



Waste Not, Want Not”

SS-04-3.1.1 Students will describe scarcity and explain how scarcity requires people in Kentucky to make economic choices and incur opportunity costs.

Early settlers in Kentucky came to a new country with very little. They brought their belongings with them in wagons. They knew that many items would be scarce in their new world and they would have to take good care of their things to make them last. The early settlers learned to deal with this problem of scarcity in several ways. Which of the following would be examples of this idea? Underline your answers. Explain why your answer is an example of scarcity, or why it is not an example of scarcity?

- **Making a quilt out of scraps of cloth saved from worn out clothing.**
- **Keeping tools in good repair.**
- **Eating all of the available food in one or two meals.**

- **Preserving meats in the salt box.**
- **Drying beans to keep during the winter.**
- **Throwing away left over food because it wasn't their favorite.**
- **Having a big fire to burn up anything they didn't want just because they didn't like.**
- **Taking care of the animals.**
- **Throwing away a wagon wheel if it breaks instead of repairing it.**
- **Planting a garden.**
- **Hunting for wild game such as squirrels and rabbits for food.**
- **Building a barn to store crops, keep tools in, and keep animals safe.**