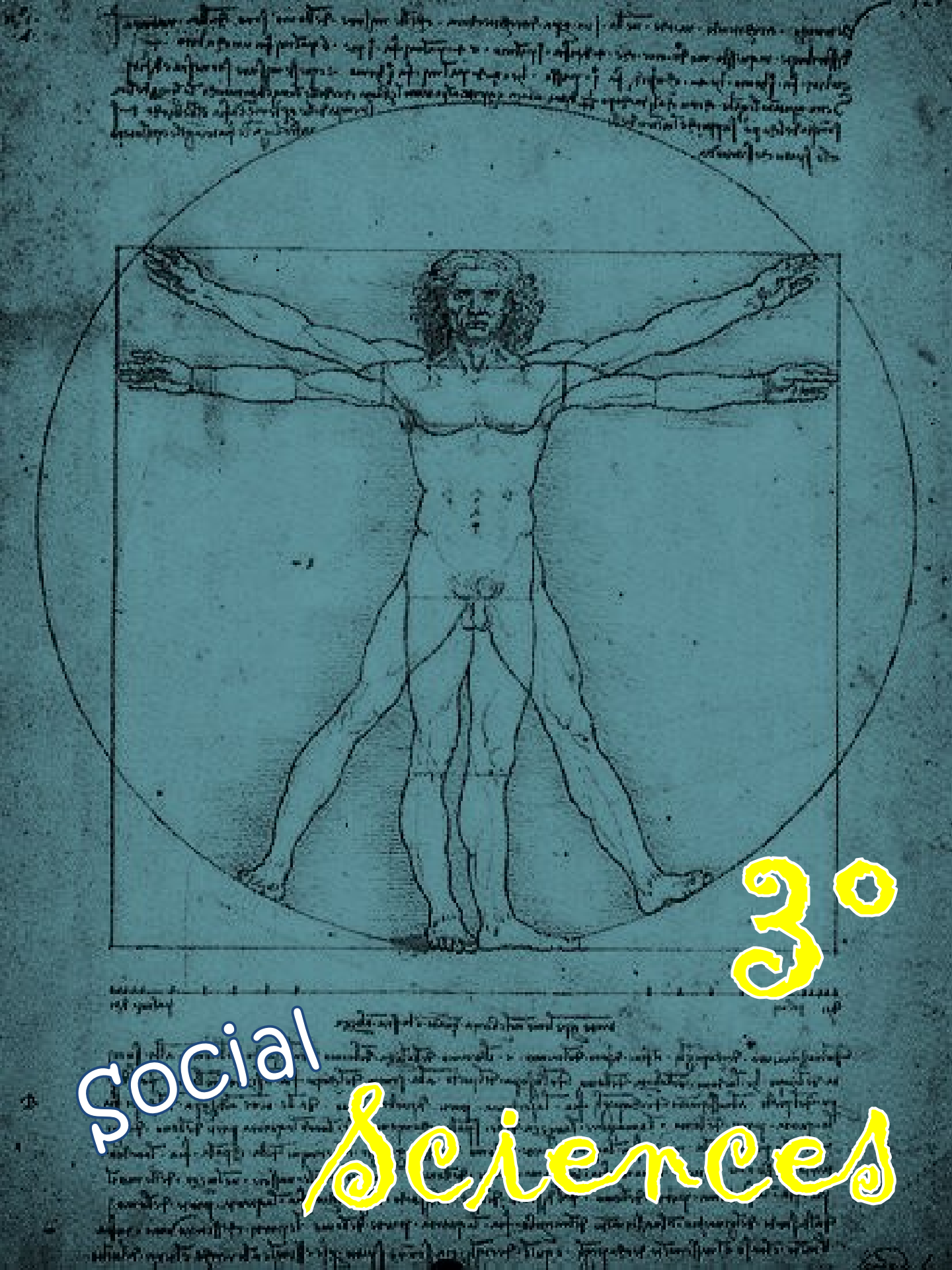

3°
Social
Sciences

Content

Know the contents

The Gimnasio Virtual San Francisco Javier, presented through textbooks for primary education and the sequence program of social science content, enriched with several videos and additional topics.

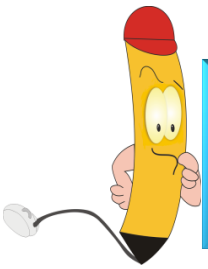
With this text handling you acquire attitudes, skills, abilities and ideas that allow you to expand your worldview.

Your content 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 the questions at the end of a topic to find your learning.

Find images related to the concepts and themes, videos, diagrams, concept maps with didactic sense.

The virtualitos will help you travel through this adventure of knowledge.

Let us search...

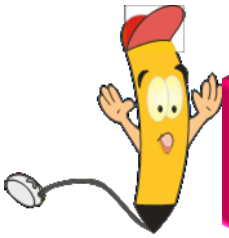


When you find this you will know that there are many unanswered questions, which you can use at the end of a topic to find what you have learned.

When you find this you will have to perform 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 topic, research new things. It is interesting to know!



You know?
Find fun facts that invite you to learn about other related topics.

The rules and organization

The rules are mainly the result of agreements and commitments that people make to each other to facilitate community life and make it more harmonious and pleasant.

The rules help us live in harmony when we know how to behave with others. But they also tell others how they should behave with us, respecting in:

•Our ways are
•Our religion
•Our personal tastes
•Our customs
•Our way of thinking
•Our intimacy

The general characteristics of all rules state that it must be:

•**General.** Because it should apply to all persons without any distinction. For example, rules and traffic signs must be obeyed by drivers and pedestrians

•**Dialogue.** Because once the standard has been created, the majority must agree with her and thus fulfill the commitment is greater. For example, when in the neighborhood some rules are discussed and approved neighbors.

•**Must be satisfied.** When most people agree with his creation, all have an obligation to fulfill, such as when our parents sign a registration, agree to comply with the standards set by the school.

Performing rules

Many of the standards that we meet daily arise from the agreement reached by different groups in which we live, such as home, school, neighborhood, among others.

But there are a number of very important rules that we must follow the inhabitants of a municipality, department and across the country. These rules not elaborate us directly, but lawmakers.

Legislators. As it is virtually impossible that all Colombians we can muster to make rules that guide our behavior as citizens, we name some people in whom we delegate this function. Are people are called legislators, ie the people who make laws. Among the groups that make laws in Colombia are:

•The Departmental Assembly: Develops standards ordinance calls.
•Congress: Develops laws.
•The Council: Develops standards for the municipality, which are called agreements.

Participation. When there are special circumstances or needs, ordinary citizens, who have not been elected as legislators, can participate in standard setting.

These forms of participation are the community action board, legislative popular initiative, the local administrative board or the local council planning, another form of citizen participation is the popular vote. In Colombia, only people over 18 can exercise this right

School government. Educational institutions have mechanisms involving the entire school community, including school governance. In school governance proposals are made for the benefit of students, promotes compliance with the Student Handbook and ensures that the right of students is respected. It is made by the Rector, Executive council and Academic Council.

Building rules

Participate in the construction of rules allows us to review and assist in the resolution of problems.

The process is as follows:

1. Meet with the group interested in making rules.
2. Determine urgent problems.
3. Make arrangements with the problem.
4. The importance of participation is the construction of new standards that help:
5. Controlling existing
6. Protect citizens from unfair rules
7. In the event that the rules were unfair, it is necessary that we agree to change them.

Remember:

Just as children have a right, also have duties are those obligations to be met with the family, the school and others. Some duties of the children have to do with respect, cooperation, obedience and dedication.

Our Rights

The Colombians have a right to life, freedom or peace, but also the children have the right to:

•A name and nationality

•To enjoy the benefits of social security: food, housing, recreation and medical services.

•Enjoy the love, understanding and care of parents.

•Free and compulsory education by the state.

•Fully enjoy games and recreation.

•Among the first to receive protection and relief in accidents.

Territorial entities

In Colombia territorial entities are:

- The departments
- Indian territories
- Districts

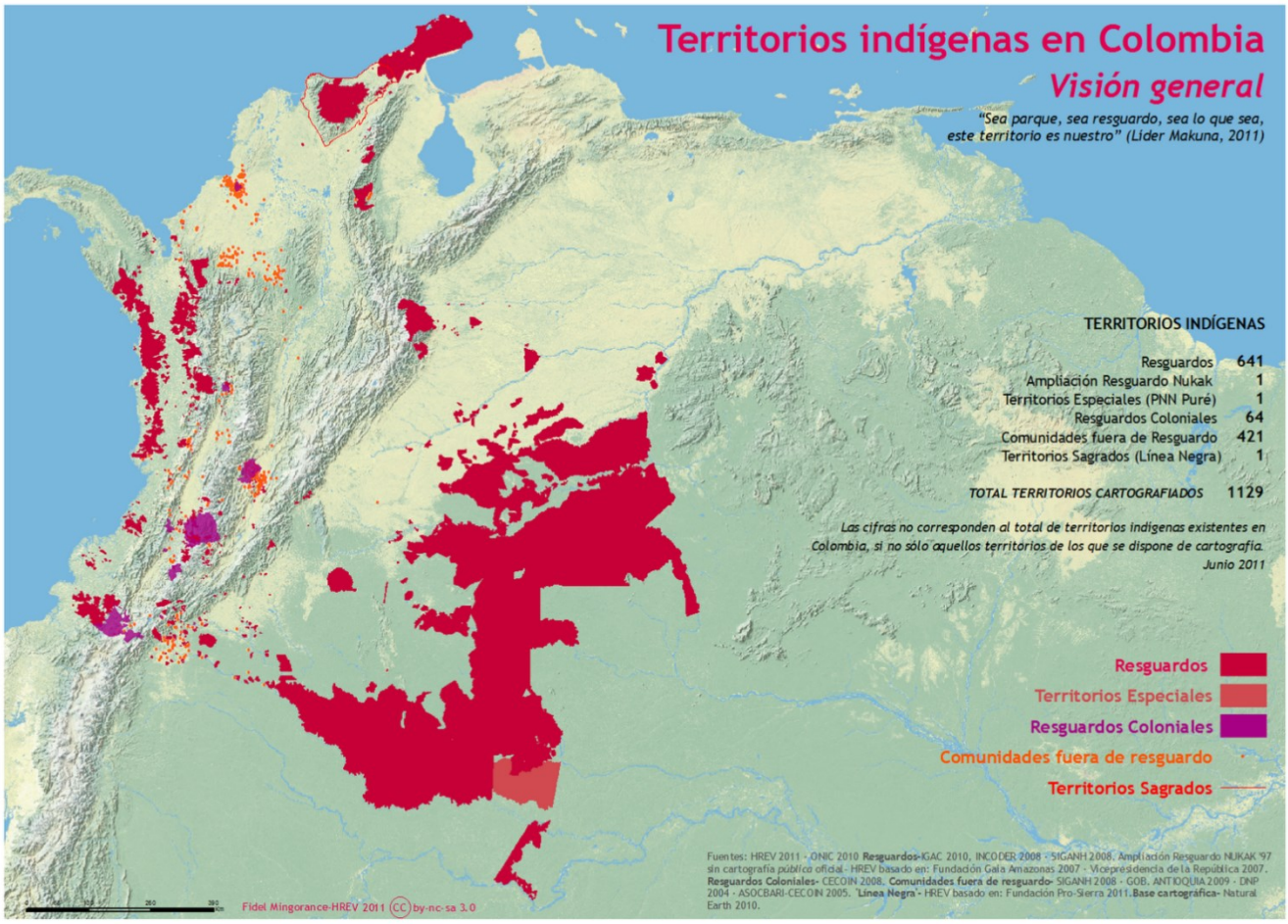
Divisions of the territory for administration in benefit of people.

The departments are divided into municipalities, which have elected officials for four years by popular vote.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R4RPnKt49Zo

Elected officials are the municipal government and the municipal council who have political autonomy, fiscal and administrative. The municipal government is composed of the mayor and city council cabinet and integrates minimum of seven councilors elected by popular vote. Both authorities should promote citizen participation in urban and rural areas.

In each of these areas that comprise the municipalities, are different activities such as service facilities at urban and livestock, agriculture and mining activities in the field.

Indian Territories



Indian tribes

In Colombia, the indigenous population is distributed among more than 80 ethnic groups, of which the most numerous are the Embera, Nasa and Senú. They live in all departments, but the highest percentage of indigenous population are Vaupés (66%), Guanía (65%), Guajira (45%), Vichada (44%), Amazon (43%), Ontario (22%) and Putumayo (18%).

http://www.colombiaya.com/paginas-gobierno.html

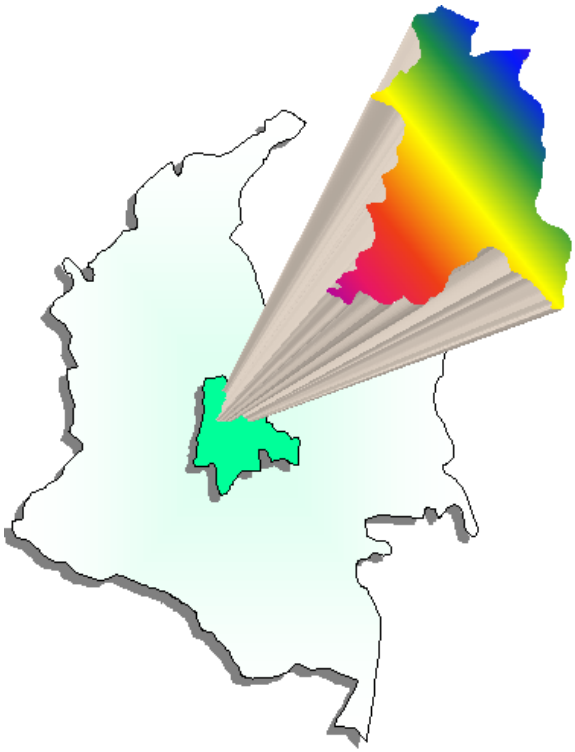
http://www.acnur.org/t3/pueblos-indigenas/pueblos-indigenas-en-colombia/

#	Department	Population (hab.)
1	La Guajira	278.254
2	Cauca	247.987
3	Nariño	154.766
4	Córdoba	151.064
5	Sucre	81.926
6	Tolima	55.891
7	Cesar	44.833
8	Chocó	41.214
9	Caldas	38.269
10	Putumayo	37.896

11	Antioquia	28.013
12	Atlántico	27.973
13	Risaralda	24.667
14	Valle del Cauca	21.845
15	Amazonas	18.673
16	Vichada	17.641
17	Bogotá D.C.	13.033
18	Vaupés	11.581
19	Guainía	11.559
20	Huila	10.334
21	Magdalena	9.045

22	Meta	8.398
23	Cundinamarca	7.399
24	Norte de Santander	7.189
25	Boyacá	5.776
26	Caquetá	4.718
27	Casanare	4.060
28	Arauca	3.250
29	Santander	2.381
30	Quindío	2.145
31	Bolívar	2.042
32	Guaviare	1.990
33	San Andrés and Providencia	622

Territorial organization



The local authorities have people to manage them. Such persons or authorities make up what is called **government.**

a. **The country.** It is the largest local authority, she owned the other territorial entities, and their highest authority is the **President of the Republic.**

b. **The department**. This territorial organization is formed by municipalities and its highest authority is the **governor.**

c. **The municipality.** It is the smallest territorial entity, is part of the department and its highest authority is the **mayor.**

d. **The guard.** It's a small territorial entity, also called Indian Territory. Although safeguards are under one government coverage, many of them have their own organization.

Colombia is a country with over 40 million inhabitants, which have characteristics and interests. They are also distributed over a very large territory. Therefore, in order to manage it properly, the country has been divided into **territorial entities.**

According to their size, territorial entities are: the country, departments, municipalities, districts and guards.

Social organization

The red cross. Is a nonprofit International organization, its goal is to prevent and alleviate human suffering, especially in times of armed conflict and emergency situations, such as landslides, earthquakes or floods.

The civil defense. It's another non-profit organization. It is responsible for preventing and dealing with emergencies, calamities and natural disasters or manmade.

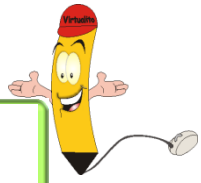
Firefighters. It's another non-profit organization. It is responsible to prevent and respond to emergencies. It offers search tasks and first aid.

Parishes. These organizations, religious, also provide a great service to the community for spiritual support and solve problems in the community.

Also created to protect and help those who do not have the financial resources to meet their basic needs, or who are victims of natural disasters or armed conflict.

Some of them are:

•Department of Social Welfare (DABS)
•Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF)
•Commissioners family
•Ombudsman's Office



Activities

1. Write the main functions of each of the social organizations.

Red Cross	Firefighters	Civil Defense	Parishes

2. What actions do you think have been executed in the country through social organizations. Write what you researched.