

Early Childhood Curriculum Guide

Pacific Southwest District School Ministries August 2022

PSD EC Curriculum Guide

This guide was a joint project of the Pacific Southwest District Early Childhood Cabinet and Early Childhood Accreditation Commission and was formally adopted in January of 2013. This revision was completed in August 2022.

Curriculum development and implementation are key components of successful early childhood programs and the accreditation process. This curriculum guide draws from several sources, including state early childhood standards.

The 'outcomes' are integral to the development of the whole child and are grouped in curricular domains. EC educators understand the essential premise that children do not learn in isolation but through integration.

Key Principles of Early Childhood Education

- Children learn best when they have developed the age-appropriate social and emotional components necessary for school and society.
- Children are best prepared for future success when early education focuses on the whole child - social, emotional, cognitive, physical and spiritual.
- The "how-to's" of teaching young children include the prominent role of play, hands-on learning activities and an appropriate learning environment.
- Purposeful play promotes active involvement in learning and provides children with opportunities to engage with language, math and science concepts, and other foundational skills in context (natural settings).

Spiritual Development

Spiritual development is the cornerstone of our Lutheran faith. Therefore, the spiritual domain is presented first, in keeping with the mission and ministry of our Lutheran churches - to share the life-changing Gospel of Jesus Christ with young children and their families.

Faith development is innately connected with the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive growth of young children. True faith is integrated throughout the 'whole person'. It cannot be separated from the intellect, the personality, or the moral development of young children.

Spiritual Development

Children have a natural interest in God and an inborn sense of the divine. The "spiritual" aspect of development therefore must be nurtured by the family and community. Parents and other adult caregivers will help to determine if the future spiritual growth and development will be healthy or unhealthy by their actions and attitudes during the formative vears.

Three basic ingredients lay a healthy foundation for spiritual development:

Unconditional love with appropriate and genuine positive reinforcement;

Realistic discipline which holds the child responsible for their actions within the limits of their abilities; and

A support system that is dependable and truthful.

Key Components of Spiritual Development

Through their personal experiences, and by the power of the Holy Spirit, the children will expand their understanding of the Triune God:

GOD - Father, Creator, Giver of all good things, loves all people, provides all we need to live

JESUS - Savior, Redeemer, true Son of God, forgives all my sin, gives both grace and mercy

HOLY SPIRIT - Sanctifier and Counselor, empowers us to live as disciples, prays on our behalf

What does this mean for us as Lutheran Christian Early Childhood Educators?

Young children:

- Connect the idea of an adult's love with God's love.
- ► Need praise, encouragement, and forgiveness.

Positive Spiritual Formation

As children participate in daily Jesus Time, weekly Chapel and worship experiences, along with meaningful conversations throughout the day, the children will learn that:

- ► The Bible is God's true Word.
- God loves and cares for His people.
- > Jesus is their best friend.
- Prayer is talking to God.





Spiritual Formation

Social -Emotional Development

It is significant that the state standards first address the social-emotional development of young children. It underscores what we as Lutheran Christian early childhood educators know in our hearts - that young children learn best when they are nurtured by caring adults, provided with experiences that help them to grow into the person God desires them to be and given the opportunity to develop meaningful relationships with others.

We can best provide children the opportunity to develop their social-emotional domain by allowing them to be children - giving them plenty of opportunities to PLAY as they explore their environments and interact with their peers and significant adults!

Social - Emotional Development

Social-emotional development includes:

Self-Awareness: Identifying one's own feelings and abilities

Interpersonal Awareness: Understanding the feelings of others and the 'roles' of people

Self-Regulation: Accepts responsibility, follows directions, completes a task

Self-Expression: Communicates preferences and makes choices

Communication: Uses verbal and non-verbal communication, age-appropriate attention span

Social Interactions: Shares and takes turns, participates in group activities

Stages of Play: Engage in and initiate active play, play with a purpose, assumes leadership roles

Social - Emotional Development

When do the children have opportunities to develop these social and emotional life-skills during a typical day?

Circle Time

Center Time

During outside play

Story time

Finger plays

Songs

Snack and mealtime

Meaningful conversations with adults and peers





Social - Emotional Development

English Language Arts

This central domain identifies key outcomes typical of children who are making steady progress toward being ready for kindergarten and becoming fluent readers and communicators. Language and literacy acquisition is based on the underlying assumption that children should experience the kinds of interactions, relationships, activities and PLAY that research has shown to support successful learning and development.

These outcomes are considered 'typical' - with appropriate support - at the conclusion of a child's early childhood educational experience.

English Language Arts

Foundational Skills

• Print Concepts, Phonological Awareness, Phonics and Word Recognition

Literature and Informational Text

• Key Ideas and Details, Craft and Structure, Range of Reading/Level of Text Complexity, Integration of Knowledge

Writing

Text Types and Uses

Speaking and Listening

• Comprehension and Collaboration, Presentation of Ideas

Language

• Conventions of Standard English, Vocabulary Acquisition

English Language Arts

What activities provide the opportunities to develop these English Language Art skills during a typical day?

| Story Time | Sequencing | Prediction | Rhyming | Sound Discrimination |
|------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dictation | Calendar | Graphs | Directions | Writing Center |
| | Environmental Print | Dramatic Play | Meaningful Conversations | |

English Language Learners

Additional opportunities and strategies for English Language Learners:

Environmental print in dual/multiple languages

Modeling

Gestures

Specific use of questioning

Left-to-right progression

Listening Opportunities

Meaningful Conversations







English Language Arts

Mathematics

Mathematics is a way of thinking about the world, and observing and describing it in terms of numbers, shapes and patterns. Young children's mathematical thinking is informal it involves the manipulation of concrete objects and sets of objects. This informal thinking develops quickly during the preschool years and prepares the child for the more formal - and abstract - thinking that will come in elementary school. Environmental support in the preschool experience is critical to the development of a broad foundation of mathematical knowledge if children are to be successful in kindergarten and beyond.

Mathematics



Counting and Number Sense: Count from 1-30, use one-to-one correspondence



Operations and Algebraic Thinking: Add and subtract using objects and situations



Measurement and Data: Compare and classify objects, days of the week



Geometry: Identify common shapes, understand position words, patterning

Learning Opportunities include:

One-to-one Classifying Counting Calendar Correspondence Sorting Comparisons **Patterning Problem Solving** Meaningful Shapes and **Estimation Positions** blocks Conversations









Mathematics

Science

Science provides children with the opportunity to investigate and explore the world around them and to communicate their discoveries to others. Most of what young children know and understand about the world is tied directly to their personal experiences. These experiences may vary greatly from child to child, based on socioeconomic and cultural factors. Therefore, the preschool environment and curriculum should intentionally include opportunities for children to explore, investigate, discover and experiment within the world God has created.



Physical Science: Identify common physical properties of objects (size, shape)



Life Science: Name common animals and plants, describe stages of life



Earth Science: Identify weather and seasons, understand objects in space



Investigation and Experimentation: Use senses to explore the environment



Learning Opportunities Include:

Identifying common properties (size, shape, color)

Learning Centers

Science Read-Alouds

Hypotheses

Predicting

Experimentation with a variety of materials

Field Trips

Meaningful Conversations









Science

History/ Social Science

A key outcome of the Social Sciences for the preschool child is an understanding of their place in society - within their family, community and society.

Children are encouraged to gain knowledge of the world through a variety of resources and meaningful discussions about their families and their communities.

An essential aspect of this includes the awareness of and respect for cultural differences. Skilled early childhood educators will include focused activities to encourage growth and expand understanding of all peoples.

History/Social Science

Citizenship: Identify traits of a good citizen (honesty, responsibility, cooperation)

Geography: Identify relative places (home, school, church, community)

History: Categorize time, identify holidays, understand past, present, future

Learning Opportunities include:

Family

Classroom

Community

Nation

Occupations

Geography

Geographical Features Time Frames (minutes, hours, days, etc.)

Historical and cultural heritage

Relationship of past events to present day (past, present, future)

Meaningful Conversations



History/
Social Studies

Physical Development

Physical development of young children is critical and impacts every other aspect of development - social, emotional, cognitive and spiritual.

Children are physical beings - anyone entering an early childhood classroom cannot help but be aware of the children's constant movement and activity.

Research suggests that many early childhood educators believe that a child's motor skills will develop on their own. However, it is imperative to plan for all aspects of motor development if we are to effectively prepare children for future success.

Physical Development

Safety: Uses materials appropriately, practices emergency drills

Fine Motor: Uses tools for their intended purposes, build and construct, cut, color

Gross Motor: Can balance, walk, run, hop, jump and climb

Physical Activities: Understands directionality, respects personal space

Health: Identify healthy foods, understands the need for rest and exercise, understands the need to practice good hygiene

Mastery Opportunities Include:

Proper use of materials and equipment

Fine motor
activities
(cutting, drawing,
etc.)

Large muscle activities (running, jumping, climbing, etc.)

Developmentallyappropriate exercise activities

Healthy Foods

Hygiene

Importance of rest

Meaningful Conversations

Physical Development

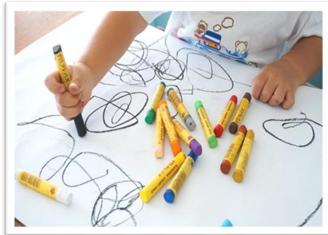












Fine Arts

In this domain, children are provided with the opportunities to explore and experience the arts - visual and expressive arts, music, dramatic expression and dance.

Early childhood education emphasizes the process and not the product! A wide variety of materials are provided for artistic and imaginative expression.

An art-rich environment is created, with artwork displayed at the child's level.

Children are encouraged to enjoy the arts through both participation and as a part of an audience.

Fine Arts



Visual: Identify common art materials, identify primary and secondary colors



Music: Identify basic elements of music (tempo, rhythm), sing age-appropriate songs



Drama: Differentiate between real and imaginary, engage in pretend play

Expressive activities include:

Art-rich Environment Distinctions and characteristics of art and art materials

Self-Expression

Basic elements of music

Music Appreciation

Movement

Theatrical Experiences

Dramatic play and drama opportunities

Meaningful Conversations







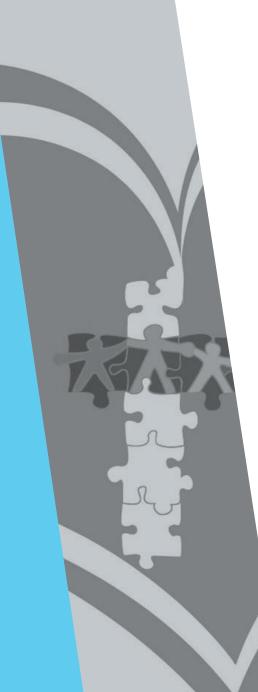


Fine Arts

Common Denominator in all Curricular Areas?



- Did you catch the common denominator in the learning/mastery opportunities as we worked through each of these curricular areas?
- ► MEANINGFUL CONVERSATIONS!



Summary Thoughts

High-quality early childhood programs strive for integration of curriculum, an overlap of all developmental areas, and allow ample time for children to PLAY.

Children's play is focused, purposeful and full of learning. As children play, they master motor development, learn and use language, develop social skills, think creatively, problemsolve, and grow in cognitive knowledge.

This curriculum - both formal and informal - is all about supporting child-led play and trusting children as capable and engaged learners.

PSD Early Childhood Curriculum Resources

Early Childhood resources on the PSD School Ministries website:

https://www.psdschools.org/early-childhood

- Updated Guiding Principles for Early Childhood Education
- Updated "MAKING JESUS REAL" video training series
- Ages and Stages of Young Children

