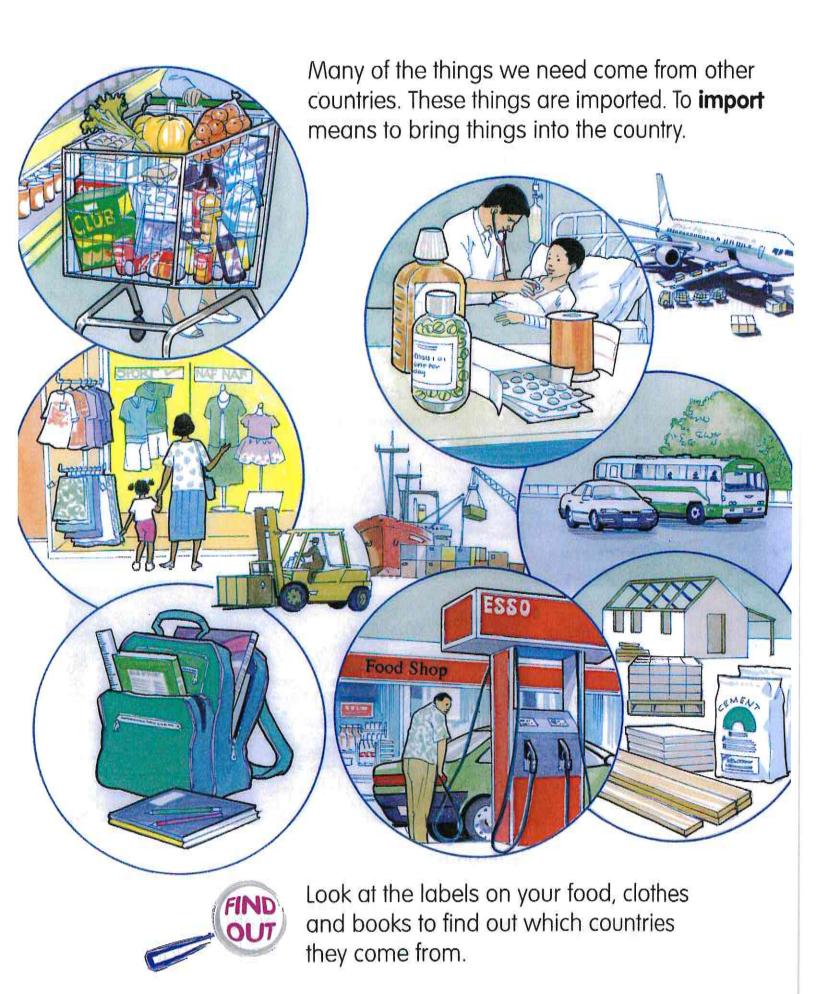
- 1 Talk about how water is being used in these pictures.
- 2 What are the different ways you use water every day?







We collect rainwater in tanks. We also use water from springs and wells.





Our Changing Community



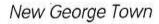
Communities change all the time.

New houses are built. New roads are made. Crops are grown and harvested.

Animals are raised and sent to market.



Old George Town





The community of George Town has changed in many ways.



Look at the two pictures carefully. Say two ways in which George Town has changed.

Roads help us to get from one place to another.

Long ago in the Cayman Islands there was just one main road through each island. These roads were narrow, rough, sandy and rocky.

There were only a few cars. People **travelled** on foot, on horseback, by horse and buggy, or by canoe.



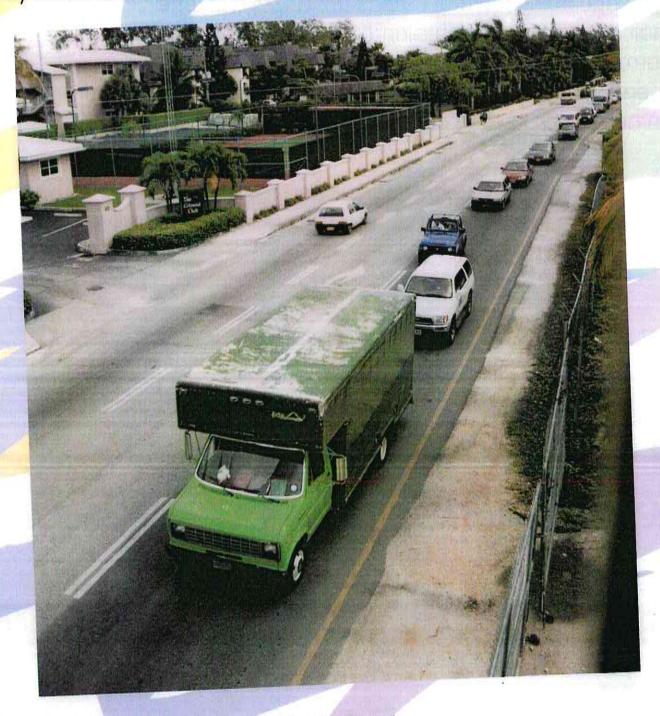


Why is this picture in black and white?

Have you seen a buggy like this? Where?

Today there are lots of roads on our islands.

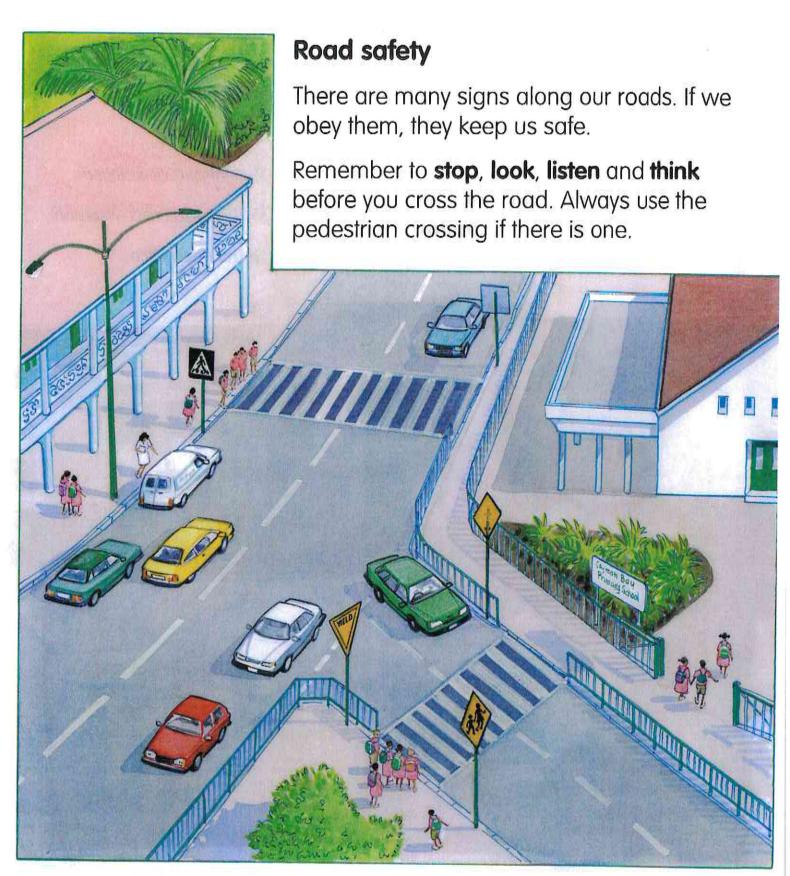
Many trucks and cars travel on these roads.



This is a picture of the busy West Bay Road.



Ask an older person in your district about how roads and transport have changed on our islands.



Activity

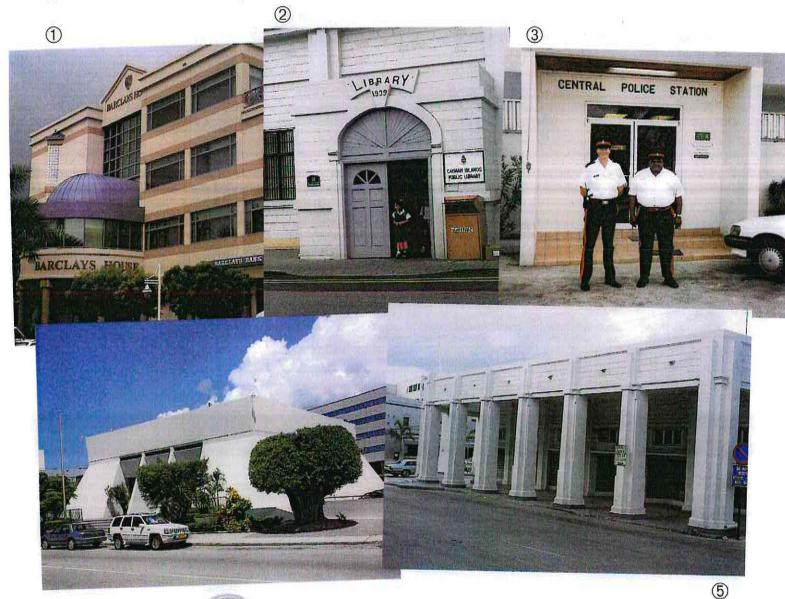
Can you draw any other road signs? Remember what you learnt in Year 1.

Our important buildings

There are many buildings on the Cayman Islands. Some buildings are old and some are new.

Most of our important buildings are in George Town. George Town is our **capital**. Most government buildings are in George Town.

- 1 Barclays Bank
- ② The Library
- ③ Central Police Station
- The Legislative Assembly
- ⑤ The Post Office







Who is George Town named after?





- © Captain Callan Ritch's house, Cayman Brac
- ⑦ Faith Hospital, Cayman Brac
- 8 La Esperanza Tourist Apartments



ACTIVITY

8

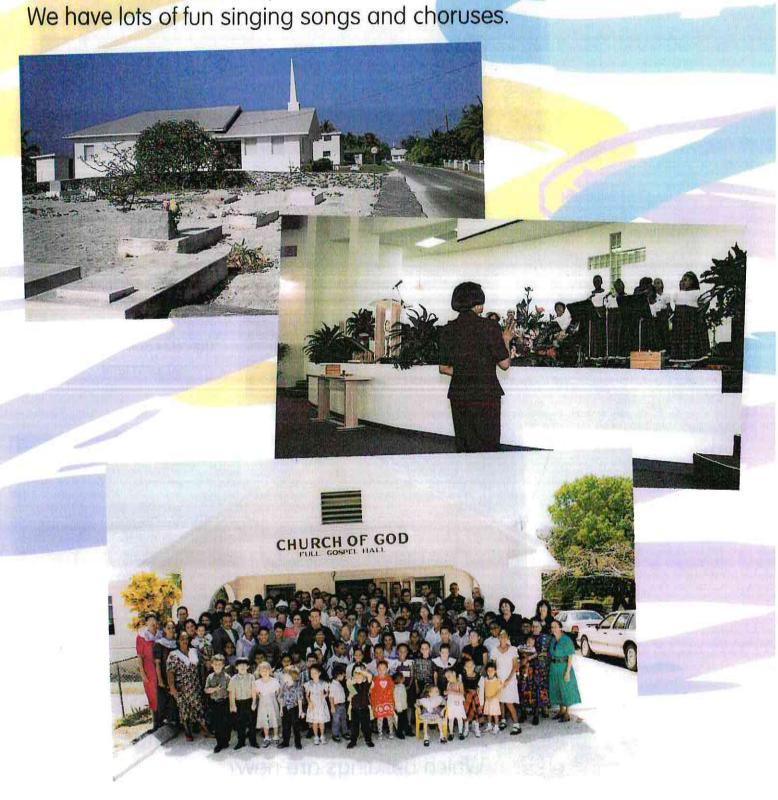
Look at the pictures. Which buildings are old? Which buildings are new?



We worship in many different churches.

We pray and read the Bible.

We learn to love and help one another.



Our schools

There are many schools on our islands. All children go to school.

We learn how to read, write and count.

We also learn about our islands and how to get along with each other.







What do you like best about your school and why?

Once a year all the schools **perform** at the Children's Festival of the Arts. They sing, dance, act plays and **recite** poetry. There are prizes for the children who perform very well.

Parents, friends and other family members attend this **festival**.



All schools take part in inter-primary sports and reading day.



Describe how you took part in one of these activities.

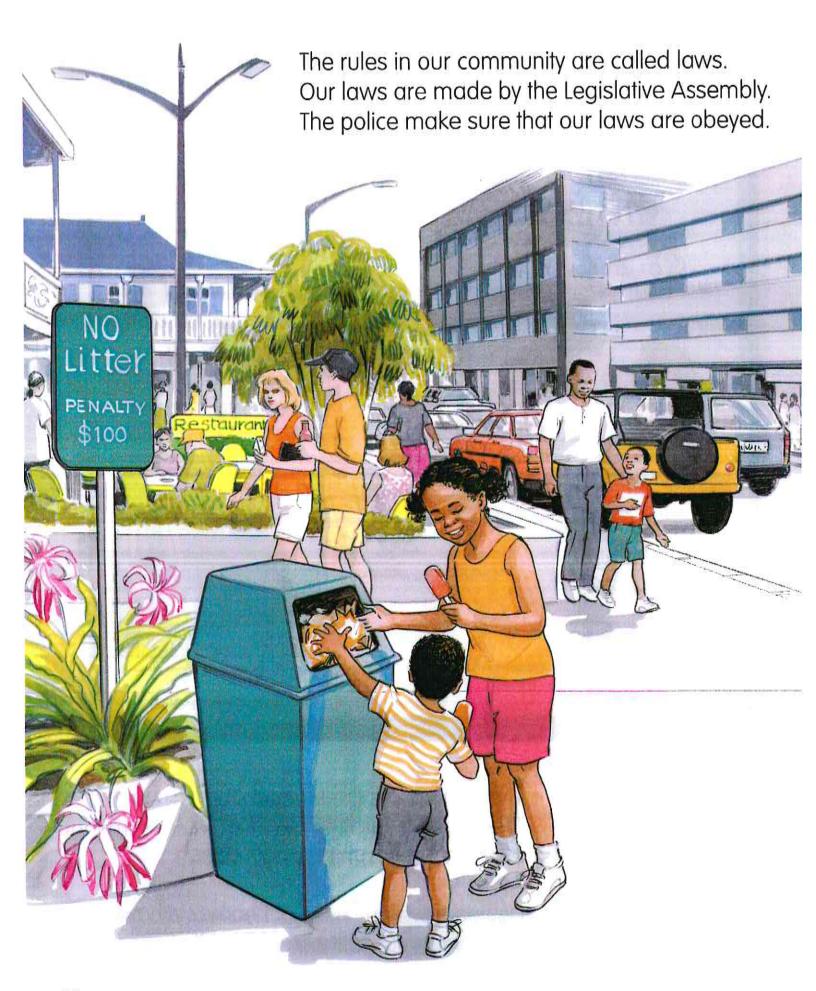
We need rules to help us to live together at home and at school.



The **Principal** is the leader of our school. The Principal and the teachers make sure that everyone obeys the school rules.



Do you have any rules at home? Who teaches you about rules at home?



Our museums

The Cayman Islands have two National **Museums**.

One is on Grand Cayman and the other is on Cayman Brac. The oldest building in George Town is the National Museum building. Long ago, it was used as a post office, a court house and a jail. Little Cayman also has a museum.



National Museum, Grand Cayman



In the museums there are many things which show how Caymanian people lived long ago. Looking around the museum is a good way to find out about our past.



Match these words to name some of the things we can see at the museum.

BOOKS	OLSTO
PHOTOS	OKBSO
CLOTHES	HTSPOO
TOOLS	CTESLOH



What was the museum building on Cayman Brac used for long ago.

Our plants

Trees and other plants make our community look beautiful. They can also be useful to us.

We use wood from trees to make buildings and furniture. Trees give us shade and shelter. Tree roots stop the soil from being washed away. Trees and other plants help to bring rain.





Make a scrapbook of pictures of plants which are used to make our surroundings beautiful.

There are a few plants which are harmful.







Cow-itch Vine

Maiden Plum

Manchineel

Scratch! Scratch! Itch! Itch!
'Mama, help!' shouted Jimmy.
Mother hurried outside.

'Goodness, child!' she exclaimed.
'It's the cow-itch! How many times have I warned you about going near the cow-itch vine, especially when the pods are dry? It can cause a lot of harm.'

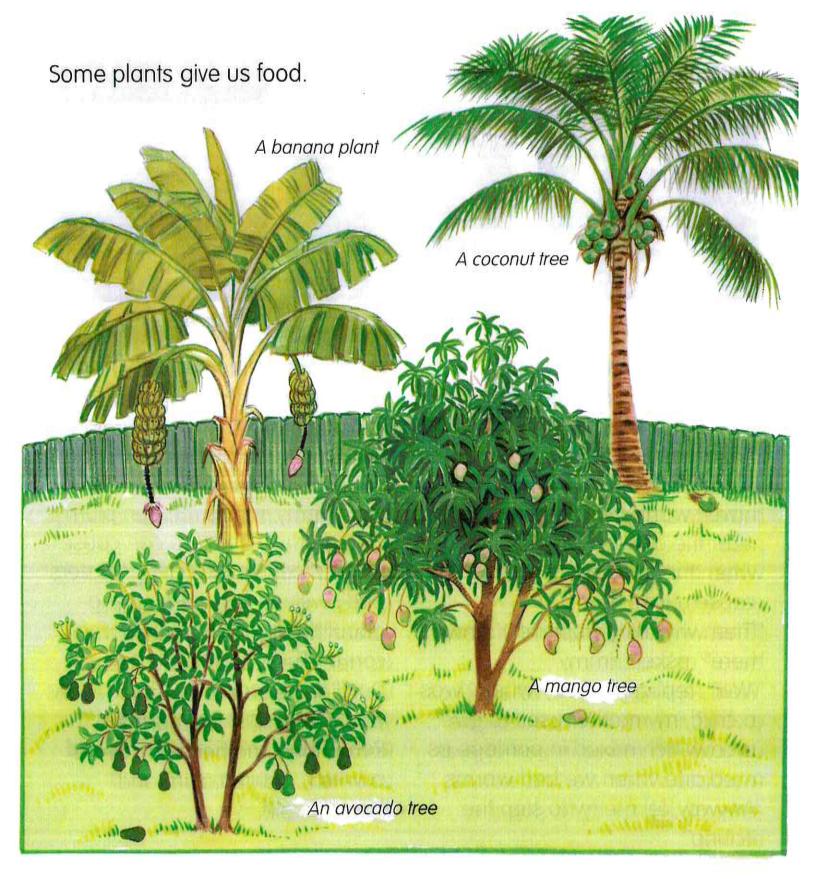
'Then why did people let it grow here?' asked Jimmy.

'Well', replied mother, 'when I was a child, my mother used to give us cow-itch mixed in porridge as medicine when we had worms. Anyway, let me try to stop the itching.'

A while after, mother said: 'That reminds me, you see that big tree in Captain Ben's cow pastures?' The one near the fence with the pretty green leaves?' asked Jimmy. 'No, Jimmy, that is maiden plum', said mother. That too can cause harm; it can cause itching, blisters and swelling. No, I am talking about the big shade tree in the corner. They call it Manchineel. Don't let the sap of the tree get on your skin as it is very harmful. Remember,' mother said, 'avoid cow-itch, maiden plum and Manchineel!'



What can be used to stop cow-itch?





What food do we get from each of these trees?

Name two things that can be made from the coconut?

Today if we get sick, we go to the hospital. Long ago there was no hospital.

People made medicine from plants. It was called **bush medicine**.



Soursop tree
A tea was made with the leaves of this tree.

Cerasee plant

The fruit of the Cerasee plant made a good drink. It gave you rich healthy blood. It also made your skin smooth.



◆ Periwinkle
 A tea was made from
 the flowers of this plant.

Aloe plant

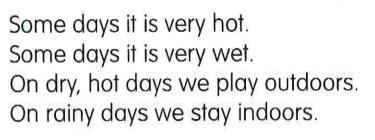
The juice of the Aloe plant was used on cuts, scrapes and burns.



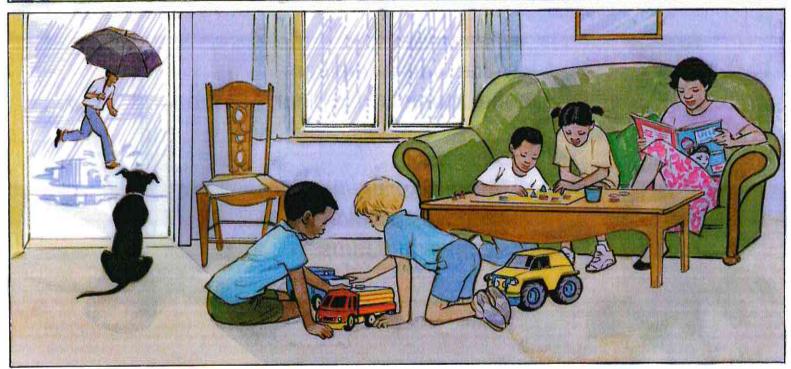


Find out the names of two other plants used for medicine.



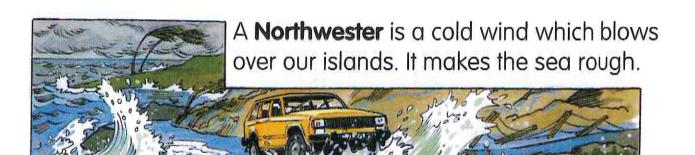




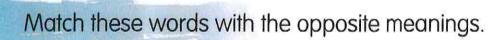




Draw a picture of what you do on a rainy day.

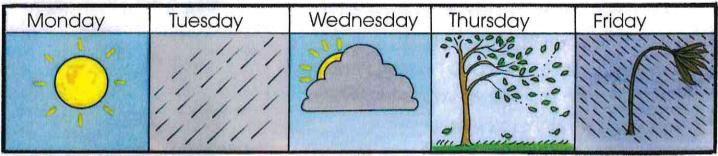


What are storm shelters? Why do we need them?





The weather changes from day to day. We can record changes in the weather on a weather chart.



Activity

FIND

OUT

Activity

Draw a weather chart like this one to record the weather for one week.





The people in our community do many different jobs. Some people work to produce things. Some people work to provide **services**.

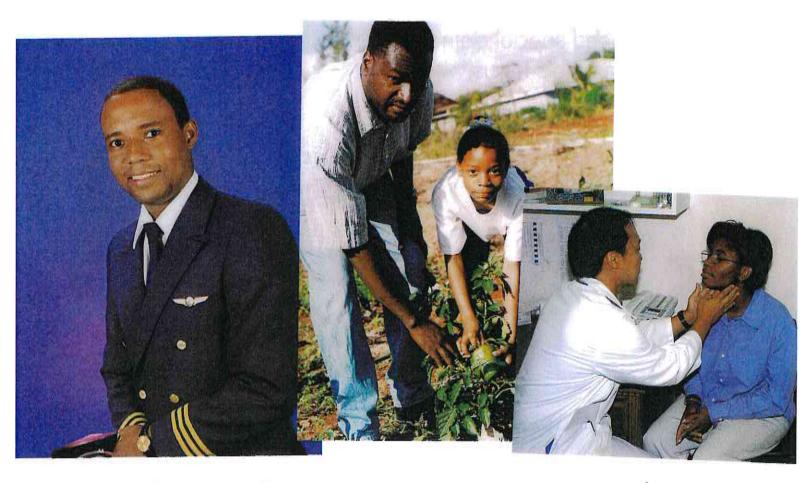




Services are things people do for each other. People who work for the government, such as policemen, doctors, teachers, street cleaners and firemen provide services we need. People who buy and sell things provide a service. Bankers and store clerks provide a service too. So do people who look after tourists by working in hotels. People who look after old or sick people provide a service. So do people who look

after our country's water supply and wildlife.





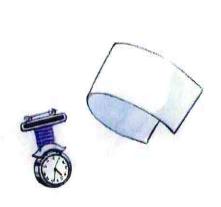




- 1 What do the workers in the pictures do?
- 2 Which of these workers is providing a service?
- 3 Copy these sentences into your book and complete them.

Mrs Ebanks wo	rks at a school.
She is a	
Jane is sick. She	e needs to see
a	
Tom's father wo	rks at a police station.
He is a	*
Mr Bill is a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	f his animals and crops.
An	Officer stamps our
passports when	we travel.
Δ	flys an aeroplane.

Some workers need special clothes and tools. These clothes and tools tell us what work these people do.











- What jobs are done by the people who wear these clothes?
- 2 What other workers do you know about? What clothes and tools do they use?

Helping each other

In our families we help each other. We also work together in groups to help other people.

Some special groups help people in need.



The Scouts sometimes help to keep our beaches clean.



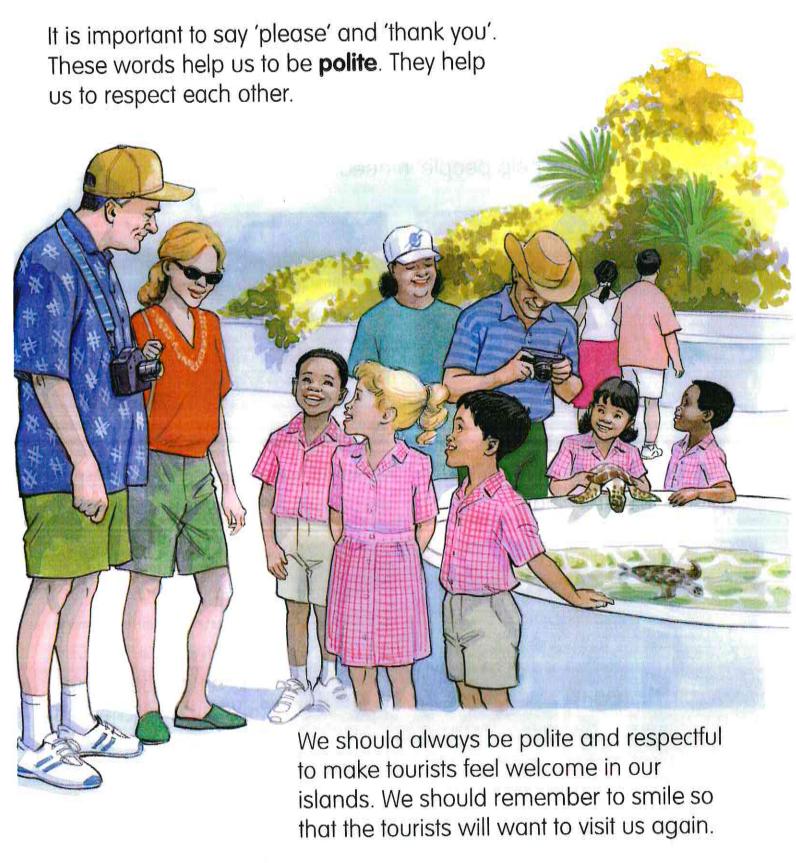
When a hurricane is coming the Red Cross helps us to prepare for it.



The Lions built an eye clinic near the hospital. We can go there and have our eyes checked.



- 1 Do you know anyone who is a member of a special group?
- **2** Are you a member of a special group? If so, which one?



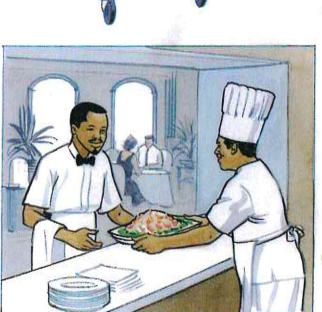
Role-play how to be polite when you meet tourists.



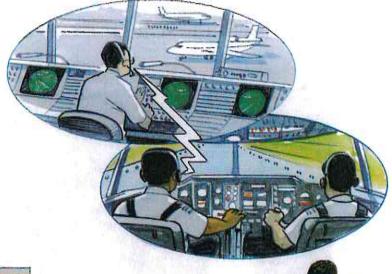
The word co-operation means working together. We all need each other.

We can **co-operate** to meet our needs.

We can co-operate to make our lives better.



ACTIVITY





2 Think of different ways in which people can help each other.

Keeping our community clean

We must all work together to help make our community a clean and safe place to live. Dropping litter is against the law. We must put our garbage in the bins.

Some things can be reused or **recycled**.
When we recycle things we can use the material they are made of to make new things.



Always remember to put the things we recycle into the proper bins.



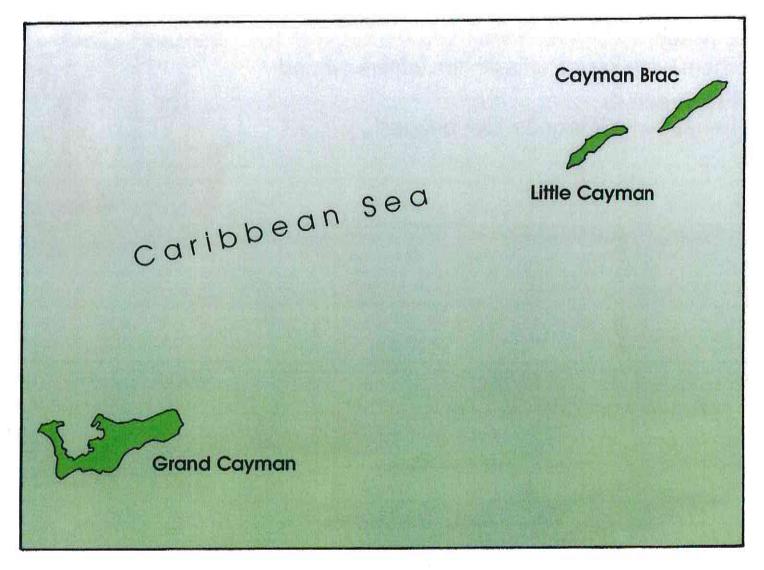
- 1 Think of three reasons why it is important to reuse things?
- 2 Collect some things which you may want to throw away. Bring them to school and use them in your art and craft classes.



Heritage, Symbols and Songs



Our beautiful Cayman Islands





- Which is the largest island?
- 2 Which is the smallest island?
- 3 Which island is closer to Grand Cayman?
- **4** What is the name of the sea around our islands?

Our history

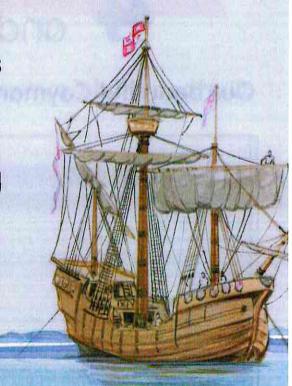
Christopher Columbus **discovered** our islands. He had three ships.

He sailed from Spain and found many islands in the Caribbean.

He saw the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

There were lots of turtles in the waters around these islands.

He named our islands 'Las Tortugas'.



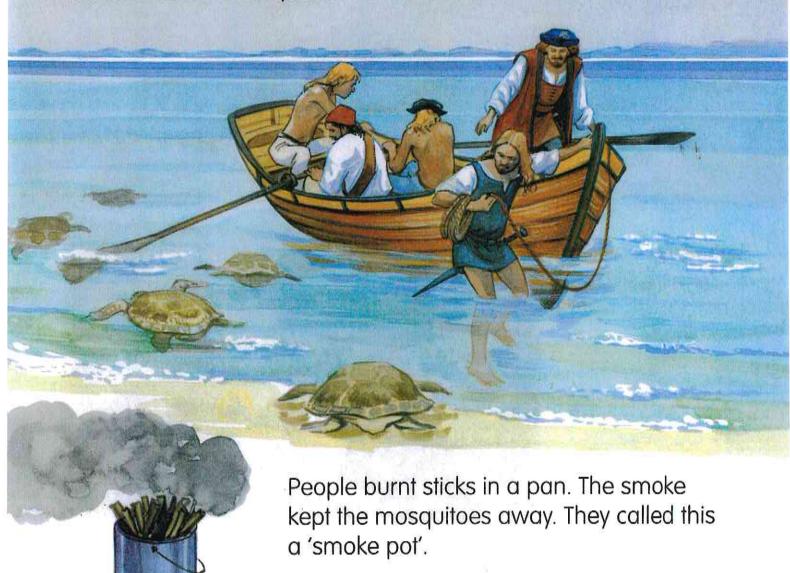


Learn this rhyme.

Columbus sailed the ocean blue, In fourteen hundred and ninety two For many weeks he was at sea In sailing ships that numbered three Yo! Ho! Yo! Ho! Yo! Ho! Yo! Ho! Yo! Ho! When Christopher Columbus found the Cayman Islands there were no people living here. The islands were **uninhabited**. Soon the news spread that there were turtles around the islands. Ships often stopped to get turtle meat. They also came for fresh water which they found in natural wells.

Some ships got **wrecked** on the reefs and the sailors stayed and built huts to live in.

There were lots of mosquitoes on the islands.



Our National Festivals

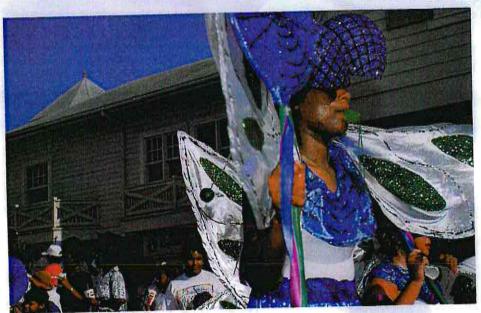
There are three national festivals – Pirates' Week, Cayfest and Batabano.

We enjoy Pirates' Week.
We dress like pirates and watch parades of floats. We visit different districts and people show us things that our great grandparents used.





Batabano is a very colourful festival.

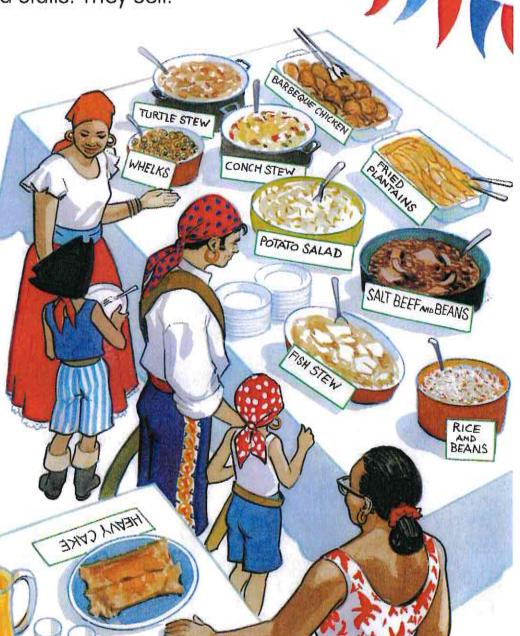


During Cayfest we also learn about our heritage.

We can buy different foods when we visit the districts during Pirates' Week.

Many people have food stalls. They sell:

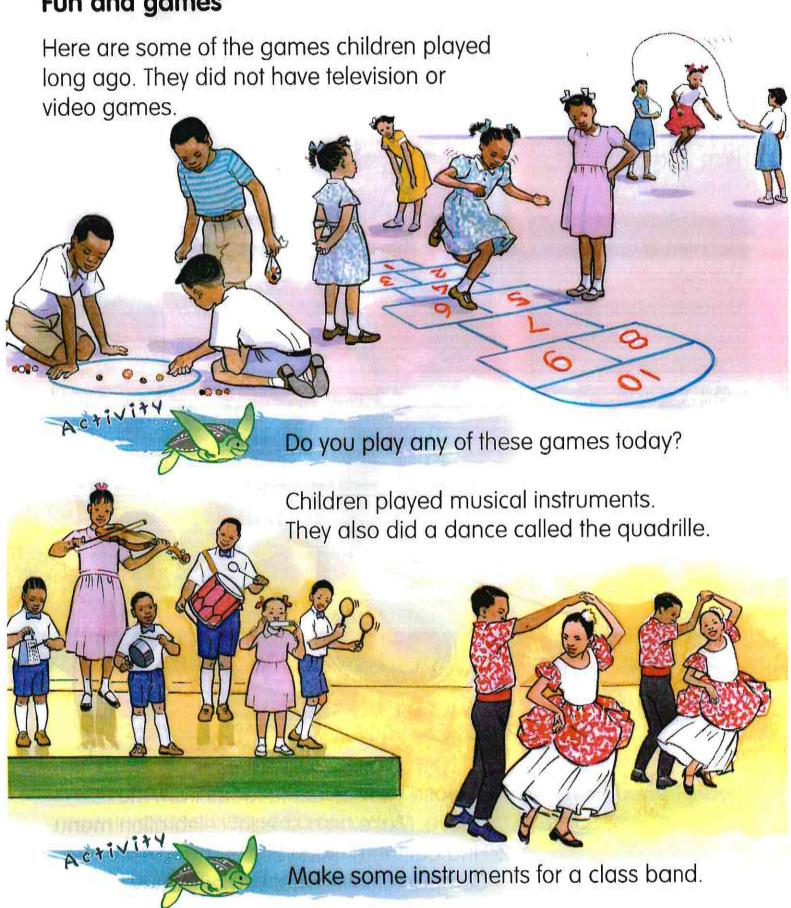
Turtle Stew
Conch Stew
Rice and Beans
Fish Stew
Fried Plantains
Barbecue Chicken
Whelks
Potato Salad
Salt Beef and Beans
Fish 'n' Fritters
Heavy Cake
Coconut Water
Tamarind Drink



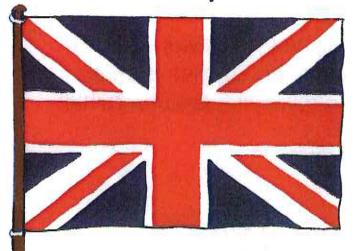


- 1 Choose your favourite foods from the list above. Make up a special celebration **menu**.
- 2 Find out what food your grandparents ate. Compare it with what you eat today.

Fun and games



Our National Symbols



This is the British flag. It is called the Union Jack. We use this flag as well as our own because we belong to Great Britain.

This is our country's flag. •
Can you see a picture of the Union Jack in our flag?





■ The Coat of Arms appears on all Government cars, trucks and buildings. It is also on uniforms worn by people who work for the Government.



- 1 What two animals can you see on the Coat of Arms?
- 2 Draw one of the animals on the Coat of Arms.



Our great grandparents used the thatch palm to make roofs

for their houses and ropes to tie up their animals.



This beautiful flower is found only in the Cayman Islands. It is called the Banana Orchid.



■ There are two kinds of parrot, the Grand Cayman Parrot and the Cayman Brac Parrot. The parrots feed mostly on wild fruits and seeds. Sometimes they eat mangoes as well. Parrots nest in holes in trees, especially old tall trees.

Our National Anthem

God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save the Queen!

Send her victorious, Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us, God save the Queen!

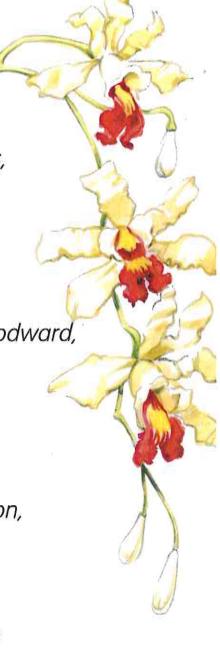


Our National Song Beloved Isle Cayman

O, land of soft fresh breezes,
Of verdant trees so fair,
With thy Creator's glory
Reflected everywhere.
O sea of palest em'rald,
Merging to darkest blue,
When'ere my thoughts fly Godward,
I always think of you.

Chorus

Dear verdant island, set in blue Caribbean Sea, I'm coming, coming very soon, O beauteous isle, to thee.
Although I've wandered far, My heart enshrines thee yet. Homeland, fair Cayman Isle, I cannot thee forget.



Round up



1 Make a class display about your community. Use the questions in the box to help you decide what to include in your display.

What is the name of your community?
What are your surroundings like?
What kind of buildings are there?
Are there any trees or crops?
Are there any interesting places?
What jobs do people do?

- 2 Use clay or other things to make a model of a road near your school. Make buildings, trees, vehicles and people to go on it.
- 3 Where does water come from near your home? Draw pictures.
- 4 Draw four pictures to show how people at your school help each other.
- Make a scrapbook about how your community has changed. Ask your parents and older people how life has changed. Draw pictures for your scrapbook and write about what life was like long ago.

List of words and meanings

avoid to keep away from a thing, person or action

botanic park a place where all kinds of plants are grown and can be seen

bush medicine medicine made from plants

capital a city where the government is located

civic centre a public building used for community events

community a place where people

live, work and play together co-operate to work together

crop plants that are grown on a farm

discover to find or find out something for the first time

district an area that is part of a country

event anything that happens festival a happy event

import to bring goods into a

country

man-made made by people menu a list of meals museum a place where things from the past and present can be seen natural made by nature
northwester strong north west
wind which makes the sea rough
perform to act
polite having good manners,
courteous

principal the head of a school recite to say from memory recycle to change and use again restaurant a place where you can buy and eat a meal services things people do for each other

tourist a person who visits for a short time on holiday travel to go from one place to another

uniform a style of clothes which all members of an organisation or pupils at a school wear uninhabited no people living in a place

weather how hot or cold, wet or dry a place is at a particular time worship praying, singing and listening to things about God wreck to destroy Macmillan Education
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CAYMAN Primary Social Studies



Cayman Primary Social Studies Books 1–6 were written to complement the Social Studies Curriculum and the general teaching of Social Studies in the Cayman Islands. The varied activities have been designed specifically to be appropriate for each age group. There are two accompanying Teacher's Books covering levels 1–3 and 4–6.

The sixteen authors, who are teachers from throughout the education system, were brought together to write the booklets in a series of workshops held from 1996 to 1999. The workshops were sponsored by the Cayman Islands Government Education Department. However, much of the funding came from the United Nations Development Project Funding for Curriculum Development (UNDP).

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