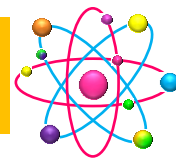


20

Studies

Social



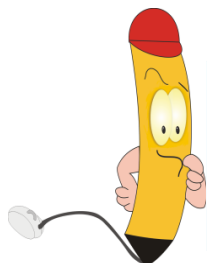
Know the contents

The Miami Virtual School, presented through texts for elementary education program and sequence of natural science content, enriched with several videos and subtopics. With this text handling you acquire attitudes, skills, abilities and concepts that allow you to expand your worldwide.

Your contents are grouped into four sessions containing topics and subtopics of several pages. Each topic begins with a title, a series of questions whose purpose is to arouse your interest in the contents, you can use these questions at the end of a topic to test your learning. You'll find images related to the concepts and themes, videos, charts, concept maps with didactic sense

The virtualitos help you journey through this adventure of knowledge.

Inquire to...



When you find this icon you know that there are many unanswered questions, which you can use at the end of a topic to find what you have learned.



When you find this icon you have to carry out the activities for each topic or subtopic.



Art is part of your activities, giving a personal touch when you go to color. Now you are the artist!



Virtualito invites you to learn more about the theme, research new things. That's interesting to know!



Did you know that...?
You'll find fun facts that invite you to learn about other related topics



Relations with the history and culture

The Indians were the first people who inhabited our territory. At first, the Indians did not have a fixed place to live, so going from one side to another collecting fruits and hunting animals.

Over time, indigenous women found that when seeds fell to the ground appeared new plants, which later were pleasing. This knowledge completely changed the way of life of indigenous people, as they no longer had to go from one place to another in search of food but they learned to cultivate.

Consequently, the first homes built near rivers and were the first settlers.



After reading interpret:

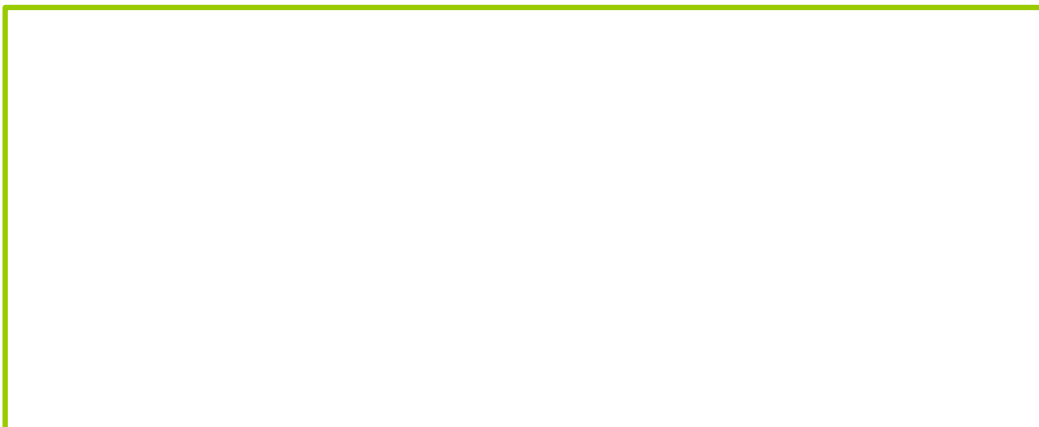
Explained:

Why only Indians had no established place to live?

How did agriculture appear?

How did the first settlers set?

What activities will be conducted by the first humans about its people?





Communities of yesterday and today



Look carefully at the pictures. Answer:

What buildings in this city are recently built?

Which city buildings look old?

It raises a hypothesis:

What do you think was there before the places are recent constructions?

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for writing answers to the questions above.





Unit 4

Municipalities of yesterday

All Colombian municipalities and districts have a history. That story begins with its foundation and progress over time until our days.

History of the Municipality of Bogotá

Bacatá, was the center of the Chibcha tribe was in these lands, for the moment the Spanish conquistador Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada founded the city, on August 6, 1538.

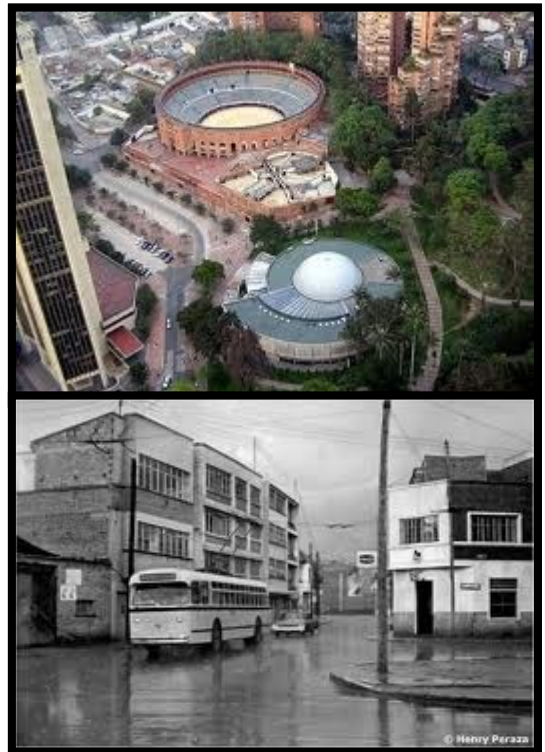
In this new city, named Bogotá, established the Viceroyalty of New Granada in 1717. In 1819, Simon Bolivar seized it and designated it as the capital of the Gran Colombia (now territory of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela).

It was also the capital of New Granada (now Colombia) where the Gran Colombia was dissolved in 1830.

The town grew slowly because the citizens or "cops" wished to preserve their ancient culture. They wanted much your city and took care of their churches, convents and houses built in Spanish colonial style and its schools as the Colegio Mayor de San Bartolomé (1604), the St. Thomas Aquinas College, (1608) which became University St. Thomas (1639) and the Colegio Mayor del Rosario (1653), among others.

Bogotá has been called, since long ago, "The Athens of South America". The citizens are proud to talk about the best and purest Castilian New World.

Bogotá expanded rapidly after 1940, due to migration of the rural population who came to the city in search of better economic opportunities.





The symbols

The inhabitants of the municipalities and districts have created symbols that represent them and set them apart from others.

These symbols can be flags, shields and hymns. Other symbols through which it is possible to identify the municipalities, districts and countries are natural resources.



The flag of Bogotá was adopted as a symbol by Decree 555 Special District, on October 9, 1952.

The flag consists of two stripes, one yellow which means justice, virtue and kindness. Moreover red means freedom, health and charity.

In the center of the flag is the coat of arms of the city, stamped with the title "Very noble and loyal".

The origin of the flag is based on the fight for freedom on July 20, 1810, there wore a bracelet Patriots yellow and red.



Unit 4

Pledges of Allegiance.

Health beloved flag one day? Beating your folds back in Boyaca? Sealed it forever brave fight? For a people who yearned for freedom.? Oh holy flag we love? Because you're country, life, honor, why you will die happy screaming? long live the tricolor banner sublime.? in peace we offer olive thousand bouquets?'s Ande flowers in great profusion,?, and his shield around happily sing? purest hymns giving heart.? Pledge of Allegiance



The Andean Condor is a national symbol, pervades our national emblem. It is the largest bird pervades our national emblem.



The Quindio wax palm is the national tree of Colombia. Its scientific name is "Ceroxylon Quindiense". It is an imposing palm beauty, extraordinary strength and legendary longevity. It is exclusive of the Colombian Andes. It reaches heights of up to 70 meters. Was chosen as the national tree of Colombia by the preparatory commission of Botany III South American Congress, held in Bogotá in 1949. Later it was officially adopted as a national symbol by law 61 of 1985.





Unit 4

the Orchid

It is the national flower. Specifically, the variety called Cattleya Trianae. Is named in honor of Colombian naturalist José Jerónimo Triana. Was chosen as the National flower according to an opinion issued by the Colombian Academy of History in 1936, although it was not officially consecrated by law. It is known that Colombian Orchids are listed among the most beautiful in the world. The structure and colors of Cattleya Trianae are of extraordinary beauty.



The National Anthem

Domingo Torres handsome in his youth, conceived the great idea and the bottom of the bars, strumming sound made instruments in the company of joyful love troubadours.

Old age caught him and died as a mere keeper of the Ministry of Finance. The love of country on the one hand, and on the other the evening and made discreet flattery Torres, referring to the November 11, 1887, Oreste Sindici urge the teacher to be put to music to a song whose lyrics were Dr. Rafael Nunez. Torres pleaded and the teacher refused. Finally his wife Dona Justina Jannaut of Sindici, Colombia, won the last difficulty of the teacher. The elusive inspiration then flowed into the soul of Italian artist as resonant cascade of glorious and fiery notes. The image of the adopted country, where he had the sweet sun of his love, was presented with all its beauty in the eyes of the teacher.



The November 11, 1887 was sung for the first time in public, in a small improvised music hall in the old public school building of the Cathedral. The following month on December 6, 1887 was loud and solemn official appearance in the hall of degrees, opposite the Palace of San Carlos, with assistance of Dr. Nunez, of all the civil, ecclesiastical, military and diplomatic ministers.

I sang a chorus of 25 voices with orchestra and conducted by Maestro Sindici.





Unit 4

The traditions of the municipalities

In municipalities and districts there are traditions that are expressed through songs, proverbs, religious celebrations, dances, costumes, traditional food and festivities.



Each tradition is important for municipalities, because it identifies, characterizes and differentiates it from the other municipalities.

The traditions give life to municipalities. Each one of us must respect, assimilate and live them.

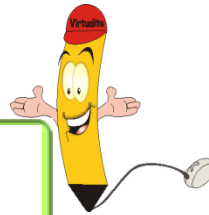




Unit 4



Activity



1. Draw a picture that represents a tradition in my municipality. Explain its meaning.

2. Write the proper way to behave in the event that my municipality or district.

3. Consult some songs that are sung in my town and learn.



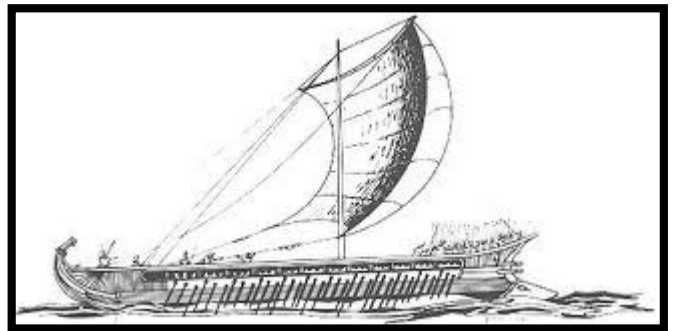


Unit 4

Transport

Since humans exist have had to resolve how to move from one place to another, to travel and carry loads.

The man has accomplished through the years and taking into account their needs create different means of transport, which are becoming faster, better and allow the various companies exchanging goods and knowledge with each other.



With the domestication of wild animals in different continents, as the donkey (Africa), the horse (Europe), the Flame (South America), the ox and camels (Asia), the man managed to have a transport system people and goods more efficient and less heavy. The biggest change in the means of locomotion was given to invent the wheel.





Former Transport

The roads, canoes and sailing boats.

Our indigenous ancestors were mobilized walking paths and carried their food and exchange on their backs, in large baskets or backpacks. Communities located near rivers and coastlines were traveling in canoes or wooden carvings wafers and propelled by oars.

This type of boats, which can carry a small number of people, animals and goods, is still used by the inhabitants of the jungle regions. You can also see that many rural people still continue to mobilize on foot or using animals.

Trains

This transport system, in use around the world, dates back to the early nineteenth century. Trains are made up of a long row of cars, linked together, which are carried by a locomotive on a rail track.

The locomotive or driving machine works with the energy produced by burning coal.

In Colombia, the first major railroad that joined Barranquilla by the Caribbean Sea through Puerto Salgar, was built between 1869 and 1871. In 1882 the railway was built in 1954 Antioquia and the Government based its ruling body, the National Railways of Colombia. This year, construction began Atlantic Railroad, which connects Santa Marta to Bogota and is currently the most widely used.





Modern Transport

Transport by road

Bicycles are simple machines that have two wheels. They move through pedaling people engaged with their feet.

This means of transport does not pollute the air because no engine, ie, does not need any fuel.



The tricycle, is a style of bike that has three wheels: two steps back and one forward. For this reason, are more stable and not turned sideways.





Unit 4

Motorcycles are like bicycles in structure, except that they are heavier and move driven by an engine that uses fuel. This vehicle can reach speeds above 60 miles per hour. His thick tires allow more grip.



Cars are a means to travel fast and protected from the cold, rain and wind. Work with an engine based gasoline, diesel, gas or alcohol, as is the case with our neighboring country: Brazil.



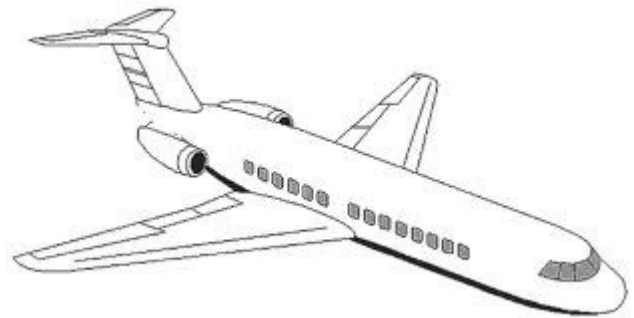
Imagem: Motor Trend



Air Transport

Airplanes are a means of transport by air and are the fastest way to travel long distances. According to their size, can take anywhere from 12-100 or more passengers.

The first aircraft in history was invented by American brothers Wilbur Wright Orvilles worldwide use became widespread after 1918.



Airports are, ports or places of arrival and departure of aircraft. In these places there are several airstrips and seasons. There, the aircraft are reviewed and tanked with special fuel.

