

Arizona

History and Social Science Standards



DRAFT: March, 2018

Introduction

Since the founding of this Nation, education and democracy have gone hand in hand...[Thomas] Jefferson and the Founders believed a nation that governs itself, like ours, must rely upon an informed and engaged electorate. Their purpose was not only to teach all Americans how to read and write but to instill the self-evident truths that are the anchors of our political system. Ronald Reagan

An important aspect of our Republic is that an educated and engaged citizenry is vital for the system to work. In a government where the final authority and sovereignty rests with the people, our local, state, and federal governments will only be as responsive as the citizens demand them to be. Preparing students for the 21st century cannot be accomplished without a strong emphasis on civics, economics, geography, and history – the core disciplines of the social studies. It is imperative that each generation gains an understanding of the knowledge, skills, and dispositions to participate fully in civic life in a rapidly changing world.

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards are premised upon a rigorous and relevant K-12 social studies program within each district and school in the state. Engaging students in the pursuit of active, informed citizenship will require a broad range of understandings and skills including:

Think analytically by

- Posing and framing questions
- Gathering a variety of evidence
- Recognizing continuity and detecting change over time
- Utilizing chronology to examine cause and effect relationships
- Drawing and combining reasonable inferences from a variety of sources to build an understanding of complex questions

Read widely and critically by

- Examining, interpreting, and contextualizing primary sources focusing on author, purpose, and audience of each source
- Identifying and comparing historical, geographic, economic, and political science interpretations from a wide variety of secondary sources
- Utilizing broader understanding to discern subtext in primary and secondary sources

Write cogently and in a compelling manner by

- Developing and defending evidenced based arguments
- Utilizing multiple perspectives for comprehensive explanations
- Practicing and cultivating a wide variety of different types of writing

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards, through the emphasis on content knowledge, disciplinary skills, and process and the integration of inquiry elements will prepare Arizona students to engage actively in civic life and meet the needs and challenges of the 21st century.

K-8 Grade Level Storylines and Content Focus

To create a coherent sequence from one grade to the next, to avoid unneeded repetition, and to close content gaps, each elementary grade level has a storyline and content focus for the year. A more detailed storyline can be found later in this document on the specific grade level standards page. This is not the case for the high school standards.

Grade	Storyline/Content Focus
K	Children as Citizens
1	Communities: Living and Working Together
2	The World Around Me
3	Arizona Studies (<i>prehistoric to present day</i>)
4	Regions and Cultures of the Americas (<i>prehistoric Americas to European settlements-1763</i>)
5	United States Studies (<i>American Revolution to Industrialism -1754-1900s</i>)
6	Global Studies: World Regions and Cultures of the Eastern Hemisphere (<i>early civilizations through 1500's</i>)
7	Contemporary Global Studies (<i>1600's to present</i>)
8	Citizenship and Civic Engagement in Today's Society

Content Descriptors

The content standards are organized under the four core disciplines in social studies. These disciplines - civics, economics, geography, and history - offer a unique way of thinking about and organizing knowledge. Disciplinary skills and processes offer a means for students to verify that knowledge. Descriptions of the core disciplines are included below. The disciplinary skills and processes are described in the next section.

Civics

The civics standards promote the knowledge, skills, and dispositions necessary for informed, responsible participation in public life. Productive civic engagement requires knowledge of the history, principles, and foundations of our Constitutional Republic and that each person has both human and civil rights. People demonstrate civic engagement when they address public problems individually and collaboratively and when they maintain, strengthen, and improve their communities and society. Civics also requires an understanding of local, state, national, and international institutions. Civics encompasses practices such as voting, volunteering, jury service, contributing to public processes, and the public discourse.

Economics (including financial literacy)

The economic and financial literacy standards promote the concepts and tools necessary to make reasoned judgements about both personal economic questions and broader questions of economic policy. Economic decision making requires a strong understanding of the ways in which individuals, businesses, governments, and societies make decisions to allocate resources among alternative uses. This process involves the consideration of costs and benefits with the goal of making decisions that will enable individuals and societies to be as well off as possible. The study of economics explains historical developments and patterns, the impacts of trade, and the distribution of income and wealth in local, regional, national, and international economies. Economics also gives students the skills to analyze current issues and public policies.

Geography

The geography standards promote the use of multiple geographic tools and emphasize geographic reasoning to understand local, national, regional, and global issues. Geographic reasoning rests on deep knowledge of the Earth's physical and human features including the location of places and regions, the distribution of landforms and bodies of water, and changes in political boundaries. Geography provides an understanding of the Earth's places and regions, how people with different backgrounds interact with their environment and enhances understanding of history, civics, and economics.

History

The history standards promote both historical content and historical thinking skills to prepare students to apply historical thinking to any historical era and context. The study of history is vital because it promotes the development of analytical skills, comparative perspectives, and question and answers modes of critical judgement that promote thoughtful work in any field or career. It is vital for students to study both United States and world history so they can analyze the human experience through time, recognize the relationship of events and people, and interpret significant patterns, themes, ideas, and turning points in American and world history. Students apply the lessons of history to their lives as citizens of the United States and members of the world community.

Big Ideas

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards are organized under twenty-one Big Ideas in social studies. Seventeen of these Big Ideas center around the content areas of civics, economics, geography, and history. The remaining four focus on the disciplinary skills and processes that all students need to know and apply to any historical era, context, or content area. Using these tools, students think like historians, geographers, political scientists, and economists. These skills and processes are especially critical in a time when students are exposed to massive amounts of information in numerous forms and must develop the skills to make sense of it.

The twenty-one Big Ideas are represented within each of the grade bands; K-2, 3-5, 6-8, and high school, but not all Big Ideas are at each grade level. Specific grade level standards are organized under each of the Big Ideas. The Big Ideas are listed below.

Disciplinary Skills and Processes	Civics	Economics	Geography	History
SP1: Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.	C1: Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.	E1: A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment.	G1: The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.	H1: The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.
SP2: Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.	C2: Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.	E2: By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.	G2: Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.	H2: Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.
SP3: Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.	C3: An understanding of civic and political institutions in society and the principals these institutions are intended to reflect including knowledge about law, politics, and government are essential to effective citizenship.	E3: Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.	G3: Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth’s surface.	H3: Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.
SP4: Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.	C4: Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.	E4: The domestic economy is shaped by interactions between government, institutions, and the private sector.	G4: Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.	H4: Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.
		E5: The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.		

Inquiry Elements

Children and adolescents are naturally curious and - in their effort to understand the world around them - have a bottomless well of questions. All too often in social studies classrooms teachers fail to tap into this natural curiosity and lose out on the opportunity to build strong readers, writers, and thinkers. Learning to investigate questions in the social studies discipline areas results in a deeper understanding of content and a stronger connection to the material. Students must gather and evaluate evidence, formulate arguments, critique counter claims, and communicate their conclusions through many modes including writing, speaking, and visualizing. Incorporating the Inquiry Elements within the content standards reinforces the same skills and processes contained in the Arizona English Language Arts (ELA) standards. As students utilize the Inquiry Elements in their content area, they reinforce and use the ELA reading, writing, speaking, and listening standards. Each grade level within the K-8 standards includes a set of Inquiry Elements which should be used in conjunction with the content standards. At the 9-12 level, there is one set of Inquiry Elements that can be used with the high school standards.

The six Inquiry Elements are:

- ***Inquiry Element 1: Developing Compelling Questions***
Central to a rich social studies experience is the capability for developing questions that can frame and advance inquiry. Those questions come in two forms: compelling and supporting questions. Compelling questions focus on enduring issues and concerns.
- ***Inquiry Element 2: Constructing Supporting Questions***
Supporting questions focus on descriptions, definitions, and processes on which there is general agreement within the social studies disciplines and require students to construct explanations that advance claims of understanding in response.
- ***Inquiry Element 3: Gathering and Evaluating Sources***
Students, whether they are constructing opinions, explanations, or arguments, gather information from a variety of sources and evaluate the relevance of the information. In evaluating these sources there are literacy skills, such as identifying an author's purpose, main idea, and point of view, that will help in evaluating the usefulness of a source.
- ***Inquiry Element 4: Developing Claims***
Once students analyze information, they need to develop claims and counterclaims to answer social studies questions. Evidence is used to support these claims.
- ***Inquiry Element 5: Communicating Conclusions***
Students formalize their arguments and explanations and communicate their results through various products to a wide range of audiences. Students also have opportunity to critique their scholarship as well as the scholarship of others.
- ***Inquiry Element 6: Taking Informed Action***
To prepare students for civic life, students use their disciplinary knowledge, skills, and perspectives to inquire about problems involved in public issues, deliberate with others on how to define and address these issues, take constructive and collaborative action, and reflect on that action.

Design of the Arizona History and Social Science Standards

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards define the knowledge, understanding, and skills that need to be effectively taught and learned for all students to be ready to succeed in credit-bearing, college-entry courses, in the workplace, in military service, and in civic life as the member of a constitutional republic. The Standards present a vision of what it means to be a civic, economic, geographic, and historically literate person in the 21st century.

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards outline what all students need to know, understand, and be able to do by the end of high school and reflect the following guiding principles and shifts for social studies education:

- Social studies prepares the Nation’s youth for college, career, and civic life.
- Inquiry is at the heart of social studies.
- Social studies involves interdisciplinary application and welcomes integration with other content areas.
- Social studies is composed of deep and enduring understandings, concepts, and skills.
- Social studies should have direct and explicit connections to the ELA standards.

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards are:

- Directed in a coherent progression across grades K-12,
- Aligned with college and workforce expectations,
- Focused on rigorous content and applications of knowledge through higher level thinking,
- Research and evidence based,
- Broad in nature, allowing for the widest possible range of student learning, and
- Designed as an integrated approach to content while still maintaining disciplinary integrity.

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards are not curriculum or instructional practices.

While the Arizona History and Social Science Standards may be used as the basis for a district’s or school’s curriculum, they are not curriculum. Therefore, identifying a sequence of instruction at each grade - what specifically will be taught and for how long - requires concerted effort and attention at the local level. Curricular tools, including textbooks, are selected by the district/school and adopted through local governing board. The Arizona Department of Education defines standards, curriculum, and instruction as:

- **Standards** are what a student needs to know, understand, and be able to do by the end of each grade. They build across grade levels in a progression of increasing understanding and through a range of cognitive demand levels. Standards are adopted at the state level by the Arizona State Board of Education.
- **Curriculum** refers to resources used for teaching and learning the standards. Curricula are adopted at the local level.
- **Instruction** refers to the methods or methodologies used by teachers to teach their students. Instructional techniques are employed by individual teachers in response to the needs of the students in their classes to help them progress through the curriculum to master the standards. Decisions about instructional practice and techniques are made at a local level.

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards assume students have regular standards-based social studies instruction every year. The amount of time individual students need to learn these standards will vary. The chart below specifies the expected social studies instructional time necessary for students to learn these standards.

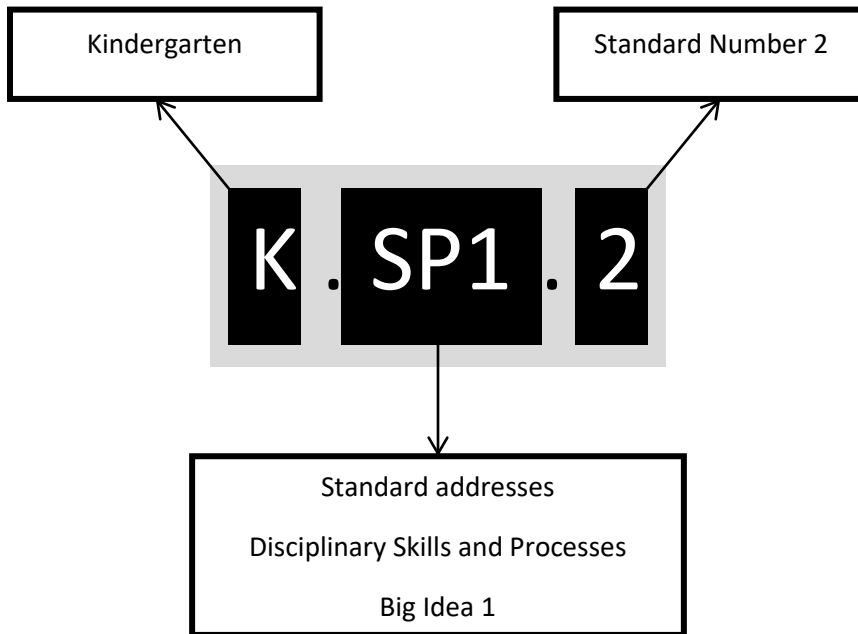
Grade	Assumed Minutes per Week	Assumed Average Minutes per Day
K	90 minutes/week	18 minutes/day
1	150 minutes/week	30 minutes/day
2	150 minutes/week	30 minutes/day
3	200 minutes/week	40 minutes/day
4	225 minutes/week	45 minutes/day
5	225 minutes/week	45 minutes/day
6	250 minutes/week	50 minutes/day
7	250 minutes/week	50 minutes/day
8	250 minutes/week	50 minutes/day
HS (3 credits)	275 minutes/week	55 minutes/day

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards have been designed so that these time assumptions provide adequate time for instruction and opportunities to learn the standards for each grade level. Depending on local factors, schools may allocate more or less time when determining curriculum programing within a specific context. These time recommendations do not explicitly address students who are far below or far above grade level. No set of grade specific standards can fully reflect the variety in abilities, needs, learning rates, and achievement levels of students in any given classroom. The Arizona History and Social Science Standards do not define intervention methods to support students who are far below or far above grade level or do not speak English as their first language.

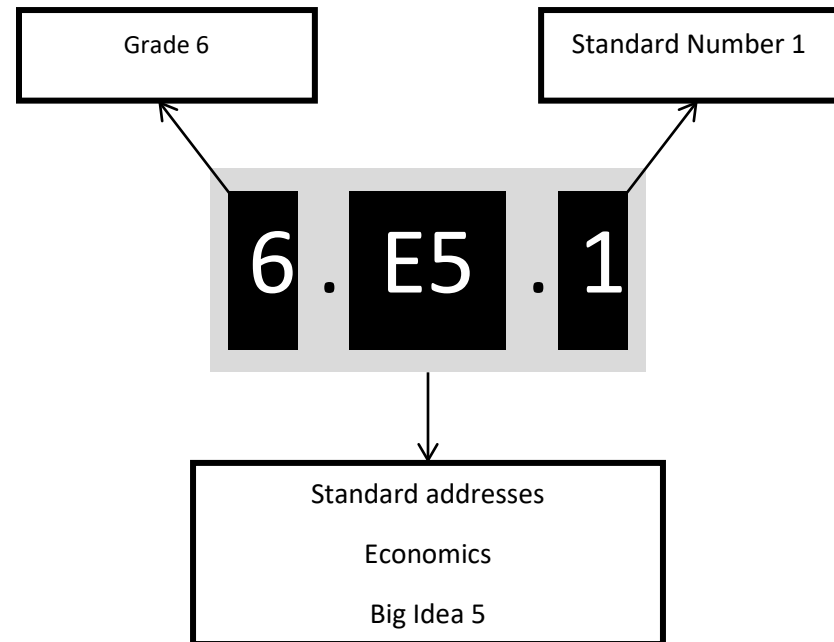
Coding of the K-8 Standards

Each K-8 standard is made up of three components. The grade level appears first, followed by the core discipline Big Idea, and finally a standard number. The standard number at the end of the code is designed for recording purposes and does not imply instructional sequence or importance. Examples and explanations of the coding of the standards are below.

K.SP1.2 Generate questions about individuals and groups.



6.E5.1 Describe the factors that influence trade between countries and cultures.

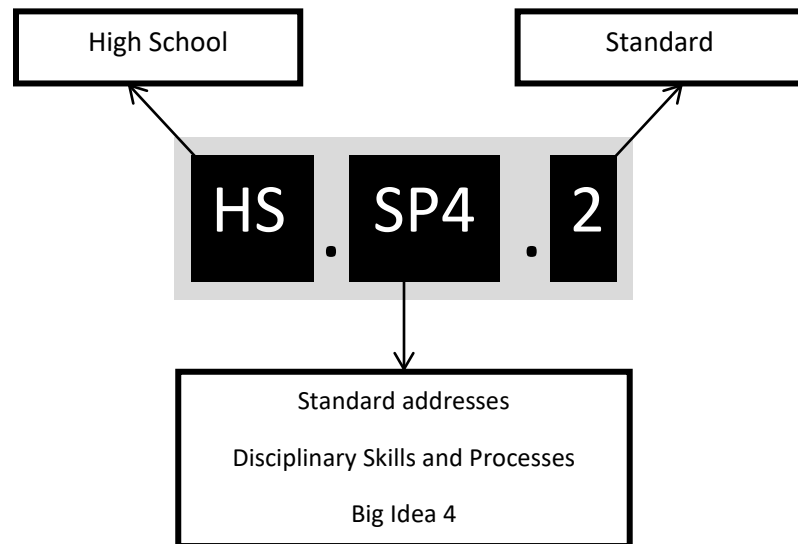


Coding of the High School Social Studies Standards

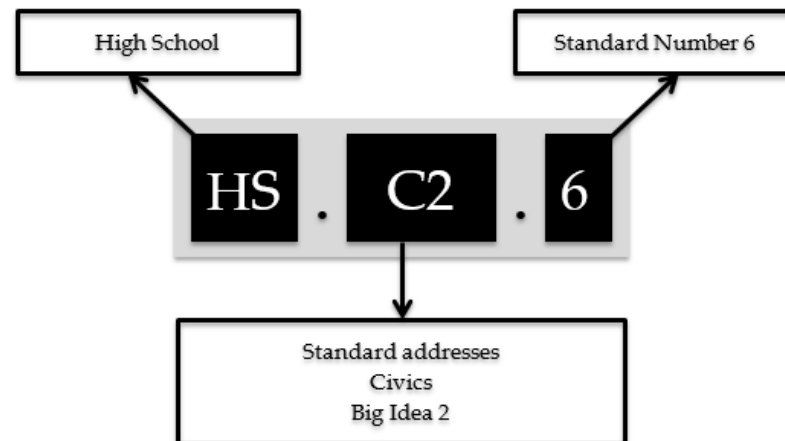
In Arizona, students are required to take three credits of high school social studies for graduation that are aligned to the state standards for social studies. The Arizona State Board of Education establishes the requirements for high school graduation. The minimum course of study and competency requirements are outlined in Arizona Administrative Code R7-2-302. The statewide minimum course of study requires students to take a minimum of three credits of social studies. The three credits in social studies must include one credit of American history, including Arizona history; one credit of world history/geography; one-half credit of American government, including Arizona government; and one-half credit of economics. LEAs are responsible for creating their courses using the high school standards. It is expected that by the time students graduate from high school, they will be taught all twenty-one Big Ideas and the standards that fall under them. To support the creation of these courses, course consideration guides were created for each of the disciplinary areas.

Each high school standard is made up of three components. The grade level appears first, followed by the core discipline Big Idea, and finally a standard number. The standard number at the end of the code is designed for recording purposes and does not imply instructional sequence or importance. An example and explanation of the coding of the standards is below.

HS.SP4.2 Distinguish between long-term causes and triggering events in developing a historical argument.



HS.C2.6 Compare the rights guaranteed in the Arizona Constitution to those in the United States Constitution.



CONTENT STANDARDS

The content standards are organized into five social studies content areas. Within these content areas are four to five major core concepts referred to as Big Ideas. Grade level standards are written to support these Big Ideas. Although each of the twenty-one Big Ideas are represented in each grade band, such as K-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12, not all Big Ideas are at each grade level. This allows educators to focus on depth and rigor and removes unnecessary redundancy while still giving students exposure to all the core concepts within the grade band. The Big Ideas for the grade level are included in the chart below for quick reference and appear in the content standards pages that follow.

Suggestions for key concepts and connections to other content area standards are included to assist teachers when implementing the History and Social Science standards.

Disciplinary Skills and Processes	Civics	Economics	Geography	History
Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.	Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.	A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment.	The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.	The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.
Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.	Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.	By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.	Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.	Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.
Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.	An understanding of civic and political institutions in society and the principals these institutions are intended to reflect including knowledge about law, politics, and government are essential to effective citizenship.	Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.	Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.	Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.
Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.	Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.	The domestic economy is shaped by interactions between government, institutions and the private sector.	Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.	Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.
		The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.		

KINDERGARTEN - CHILDREN AS CITIZENS

Through an introduction to civics, geography, economics, and history, students will understand their roles and responsibilities as citizens within their own context. Students will also learn about their own culture and how it impacts understanding of oneself and others as well as be introduced to aspects of our National culture.

- Importance of rules and responsibilities
- Individual roles in a community
- Personal decision-making
- Familiarity with geographic models
- Culture in the home, school, and community
- American symbols and traditions

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Recognize a compelling question.*
- *Recognize a supporting question.*
- *Distinguish between fact and opinion in disciplinary context.*
- *Identify evidence to support a claim.*
- *Construct responses to compelling questions using examples.*
- *Take group or individual action to help address classroom and school problems. Use consensus building procedures to make decisions about and act on civic problems in their classrooms.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- K.SP1.1 Use a variety of words to reference time in the past, present, and future; identify the beginning, middle, and end of historical stories.
- K.SP1.2 Understand how events of the past affect students' lives and community
- K.SP1.3 Generate questions about individuals and groups.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- K.SP2.1 Compare diverse cultures using primary sources such as photographs, artifacts, and music and secondary sources such as fiction and non-fiction.

CIVICS

Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.

- K.C1.1 Apply values of respect, responsibility, equality, and fairness when participating in and out of school settings.

- K.C1.2 Follow agreed upon rules for discussions when responding to others and making decisions as a group.
- K.C1.3 Compare one's own thoughts and opinions with those of others.

Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.

- K.C2.1 Describe roles and responsibilities of people in authority.
 - Such as school personnel, family members, and community members.
- K.C2.2 Explain how all people, not just official leaders, play important roles in our school and community.

Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.

- K.C4.1 Explain how people work together to identify and solve problems within the classroom and school.
- K.C4.2 Explain why rules are important within the classroom and school.

ECONOMICS

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- K.E2.1 Explain how needs, wants, and availability of resources affect decision making.
 - Resources such as money and time.
- K.E2.2 Identify the benefits and costs of making various personal decisions in and out of school settings.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools help individuals understand their world.

- K.G1.1 Use, explore, and construct maps, graphs, and other geographical representations of familiar places.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to physical features such as continents, oceans, rivers, lakes, and mountains.
 - Familiar places such as the classroom, school, neighborhood, city, state, and locations in stories shared.

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, culture, and innovation have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- K.H1.1 Compare one's own culture with the culture of others.
 - Key cultures include those in the classroom, community, and one of Arizona's 22 Indian Nations.

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- K.H2.1 Explain the benefits of cooperation and compromise as ways to solve problems.

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

- K.H4.1 Explain key American symbols, traditions and holidays.
 - Key American symbols include but are not limited to American flag, bald eagle, Statue of Liberty, and Mount Rushmore.
 - Key traditions include but are not limited to the Pledge of Allegiance and National Anthem.
 - Key holidays include but are not limited to Thanksgiving, Presidents Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Fourth of July, and Constitution Day.

FIRST GRADE – COMMUNITIES: LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER

Through the study of civics, geography, economics, and history, students will understand how a community functions and how each member contributes to the community for the common good. Students will study their local community and learn about characteristics that define urban, suburban, and rural communities. Democratic principles and participation in government are introduced. Community resources, environment, change over time, and cause/effect are examined.

- Understanding perspectives of others
- School and community functions of government
- Earning, spending, and saving money
- Using geographic models
- Effects of human movement
- Cooperation and compromise
- American symbols and traditions

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Explain why a compelling question is important.*
- *Make connections between compelling questions and supporting questions.*
- *Evaluate a source by distinguishing between fact and opinion.*
- *Identify evidence drawn from multiple sources to support a claim.*
- *Construct responses to compelling questions using examples with relevant details.*
- *Use consensus building procedures to make decisions about and act on civic problems in their classrooms.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 1.SP1.1 Place important life events in chronological order on a timeline.
- 1.SP1.2 Understand how events of the past affect students' lives and community.
- 1.SP1.3 Generate questions about individuals and groups who have shaped a significant historical change.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 1.SP2.1 Compare diverse cultures using primary sources such as photographs, artifacts, and music and secondary sources such as fiction and non-fiction.

CIVICS

Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.

- 1.C1.1 Apply values of respect, responsibility, equality, and fairness as a member of a community.
- 1.C1.2 Follow agreed upon rules for discussions when responding to others and making decisions.
- 1.C1.3 Compare one's own thoughts and opinions with others' perspectives.

An understanding of civic and political institutions in society and the principals these institutions are intended to reflect including knowledge about law, politics, and government are essential to effective citizenship.

- 1.C3.1 Explain the importance of rules and laws in our community.
 - Key purposes include but are not limited to provide order, protect rights, provide benefits, assign responsibilities, and limit the power of people in authority
- 1.C3.2 Explain the role and function of local governments.
 - Key functions include but are not limited to make laws, carry out laws, enforce laws, manage conflicts, and protect the community
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to type of government and its leaders including the current Governor and President and Vice President of the United States
- 1.C3.3 Explain how community groups work to accomplish common tasks and fulfill responsibilities.
 - Such as voting

ECONOMICS

A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment.

- 1.E1.1 Identify different occupations and skills needed for those jobs in our community.
- 1.E1.2 Describe reasons to save or spend money.

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- 1.E2.1 Explain how needs, wants, and availability of resources affect decision making.
- 1.E2.2 Identify the benefits and costs of making various personal decisions.

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- 1.E3.1 Describe the skills, knowledge, and sequence of events required to produce goods and services in our community.
- 1.E3.2 Explain how people in our community earn income.
- 1.E3.3 Explain how people can be producers and consumers in our community.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.

- 1.G1.1 Use, explore, and construct maps, graphs, and other geographical representations of familiar and unfamiliar places.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to physical (rivers, lakes, mountains, landforms, desert) and human features (dams, cities, parks, hospitals, schools, railroad tracks, farms, factories, houses).

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

- 1.G2.1 Compare how human activities affect culture and the environment now and in the past.
 - Such as agriculture, industrialization, urbanization, and human migration.

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth’s surface.

- 1.G3.1 Explain why and how people, goods, and ideas move from place to place.
 - Such as transportation, immigration, education, technology, and natural resources.

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- 1.H1.1 Explain how ideas and innovation can contribute to a community by utilizing primary sources (artifacts, photographs, newspapers, speakers) and secondary sources (biographies, stories, articles).
 - Key examples include but are not limited to one of the following Hohokam/farming by irrigation, Egypt/architecture, Mesopotamia/writing, China/inventions)

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 1.H2.1 Explain the benefits of cooperation and compromise as ways to resolve conflict in our community.

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 1.H4.1 Explain key American symbols, traditions, and leaders as well as their importance from the past to the present in our country.
 - Symbols include but are not limited to American flag, bald eagle, Statue of Liberty, the White House, Washington Monument, Mount Rushmore, Liberty Bell, United States Capital, and Arizona state symbols
 - Traditions include but are not limited to Thanksgiving, Veterans Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Presidents Day, Independence Day, Constitution Day, and Arizona Statehood Day.
 - Leaders include but are not limited to local and/or Tribal leaders, state leaders, and national leaders
- 1.H4.2 Generate reasons why education benefits the individual.

SECOND GRADE - THE WORLD AROUND ME

Though the study of geography and economics, the students' lenses expand to learn how their world is interconnected globally. Students will develop a spatial understanding of the world around them so they can understand how other cultures and civilizations are interconnected and have influenced who we are as a community, state, and Nation. United States history, world history, and civics will also be taught in a comparative context. This storyline integrates well with the English Language Arts standards at this grade level since most districts have students read fable, folktales, and stories from the United States and around the world. *The Standards in second grade are skill based and are designed to integrate the skills with the study of any region or civilization in the world since individual curriculum for ELA is varies throughout the state.*

- Working together to solve problems
- Individual and leadership roles
- Earning, spending, and saving money in a global community
- Identifying regions using geographic models
- Influence of weather and climate
- Development and change of civilizations and cultures
- Societal institutions and their belief systems

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Identify disciplinary ideas associated with compelling questions.*
- *Identify facts and concepts associated with a supporting question.*
- *Gather relevant information from one or two sources.*
- *Use evidence from one or two sources to develop a claim in response to a compelling question.*
- *Construct responses to compelling questions using examples with relevant details and present a summary of those responses using print, oral, and digital technologies.*
- *Take group or individual action to help address local, regional, or global problems. Use consensus building procedures to make decisions about and act on civic problems in their classrooms.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 2.SP1.1 Create a chronological sequence of multiple events.
- 2.SP1.2 Understand how events of the past affect students' lives and community.
- 2.SP1.3 Generate questions about individuals and groups who have shaped a significant historical change.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 2.SP2.1 Compare diverse cultures from around the world using primary sources such as photographs, artifacts, and music and secondary sources such as fiction and non-fiction.
- 2.SP2.1 Compare perspectives of people in the past to those today.

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- 2.SP3.1 Use different kinds of sources.
- 2.SP3.2 Generate questions about a source.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 2.SP4.1 Generate possible reasons for an event or development from the past.
- 2.SP4.2 Select which reasons might be more likely than others to explain a historical event or development.

CIVICS

Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.

- 2.C2.1 Describe roles and responsibilities of people in authority within our country and world.
- 2.C2.2 Explain how all people, not just official leaders, play important roles in the world.

Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.

- 2.C4.1 Explain how people work together to identify and solve problems within our world.
- 2.C4.2 Explain how rules function in public settings.

ECONOMICS

A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment.

- 2.E1.1 Identify different occupations and skills needed in a global economy.
- 2.E1.2 Describe reasons to save or spend money.

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- 2.E3.1 Identify and describe the goods and services that are produced around the world.
- 2.E3.2 Explain how people around the world earn income.
- 2.E3.3 Explain how people can be producers and consumers in a global economy.

The domestic economy is shaped by interactions between government, institutions, and the private sector.

- 2.E4.1 Describe the services that governments provide.

The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

- 2.E5.1 Illustrate how a country's resources determine what is produced and traded.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools help individuals understand their world.

- 2.G1.1 Use and construct maps, graphs, and other geographic representations of familiar and unfamiliar places in the world; **locate physical and human features.**
 - **Key physical features include but are not limited to seven continents, oceans, lakes, rivers, mountain ranges, coasts, seas, and deserts**
 - **Key human features include but are not limited to equator, hemispheres, North and South Pole, cities, states, countries, regions, and landmarks**
- 2.G1.1 Use maps, globes, and other simple geographic models to identify and explain cultural and environmental characteristics of places in the world **based on the place or regions being studied.**

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

- 2.G2.1 Explain how weather, climate, and other environmental characteristics affect people's lives in a place or region **being studied.**
- 2.G1.2 Describe how human activities affect the culture and environment of places or regions.

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

- 2.G3.1 Explain why and how people, goods, and ideas move from place to place.
 - **Key concepts include but are not limited to transportation, trade, immigration, migration, and communication**

Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

- 2.G4.1 Identify different physical and cultural regions in the world.

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- 2.H1.1 Explain how individuals can make contributions to a civilization and/or culture **in place or region studied.**
- 2.H1.2 Using primary and secondary sources, compare civilizations and/or cultures around the world and how they have changed over time **in place or region studied.**
- 2.H1.3 Examine developments from the civilization and/or culture **in place or region studied.**

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 2.H3.1 Generate questions about the institutions and belief systems of different societies.
 - **Key concepts include but are not limited to religion, governments, economic systems, and education**

THIRD GRADE - ARIZONA STUDIES

prehistoric to present-day Arizona

Students understand the history of Arizona within an integrated approach considering the following factors:

- The contributions of various cultural and ethnic groups **including the 22 Indian Nations that reside in Arizona.**
- Economic, political, and geographic elements
- Structure of the state and local governments
- Roles and responsibilities as citizens of Arizona
- Examination of primary and secondary sources including written and oral histories, images, and artifacts
- Disciplinary skills and processes including change and continuity over time, multiple perspectives, using and understanding sources, and cause and effect

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Identify disciplinary concepts associated with a compelling question that are open to different interpretations.*
- *Explain how supporting questions help answer compelling questions.*
- *Distinguish between primary and secondary sources.*
- *Identify and use evidence that draws information from multiple sources in response to compelling questions.*
- *Construct explanations using reasoning, examples, and details with relevant information and data.*
- *When taking action to address problems, identify challenges and opportunities including predicting possible results. Use deliberative and democratic procedures to make decisions about and act on civic problems in their school.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 3.SP1.1 Create and use a chronological sequence of related events to compare developments that happened at the same time.
- 3.SP1.2 Compare life in specific historical time periods to life today.
- 3.SP1.3 Generate questions about individuals and groups who have impacted history.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions a given event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 3.SP2.1 Explain why individuals and groups have different points of view on the same event.

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- 3.SP3.1 Compare information provided by different historical sources about the past.

- 3.SP3.2 Generate questions about multiple historical sources.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 3.SP4.1 Explain probable causes and effects of events.
- 3.SP4.2 Summarize the central claim in a secondary source.

CIVICS

Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.

- 3.C1.1 Describe civic virtues and democratic principles within a variety of government structures, societies, and/or communities within Arizona.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to respecting the rights of others, helping to promote the common good, and participating in government

An understanding of civic and political institutions in society and the principals these institutions are intended to reflect including knowledge about law, politics, and government are essential to effective citizenship.

- 3.C3.1 Describe the origins, functions, and structure of the Arizona Constitution, local governments, and tribal governments
 - Key concepts for state government include but are not limited to distinguishing the difference between national and state governments, describing the major responsibilities of each branch, describing the important services state governments provide, describing how state government officials are chosen and who those current officials are, explaining how people can participate in their state governments, explaining why it is important that people participate in their state government, and understanding how state government services are paid for
 - Key concepts for local governments include but are not limited to distinguishing between state and local governments, knowing services local governments provide such as public safety, public transportation, education, recreation, explain how local government services are provided and paid for, describing how local government officials are chosen and who they are, explaining how people can participate in their local government, and explaining why it is important to participate in their local government
 - Key concepts for Tribal governments include but are not limited to distinguishing between national, state, local, and tribal governments; understanding the services provided by tribal governments, their organization, and how leaders are chosen
- 3.C3.2 Describe ways in which people benefit from and are challenged by working together, including through families, school, workplaces, voluntary organizations, and government.

ECONOMICS

A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment.

- 3.E1.1 Describe and discuss industries and occupations that have shaped Arizona.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to the 5 C's (copper, cattle, cotton, citrus, climate), ranching, mining, farming, and tourism.
- 3.E1.2 Identify various forms of earning income in the state of Arizona.
- 3.E1.3 Identify positive and negative incentives that influence financial decisions people make to save and spend money.

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- 3.E2.1 Explain how availability of resources affect decision making in Arizona with respect to water and other natural resources.
- 3.E2.2 Describe how Arizona is connected to other states, Mexico, and other nations by movement of people, goods, and ideas.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.

- 3.G1.1 Use and construct maps and graphs to represent changes in Arizona over time.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to locating physical features including the Grand Canyon, Mogollon Rim, Colorado River, Salt River, Gila River
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to locating human features including major cities, counties, Hoover Dam, Roosevelt Dam, and state capitol
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to distinct physical and cultural characteristics of Arizona including landforms, the 5C's, climate zones, elevations, plants, animals, Arizona's 22 Indian Nations, diverse ethnic, racial, and religious cultures

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

- 3.G2.1 Explain how culture influences that way people modify and adapt to their environment.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to modification and adaptation of the environment by Paleo-Indians, Prehistoric-Indians, explorers, settlers, farmers, immigrants, migrants, and the 22 Arizona Indian Nations

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

- 3.G3.1 Describe the movement of people in and out of Arizona over time.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to factors contributing to settlement, economic development, growth of major cities, major economic activities, and land use patterns

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- 3.H1.1 Utilize a variety of sources to construct a historical narrative exploring Arizona's cultures, civilizations, and innovations.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to impact of Native Americans, Hispanics, African Americans, and newcomers from the United States and world on art, language, architecture, mining, agriculture, and innovations
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to explorers, settlers, trappers, missionaries, and colonizers
 - Key events include but are not limited to statehood
 - The influences of key people in the history and development of Arizona

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 3.H2.1 Use primary and secondary sources to generate questions about the causes and effects of conflicts and resolutions throughout Arizona's history.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to conflicts over exploration, colonization, the Mexican Revolution, Mexican-American War, Civil War, settlement, industrialism, and the 22 Arizona Indian Nations

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 3.H3.1 Evaluate how individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities can vary based on community, state, and nation.
 - Key concepts include women's rights, segregation, Native American rights and citizenship, internment and POW (prisoners of war) camps, migrants and farmworkers, Latino American, and juveniles
- 3.H3.2 Use primary and secondary sources to analyze the changes that have taken place in Arizona since the 1950's.

FOURTH GRADE - REGIONS AND CULTURES OF THE AMERICAS

prehistoric Americas to European settlements (up to 1763)

Students understand the geography and history of the Americas (North, Central, and South America along with the Caribbean Islands) using an integrated approach considering the following factors:

- Theories about the first peopling of the Americas.
- The development of Mesoamerican Civilizations including the Olmec, Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs
- American Indian life in the Americas prior to European exploration including the peoples in the Southwest, Pacific Northwest, nomadic nations of the Great Plains, and the woodland peoples east of the Mississippi River (Eastern Woodland)
- The causes and consequences of European exploration and colonization
- African life before the 16th Century
- The environmental, political, and cultural consequences of the interactions among European, African, and American Indian peoples in the late 15th through 17th centuries
- Regional settlement patterns and significant developments in Southern, New England, and Mid- Atlantic colonies
- European slave trade and slavery in Colonial America
- Life in Colonial America
- Roles and responsibilities as members of a society
- The contributions of various cultural and ethnic groups to the development of the Americas
- Examination of primary and secondary sources including written and oral histories, images, and artifacts
- Disciplinary skills and processes including change and continuity over time, multiple perspectives, using and understanding sources, and cause and effect

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process to educate students.

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Using disciplinary concepts, develop compelling questions that are open to different interpretations.*
- *Use supporting questions to help answer the compelling question in an inquiry.*
- *Determine if a source is a primary or secondary source and distinguish if it is mostly fact or opinion.*
- *Identify and use evidence that draws information from multiple sources in response to compelling questions.*
- *Construct explanations using reasoning, examples, and details with relevant information and data.*
- *When taking action to address problems, identify challenges and opportunities including predicting possible results. Use deliberative and democratic procedures to make decisions about and act on civic issues in their school and community.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 4.SP1.1 Create and use a chronological sequence of related events to compare developments that happened at the same time.
- 4.SP1.2 Compare life in specific historical time periods to life today.
- 4.SP1.3 Generate questions about individuals and groups who have shaped significant historical events.
 - Key individuals may include but are not limited to explorers, political leaders, American Indian leaders, settlers, colonists, missionaries, and Africans,- enslaved and free

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 4.SP2.1 Explain why individuals and groups during the same historical period differed in their perspectives on issues and events.
 - Key examples may include but are not limited to colonial life according to different groups such as wealthy landowners, farmers, merchants, indentured servants, laborers and the poor, women, enslaved people, free Africans, and American Indians
 - Key issues may include but are not limited to slavery, exploration, and colonization
- 4.SP2.2 Explain connections among historical contexts and people’s perspectives at the time.

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- 4.SP3.1 Compare information provided by different historical sources about the past.
- 4.SP3.2 Generate questions about multiple historical sources and their relationships to events and developments.
- 4.SP3.3 Use information about a historical source including the maker, date, place of origin, intended audience, and purpose to judge the extent to which the source is useful for studying a topic.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 4.SP4.1 Explain probable causes and effects of events and developments.
- 4.SP4.2 Summarize the central claim in a secondary work of history.
- 4.SP4.3 Use evidence to develop a claim about the past.

CIVICS

Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.

- 4.C1.1 Evaluate civic virtues and democratic principles within a variety of government structures, societies, and/or communities within the Americas.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to comparisons between Europeans and American Indians with respect to governmental structure and views on property ownership and land use, colonial governments including representative assemblies, town meetings, colonial legislatures, royal governments, and Pre-Columbian cultures throughout the Americas

Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.

- 4.C2.1 Use primary and secondary sources to generate questions about the concepts and ideas such as liberty, justice, equality, and individual rights.

- Key concepts include but are not limited to slavery and the slave trade, *The Mayflower Compact*, religious freedom, and European treatment of native cultures in the Americas

ECONOMICS

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- 4.E2.1 Examine concepts of scarcity, choice, opportunity, cost, and risk.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to reasons for European exploration, triangular trade, Jamestown settlement, and the establishment of colonies

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- 4.E3.1 Describe and discuss different industries, occupations, and resources as well as different forms of income earned or received that have shaped the Americas.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to the emerging labor force in the colonies (cash crop farming, slavery, indentured servitude), resources and industries of the Southern, Mid-Atlantic, and Northern Colonies, economic way of life in western Africa before the 16th century, and views on property ownership and land use between European settlers and American Indians

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools help individuals understand their world.

- 4.G1.1 Use and construct maps and graphs to represent changes in the Americas over time.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to human and physical features of the Americas, trade and exploration routes, the location of civilizations and societies in the Americas, settlement patterns including the development of the Southern, Mid-Atlantic, and Northern Colonies, American Indian Nations, and the thirteen colonies

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

- 4.G2.1 Compare how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the way people modify and adapt to the environment of the Americas.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to disease, farming, family structure, housing, climate, transportation, domestication of animals, clothing, recreation, and utilization of natural resources

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

- 4.G3.1 Explain how human settlements and movements affected culture, the location and use of natural resources, and the distribution of goods and ideas.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to theories about the peopling of the Americas, the Columbian Exchange, Encomienda system, triangular trade, searches for trade routes to Asia that led to exploration and settlement of Canada, the Caribbean Islands, South America, Central America, and North America

Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

- 4.G4.1 Explain the effects of increasing economic interdependence on different groups, countries, and new settlements.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to trade, mercantilism, and the development of new technologies

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- 4.H1.1 Utilizing a variety of primary and secondary sources, construct historical narratives about cultures, civilizations, and innovations in the Americas.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to Olmec, Mayas, Incas, Aztecs, American Indians living in North America before European exploration, American Indians living in North America after European exploration, enslaved Africans and free Africans living in the colonies, British, French, Dutch, Spanish explorers and settlers, and the thirteen colonies

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 4.H2.1 Describe the cycles of conflict and compromise that occurred in the Americas during the convergence of Europeans, American Indians, and Africans in the Americas after 1492 from the perspectives of all three groups.
- 4.H2.2 Analyze the different approaches used by the Spanish, British, and the French in their interactions with American Indians.

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 4.H3.1 Examine how economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced the development of individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities in the Americas.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to the influence of colonial governments on constitutional government (fundamental rights, rule of law, representative government, voting rights, separation of powers)- , how enslaved Africans drew upon their African past along with elements of new cultures to develop a distinct African-American culture, how religious tensions in the New England Colonies established colonies founded on religious tolerance, and how religious beliefs of groups like the Quakers and Spanish missionaries like Bartolome de las Casas led to questions about the morality of slavery and ideas of equality

FIFTH GRADE-UNITED STATES STUDIES

American Revolution to Industrialism (1754 to 1900s)

Students understand the history of the United States within an integrated approach considering the following factors:

- Historic and economic events from American Revolution to Industrialism including but not limited to the American revolution, constitutional convention, westward expansion, Civil War and reconstruction, and growth of industrial and urban America looking at origins, founders, key political and social figures, major tenants, practices, symbols, and writings
- Economic, political, and geographic elements as they relate to the events outlined above such as technological developments, urbanization, territorial expansion, industrialization, political parties, and universal suffrage
- Creation of the Constitution and the principles within the document including failure of the historical and philosophical influences, influence of state constitutions, Articles of Confederation, compromises at the Convention, ratification debates, Bill of Rights, limited government, popular sovereignty, federalism, rule of law, checks and balances, and separation of powers
- Development and structure of the national government including the Preamble, delegated or enumerated powers, implied powers, three branches, examples of powers granted to each branch, examples of checks and balances, powers granted to the state, individual rights as addressed in the Bill of Rights, and current issues revolving around federalism and rights
- Influence of immigration including push/pull factors, industrialization, urbanization, Political Machines, diversification of the population, and anti-immigration backlash
- Contributions of various cultural and ethnic groups to the changing social and political structure of the United States
- Roles and responsibilities as citizens of the United States including participation in the political system in many ways including voting, paying taxes, following laws, social contract theory, joining political parties and interest groups, civic engagement, serving on juries, military service, and being informed
- Examination of primary and secondary sources including written and oral histories, images, and artifacts with special attention being given to founding documents including the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution including all subsequent amendments, and landmark Supreme Court cases such as Marbury v. Madison, Dredd Scott v. Sanford, and Plessy v. Ferguson
- Disciplinary skills and processes including change and continuity over time, multiple perspectives, using and understanding sources, and cause and effect

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process to educate students.

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Using disciplinary concepts, develop compelling questions that are open to different interpretations.*
- *Use supporting questions to help answer the compelling question in an inquiry.*
- *Use distinctions among fact and opinion to determine the credibility of multiple sources.*
- *Identify and use evidence that draws information from multiple sources in response to compelling questions.*
- *Present a summary of arguments and explanations using a variety of media.*
- *When taking action to address problems, identify challenges and opportunities including predicting possible results. Use deliberative and democratic procedures to make decisions about and act on civic issues in their school and community.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 5.SP1.1 Create and use a chronological sequence of related events to compare developments that happened at the same time.
- 5.SP1.2 Explain how events of the past affect students' lives and society.
- 5.SP1.3 Generate questions about individuals and groups who have shaped significant historical changes and continuities.
 - Key individuals or groups should represent the time- period being studied and be inclusive of the diversity represented in the history of the United States

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 5.SP2.1 Explain why individuals and groups during the same historical period differed in their perspectives
 - Key individuals and groups can include but are not limited to a loyalist and patriots, federalist and anti-federalist, Hamilton and Jefferson, abolitionists and slave owners, Abraham Lincoln and John C. Calhoun, southerners and northerners, labor and business, nativists and immigrants, and American Indians and settlers
 - Key issues and events can include but are not limited to federalism, constitutional interpretation, individual liberties, slavery, Jim Crow and segregation, secession, westward expansion, Indian boarding schools, immigration, Manifest Destiny, worker's rights, and women's rights

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- 5.SP3.1 Compare information provided by different historical sources about the past.
- 5.SP3.2 Infer the intended audience and purpose of a historical source from information within the source itself.
- 5.SP3.3 Use information about a historical source including the maker, date, place of origin, intended audience, and purpose to judge the extent to which the source is useful for studying a topic.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 5.SP4.1 Explain probable causes and effects of events and developments in United States history from the revolutionary period to the rise of industry and urbanization.
 - Events include but are not limited to the American Revolution, Constitutional Convention, Civil War, reconstruction, westward expansion, industrialism, and urbanization
- 5.SP4.2 Use evidence to develop a claim about the past.
- 5.SP4.3 Summarize the central claim in a secondary work of history.

CIVICS

Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.

- 5.C2.1 Explain how a democracy relies on people's responsible participation and draw implications for how individuals should participate within the context of key historical events pre-American Revolution to Industrialization.

- Key concepts include but are not limited to voluntarism, joining associations and groups, joining political parties, using the First Amendment (free speech, press, assembly, petition), censorship, voting in elections, running for office, working on campaigns, bringing cases to court, civil disobedience, protest movements, and serving in the military
- Choose examples from historical events during the period studied to illustrate this standard such as the work of the abolitionist movement to abolish slavery

An understanding of civic and political institutions in society and the principals these institutions are intended to reflect including knowledge about law, politics, and government are essential to effective citizenship.

- 5.C3.1 Describe the origins, functions, and structure of the United States Constitution and the three branches of government.
 - Key origins include historical and philosophical influences like Ancient Greece and Rome, Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke, British documents like the Magna Carta, colonial governments, failure of the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutional Convention including the compromises over slavery and representation, concerns over national power and individual rights, and the ratification debates
 - Key functions of the United States government are outlined in the Preamble
 - Key structures include distributing, sharing, and limiting powers of the national government through separation of powers, checks and balances, and federalism
 - Key organization of the Constitution include the Preamble, seven Articles, and Amendments with the first ten being the Bill of Rights

Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.

- 5.C4.1 Using primary and secondary sources examine historical and contemporary means of a changing society through laws and policies to address public problems.
 - Key concepts can include but are not limited to using the Declaration of Independence to explain why the colonists wanted to separate from Great Britain, the formation and development of the abolitionist movement, the women’s rights and suffrage movement, the rise of reform movements, and responses to industrialism and poverty at the turn of the century

ECONOMICS

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- 5.E2.1 Compare the benefits and costs of individual choices within the context of key historical events pre-American Revolution to pre-World War 1.
 - Key concepts can include but are not limited to smuggling during the American Revolution, separating from England, economic powers outlined in the Constitution, slavery, secession, territorial expansion, and unregulated industry

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- 5.E3.1 Develop an understanding of the characteristics of entrepreneurship and apply these characteristics to individuals during the time-period studied.
 - Characteristics include but are not limited to risk taking, innovation, and problem solving

The domestic economy is shaped by interactions between government, institutions, and the private sector.

- 5.E4.1 Describe how government decisions on taxation, spending, protections, and regulation affect the national economy during the time-period being studied
- 5.E4.2 Analyze how agriculture, new industries, new technologies, changes in transportation, and labor impact the national economy including productivity, supply and demand, and price

The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

- 5.E5.1 Generate questions to explain how trade leads to increasing economic interdependence on different nations.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to products that are imported into markets within the United States and products that are exported to other markets in the world

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools help individuals understand their world.

- 5.G1.1 Use and construct maps and graphs to represent changes in the United States over time.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to physical and human features of the United States during the time- period studied, the regions of the United States and their characteristics, geographic location of major events, the growth of the United States through territorial expansion, demographic changes, and the states and capitals

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth’s surface.

- 5.G3.1 Use key historical events with geographic tools to analyze the causes and effects of environmental and technological events on human settlements and migration.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to consequences of territorial expansion on American Indians, the institution of slavery, the impact of new technologies on the environment and the growth of cities, and the impact of transportation and infrastructure on settlement and migration

Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

- 5G4.1 Use key historical events with geographic tools to describe how economic activities, natural phenomena, and human-made events in one place are impacted by interactions with nearby and distant places.

HISTORY

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 5.H2.1 Use primary and secondary sources to summarize the causes and effects of conflicts, resolutions, and social movements throughout the historical timeframe.
 - Key conflicts can include but are not limited to cultural conflicts, conflict over ideas, political conflicts, economic conflicts, military conflicts, and conflicts related to resource use and availability
 - Social movements can be organized around religious, social, political, economic, and cultural issues and often aim to promote civil, political, economic, and natural rights

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 5.H4.1 Use primary and secondary sources to describe how different group identities (racial, ethnic, class, gender, regional, immigrant/migrant) affected and contributed to the United States’ multicultural society within the historical timeframe.
 - Groups chosen should represent the time-period being studied and be inclusive of the diversity represented in the history of the United States

SIXTH GRADE – GLOBAL STUDIES: WORLD REGIONS AND CULTURES OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

early civilizations- 1500's

The content focus will be viewed through geographic and historical lenses. Sixth grade students will understand the cultural, religious, economic, and political systems of selected societies in the eastern hemisphere. Regions in the eastern hemisphere include the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, Asia (east, south, and southeast), and Oceania. A course on world regions and cultures can be approached from many angles and perspectives. Educators may choose to take a regional approach, a thematic approach, or a historical approach to the content.

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process to educate students. **It is suggested that educators use a case study approach teaching this content and pick examples to compare from different regions.**

- The beginnings of human society such as early hominid development in Africa, peopling of the earth, and the Neolithic revolution
- Early River Civilizations such as Mesopotamia, the Nile River Valley, the Indus River Valley, and the Yellow River Valley
- Compare world religions such as Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Shintoism, Confucianism, and Sikhism, by looking at origins, founders, major tenants, practices, and sacred writings
- Compare classical civilizations such as Greek, Roman, Persian, and Chinese by examining political, social, and economic systems.
- The rise and fall of empires and the impacts to the region
- The growth of trade networks across the hemisphere and impacts such as cultural exchange and diffusion, inventions, ideas, diseases, and language.
- The development of feudal systems in Medieval Europe and Japan
- Compare different civilizations in the eastern hemisphere during the Middle Ages with regards to geographic, political, economic, and social structures
- Analyze the origins, accomplishments, and geographic diffusion of the Renaissance and the Reformation
- Modern geography of the Eastern Hemisphere.
- Examination of primary and secondary sources including written and oral histories, images, and artifacts
- Disciplinary skills and processes including change and continuity over time, multiple perspectives, using and understanding sources, and cause and effect

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Use disciplinary concepts to develop compelling questions that are open to different interpretations.*
- *Use supporting questions to help answer the compelling question in an inquiry.*
- *Gather relevant information from primary and secondary sources using the origin and authority of the source to guide the selection.*
- *Use evidence to develop claims and counterclaims in response to compelling questions.*
- *Construct arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources and present those arguments to authentic audiences using a variety of media.*
- *Explain challenges and opportunities people face when taking action to address civic issues. Use a range of deliberative and democratic procedures to make decisions about and act on civic issues in their school and community.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 6.SP1.1 Analyze connections among events and developments in various geographic and cultural contexts.
- 6.SP1.2 Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity.
- 6.SP1.3 Evaluate the significance of past events and their effect on students' lives and society.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 6.SP2.1 Explain how and why perspectives of people have changed throughout different historical eras.
- 6.SP2.2 Analyze how people's perspective influenced what information is available in the historical sources they created.

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- 6.SP3.1 Classify the kinds of historical sources used in secondary interpretations.
- 6.SP3.2 Evaluate the relevancy and utility of historical sources based on information such as maker, date, origin, intended audience, and purpose.
- 6.SP3.3 Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 6.SP4.1 Explain the multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past.
- 6.SP4.1 Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument about the past.

CIVICS

Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.

- 6.C1.1 Analyze the beliefs, experiences, perspectives, and values that underlie one's own and others' points of view regarding civic issues.
- 6.C1.2 Describe and apply civic virtues including deliberative processes that contribute to the common good and democratic principles in school, community, and government.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to civility, respect for the rights of others, individual responsibility, respect for law, open mindedness, critical examination of issues, negotiation and compromise, civic mindedness, compassion, patriotism, conciliation, and consensus building

ECONOMICS

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- 6.E3.2 Describe the relationship between costs of production and external benefits and costs.
- 6.E3.2 Identify and explain the relationship between the factors of production and the manufacture of goods and services within different cultures and communities.
 - Key concepts include traditional economic systems, command economic systems, mixed economic systems, and free-market economic systems
- 6.E3.2 Analyze the influence of specialization and trade within different cultures and communities in regions studied.

The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

- 6.E5.1 Describe the factors that influence trade between countries or cultures.
- 6.E5.2 Explain the effects of increasing economic interdependence within different groups.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.

- 6.G1.1 Use and construct maps, graphs, and other representations to explain relationships between locations of places and regions.
 - Key concepts include continents, water features, countries, major cities, landforms, ecosystems, climate, languages, religion, economic systems, governmental systems, population patterns, disease, trade routes, and settlement of regions studied

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

- 6.G2.1 Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics influence the way people modify and adapt to their environments over time.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to hunter-gather communities, human settlement, Neolithic Revolution, irrigation and farming, domestication of animals, and shelter

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

- 6.G3.1 Analyze how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to language, land-based trade routes, sea-based trade routes, and transportation
- 6.G3.2 Analyze the influence of location, use of natural resources, catastrophic environmental events, and technological developments on human settlement and migration.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to development of early river civilization, pastoral societies, rise of cities, innovations in transportation, and collapse of empires

Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

- 6.G4.1 Explain why environmental characteristics vary among different world regions.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to latitude, elevation, landforms, location, and human factors
- 6.G4.2 Describe how natural and human-made catastrophic events and economic activities in one place affect people living in nearby and distant places.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to Bubonic Plague, items exchanged and ideas spread along trade routes, drought, and famine

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- 6.H1.1 Compare the development and characteristics of historical cultures and civilizations from different global regions within designated time periods.
- 6.H1.2 Explain the causes and effects of interactions between cultures and civilizations including major contributions and innovations.

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 6.H2.1 Utilize primary and secondary sources to evaluate the causes and effects of conflict and resolution among different societies and cultures.

- Key factors that contribute to conflict and cooperation include but are not limited to control/use of natural resources, power, religious rivalry, acquisition of wealth, cultural diversity, and economic rivalry

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 6.H3.1 Analyze the impact of religious, government, and civic groups over time.
- 6.H3.2 Generate questions to note the similarities and differences between major world religions.
 - Key world religions include but are not limited to Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Taoism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism
- 6.H3.3 Explain why communities, states, and nations have different motivations for their choices including individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities.

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 6.H4.1 Use primary and secondary sources to describe how different group identities (racial, ethnic, class, gender, regional, immigrant/migration) emerged and contributed to societal and regional development, characteristics, and interactions over time.

SEVENTH GRADE - CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL STUDIES

1600's-present

The content focus will be viewed through historical and geographic lenses. Seventh grade students will understand the relationships and interactions between societies and cultures in both the eastern and western hemispheres. United States history will be taught as it intersects with global issues like World Wars I and II and the Cold War.

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process to educate students. Suggested areas of study include, but are not limited to:

- The influence of the Scientific Revolution on innovation and the Enlightenment on the concept of rights
- Revolutions around the world such as French revolution, Russian revolution, the Cultural revolution (Mao Zedong), and Latin American revolutions
- Global imperialism and its lasting consequences on regional conflict and stability
- Industrialization and the rise of organized labor
- Global depression
- World War I and World War II including the time period between the war with the rise of fascism.
- The Cold War including origins, nuclear deterrence, and outcome
- Modern global conflicts and their consequences such as the Korean War, Vietnam War, Arab-Israeli Conflict, and Gulf War
- Modern government and economic systems such as monarchy, dictatorship, theocracy, oligarchy, aristocracy, democracy, constitutional republic, anarchy, and capitalism, socialism, and communism including founders, major tenants, practices, and writings
- Examination of primary and secondary sources including written and oral histories, images, and artifacts
- Disciplinary skills and processes including change and continuity over time, multiple perspectives, using and understanding sources, and cause and effect

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Develop compelling questions and explain how they reflect an enduring issue in the field.*
- *Create supporting questions to help answer a compelling question in an inquiry.*
- *Evaluate the credibility of primary and secondary sources by determining their relevance and intended use.*
- *Use evidence drawn from multiple sources to develop and support claims and counterclaims in response to compelling questions.*
- *Construct arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources and present those arguments to authentic audiences using a variety of media.*
- *Explain challenges people face and opportunities they create in addressing local, regional, and global problems at various times and places. Apply a range of deliberative and democratic procedures to make decisions and take action in local, regional, and global communities.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 7.SP1.1 Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.
- 7.SP1.2 Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity.
- 7.SP1.3 Evaluate the significance of past events and their effect on students' lives and society.
- 7.SP1.4 Use questions generated about individuals and groups to analyze why they, and the developments they shaped, are historically significant.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 7.SP2.1 Analyze multiple factors that influence the perspectives of people during different historical eras.
- 7.SP2.2 Explain how and why perspectives of people have changed over time.
- 7.SP2.3 Analyze how people's perspectives influenced what information is available in the historical sources they created.

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- 7.SP3.1 Detect possible limitations in the historical record based on evidence collected from different kinds of historical sources.
- 7.SP3.2 Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources.
- 7.SP3.3 Evaluate the relevancy and utility of historical sources based on information such as maker, date, origin, intended audience, and purpose.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 7.SP4.1 Explain the multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past and present.
- 7.SP4.2 Evaluate the influence of various causes of events and developments in the past and present.
- 7.SP4.3 Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument.
- 7.SP4.4 Compare the central arguments in secondary works of history on related topics in multiple types of sources.

CIVICS

Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.

- 7.C4.1 Compare historical and contemporary means of changing societies to promote the common good.
- 7.C4.2 Assess specific rules and laws (both actual and proposed) as a means of addressing public problems.
- 7.C4.3 Analyze the purpose, process, implementation, and consequences of decision making and public policies in multiple settings and at different levels.

ECONOMICS

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- 7.E2.1 Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.
- 7.E2.2 Evaluate current economic issues in terms of benefits and costs for different groups in society.

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- 7.E3.1 Explain the roles of buyers, sellers, and profits in product, labor, and financial markets.
- 7.E3.2 Analyze the relationship between supply, demand, and competition with emphasis on how they influence prices, wages, and production.
- 7.E3.3 Analyze the influence of institutions such as corporations, non-profits, and labor unions on the economy in a market system.
- 7.E3.4 Explain ways in which money facilitates exchange.

The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

- 7.E5.1 Explain the interdependency of trade and how trade barriers influence trade among nations.
- 7.E5.2 Compare the various economic systems.
- 7.E5.3 Explain the benefits and the costs of trade policies to individuals, businesses, and society.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.

- 7.G1.1 Use and construct maps and other geographic representations to explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.
- 7.G1.2 Analyze various geographic representations and use geographic tools to explain relationships between the location of places and their environments.

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

- 7.G2.1 Explain how cultural patterns, economic decisions, and human adaptations shape identity and culture in both nearby and distant places.
- 7.G2.2 Analyze cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar and different.

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

- 7.G3.1 Explain how changes in transportation, communication, and technology influence the spatial connections among human settlements and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.
- 7.G3.2 Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.
- 7.G3.3 Evaluate the influences of long-term, human-induced environmental change on spatial patterns and how it may cause conflict and cooperation.

Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

- 7.G4.1 Analyze cultural and environmental characteristics among various regions of the world.
- 7.G4.2 Explain how the relationship between the environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.
- 7.G4.3 Analyze how global changes in population distribution patterns affect changes in land use in particular places.

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- 7.H1.1 Analyze the rise and decline, interactions between, and blending of cultures and societies.
- 7.H1.2 Trace the development and impact of scientific, technological, and educational innovations within historical time periods.

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 7.H2.1 Investigate how conflict can be both unifying and divisive throughout communities, societies, nations, and the world.
- 7.H2.2 Compare the multiple causes and effects of conflict and approaches to peacemaking.

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 7.H3.1 Compare the origins and spread of influential ideologies and **both religious and non-religious worldviews.**
- 7.H3.2 Analyze how economic and political motivations impact people and events.
- 7.H3.3 Trace how individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities have evolved over time.
- 7.H3.4 Explain the influence of individuals, groups, and institutions on people and events in historical and contemporary settings.
- **7.H3.5 Investigate a significant historical topic from global history that has significance to an issue or topic today.**

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 7.H4.1 Evaluate how the diversity of a society impacts its social and political norms.
- 7.H4.2 Evaluate the changing patterns of class, ethnic, racial, and gender structures and relations; consider immigration, migration, and social mobility.

EIGHTH GRADE - CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN TODAY'S SOCIETY

The content focus will be viewed through civic and economic lenses. Citizenship and civic engagement will be taught through inquiry. Eighth grade students will make connections between historical and current day issues of the 20th and 21st centuries as a base for implementing change in society. Students will recognize and practice their roles and responsibilities as both an American and global citizen. United States History will focus on the major events that have their roots in the Constitution, Bill of Rights, and subsequent amendments. Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process to educate students. Suggested areas of study may include, but are not limited to:

- Foundations of the United States government
- Formal institutions such as Congress, the courts, the presidency, and linkage institutions such as media, elections, interest groups, polling, and political parties
- Historical and current legislation and landmark Supreme Court cases
- Civil rights movements including but not limited to African-Americans, Latinos, Asian-Americans, women, American Indians, LGBTQ individuals, the differently-abled, youth, and the elderly
- Amendments to the Constitution that have expanded the right to vote and equal protection under the law
- Social movements and issues both historical and current including the constitutional principles and structures (amendments, courts, Congress, and executive orders) that spur, promote, and protect these movements
- Human rights, genocides, and the Holocaust including treaties and organization that promote human rights and a study of the nations and leaders that abuse human rights and support genocide. In addition to the study of the Holocaust, other genocides should be studied
- Environmental issues such as air, water, and land pollution, deforestation, urban sprawl, and climate change
- Information and media age including news literacy
- Terrorism both domestic and international and how it influences citizen's safety and rights
- Expansion of constitutional governments since the fall of the Berlin Wall and challenges these governments face
- Examination of primary and secondary sources including written and oral histories, images, and artifacts.
- Disciplinary skills and processes including change and continuity over time, multiple perspectives, using and understanding sources, and cause and effect

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Explain points of agreement experts have about interpretations and applications of disciplinary concepts and ideas associated with a compelling question.*
- *Construct supporting questions based on interpretations and applications of disciplinary concepts and ideas associated with a compelling question.*
- *Gather and evaluate relevant information from primary and secondary sources using the origin, authority, structure, and context of the source to guide the selection.*
- *Use evidence drawn from multiple sources to develop and support claims and counterclaims in response to compelling questions.*
- *Using a variety media, present original arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources to authentic audiences.*
- *Analyze how a specific problem can manifest itself at the local, regional, and global levels, identifying its characteristics and causes, and the challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address the problem. Apply a range of deliberative and democratic procedures to take action and solve the problem.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- 8.SP1.1 Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts.
- 8.SP1.2 Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity.
- 8.SP1.3 Evaluate the significance of past events and their effect on students' lives and society.
- 8.SP1.4 Use questions generated about individuals and groups to analyze why they, and the developments they shaped, are historically significant.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- 8.SP2.1 Analyze multiple factors that influence the perspectives of people during different historical eras.
- 8.SP2.2 Explain how and why perspectives of people have changed over time.
- 8.SP2.3 Analyze how people's perspective influenced what information is available in the historical sources they created.

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- 8.SP3.1 Detect possible limitations in the historical record based on evidence collected from different kinds of historical sources.
- 8.SP3.2 Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources.
- 8.SP3.3 Evaluate the relevancy and utility of historical sources based on information such as maker, date, origin, intended audience, and purpose.
- 8.SP3.4 Use other historical sources to infer a plausible maker, date, place of origin, and intended audience for historical sources where this information is not easily defined.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 8.SP4.1 Explain the multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past.
- 8.SP4.2 Evaluate the influence of various causes of events and developments in the past.
- 8.SP4.3 Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument about the past.
- 8.SP4.4 Compare the central arguments in secondary works of history on related topics in multiple media.

CIVICS

Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system

- 8.C1.1 Analyze ideas and principles contained in the founding documents of the United States, including the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, and explain how they influence society and political systems.
 - Ideas and principles contained in founding documents include but are not limited to popular sovereignty, consent of the governed, the social contract, limited government, rule of law, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, and individual rights
- 8.C1.2 Demonstrate civic virtues that contribute to the common good and democratic principles within a variety of deliberative processes and settings.
- 8.C1.3 Analyze the influence of personal interests and perspectives when people address issues and problems in government and civil society.
- 8.C1.4 Engage in projects to help or inform others such as community service and service learning projects.

Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities

- 8.C2.1 Analyze the powers of citizens in a variety of governmental and non-governmental contexts.
- 8.C2.2 Explain specific roles, rights and responsibilities of people in a society.
- 8.C2.3 Analyze concepts and ideals such as majority and minority rights, civil dissent, and the rule of law.

An understanding of civic and political institutions in society and the principals these institutions are intended to reflect including knowledge about law, politics, and government are essential to effective citizenship.

- 8.C3.1 Describe the impact of political and civic institutions such as political parties, interest groups, elections, and the media in shaping policy.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to political party platforms, structure of parties on a national, state, and local level including precincts, primary and general elections, presidential nominating system including conventions, congressional elections including congressional districts, electoral college including how electors are chosen in Arizona, types of interest groups, and role of the media.
- 8.C3.2 Examine the origins and purpose of constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements.
- 8.C3.3 Compare the structures, powers, and limits of government at different levels in the United States.

Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems

- 8.C4.1 Compare historical and contemporary means of changing societies to promote the common good.
- 8.C4.2 Assess specific rules and laws (both actual and proposed) as means of addressing public problems.
- 8.C4.3 Analyze the purpose, process, implementation, and consequences of decision making and public policies in multiple settings and at different levels including the national, state, local (county, city, school board), and tribal.
- 8.C4.4 Identify, research, analyze, discuss, and defend a position on a national, state, or local public policy issue including an action plan to address or inform others about the issue.

ECONOMICS

A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment.

- 8.E1.1 Analyze the relationship between education, income, and job opportunities.
- 8.E1.2 Analyze the relationship between interest rates, saving, and use of credit.
- 8.E1.3 Analyze the relationship between investment and return.
- 8.E1.4 Examine the factors that influence spending decisions.
- 8.E1.5 Understand various types of financial investments and calculate rates of return.
- 8.E1.6 Identify ways insurance may minimize personal financial risk.

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- 8.E2.1 Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.
- 8.E2.2 Evaluate current economic issues in terms of benefits and costs for different groups.

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- 8.E3.1 Explain the roles of buyers, sellers, and profits in product, labor, and financial markets.
- 8.E3.2 Analyze the relationship between supply, demand, and competition and their influence on prices, wages, and production.
- 8.E3.1 Analyze the influence of institutions such as corporations, non-profits, and labor unions in a market economy.

The domestic economy is shaped by interactions between government, institutions, and the private sector.

- 8.E4.1 Explain how inflation, deflation, and unemployment affect different groups.
- 8.E4.2 Explain the influence of changes in interest rates on borrowing and investing.
- 8.E4.3 Explain the effect of productivity on standard of living.

The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

- 8.E5.1 Explain the interdependency of trade and how trade barriers influence trade among nations.
- 8.E5.2 Compare various economic systems **such as command, mixed, and free market.**
- 8.E5.3 Explain the benefits and the costs of trade policies to individuals, businesses, and society.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.

- 8.G1.1 Use geographic tools and representations to analyze historical and modern political and economic issues and events.
 - **Key tools and representations include but are not limited to maps, globes, aerial and other photos, remotely sensed images, tables, graphs, and geospatial technology**

HISTORY

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 8.H2.1 Explain how different beliefs about the government's role in social and economic life have affected political debates and policies in the United States.
- 8.H2.2 Investigate how conflict can be both unifying and divisive both domestically and internationally.
- 8.H2.3 Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped communities and how competition over resources have affected government policies.

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 8.H3.1 Explain how and why prevailing civil, social, religious, and political movements changed the United States during the 20th and 21st centuries.
- 8.H3.2 Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.
- 8.H3.3 Compare how individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities have evolved over time around the world.
- **8.H3.4 Investigate a significant historical topic from United States History that has significance to an issue or topic today.**

HIGH SCHOOL STANDARDS

The Arizona History and Social Science Standards are articulated by grade level for kindergarten through eighth grade. Each of those grade levels also has a content theme and focus for the year. This is not the case for the high school standards. The Arizona State Board of Education establishes the requirements for high school graduation. The minimum course of study and competency requirements are outlined in Arizona Administrative Code R7-2-302. The statewide minimum course of study requires students to take a minimum of three credits of social studies. The three credits in social studies must include one credit of American history, including Arizona history; one credit of world history/geography; one-half credit of American government, including Arizona government; and one-half credit of economics. Local Education Agencies (LEAs) are responsible for creating their courses using the high school standards. It is expected that by the time students graduate from high school, they will be taught all twenty-one Big Ideas and the standards that fall under them. To support the creation of these courses, course consideration guides were created for each of the disciplinary areas.

COURSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL UNITED STATES/ARIZONA HISTORY

In high school, students explore a variety of peoples, events, and movements in United States history with a focus on inquiry into the evolution of American democratic principles, changes in society, economic and geographical development, and the emergence of the United States as a global power. A United States history course can be organized in a variety of ways including thematic, chronological, regional, or through case studies. Special attention should be paid to how Arizona and its diverse cultures and individuals contribute to United States history. **It is expected that students in elementary and middle school will have analyzed events, documents, movements, and people in Arizona and United States history from the colonial period through the Cold War. It is recommended that this course maximize time in a manner to allow for depth of content and connection to current issues and events.** The course should include but is not limited to content from the following historical eras:

- Revolution and a New Nation including but not limited to causes of the American Revolution, reasons for American victory, impact of the revolution on politics, economy, and society, and the creation of the American political system looking at origins, founders, key political and social figures, major tenants, practices, symbols, and writings
- Nation Building and Sectionalism including but not limited to territorial expansion and its impacts on external powers and Native Americans, regional tensions due to industrialism, immigration, and the expansion of slavery, changes in the political democracy after 1800, and cultural, religious, and reform movements in the antebellum period
- Civil War and Reconstruction including but not limited to causes, course, and impact of the civil war on various groups in the United States, the impacts of different reconstruction plans, and the emergence of Jim Crow and segregation
- Emergence of Modern America including but not limited to industrialization, immigration and migration, progressivism, Federal Indian Policy, suffrage movements, racial, religious and class conflict, the growth of the United States as a global power and World War I and its aftermath
- Great Depression and World War II including but not limited to social, political, and economic changes during the Roaring 20's, the role of government, impact of the depression on different groups of Americans, the New Deal, and the cause and course of World War II, the character of the war at home, and the impacts of the war on the United States
- Postwar United States including the economic boom and social transformation of the United States, the Cold War, the impact of conflicts and Korea and Vietnam of domestic and international politics, and the struggle for civil rights and equality
- Contemporary United States including but not limited to domestic politics and policies, economic, social and cultural developments, growing international conflict and tension, 9-11 and responses to terrorism, environmental issues, poverty, globalization, nuclear proliferation, and human rights

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process and to educate students about the world in which they live.

COURSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL WORLD HISTORY

In high school, students explore a variety of peoples, events, and movements in world history with a focus on inquiry into the impact of social, geographic, political, and economic influences on historical events. A world history course should include the study of the peoples of Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. A balanced approach to the Eastern and Western Hemispheres is needed for a comprehensive study of world history topics. **It is recommended that the course begin with the 15th century to allow for depth of content and connection to current issues and events.** A world history course can be organized in a variety of ways including thematic, chronological, regional, or through case studies. **The course should include but is not limited to the following topics of study:**

- World Religions including but not limited to Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Taoism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism as well as non-religious worldviews and ideologies such as political correctness, humanism, and secularism; topics may include but are not limited to beliefs about origins of the universe and theisms such as monotheism, polytheism, agnosticism, atheism, etc
- Interregional interactions including but not limited to European exploration, conquest, Columbian exchange and the trans-African and trans-Atlantic slave systems
- Revolutions in thought such as scientific revolution, enlightenment, and renaissance
- Industrial Revolution including impact on both industrialized and non- industrialized nations and the origins of modern economic systems such as capitalism, communism and socialism including influential figures
- Political Revolutions such as French Revolution, Russian Revolution, Latin American Revolutions, and the Chinese Cultural Revolution.
- Global Imperialism
- National modernization including Japan, Ottoman Empire, India, and Egypt
- World War I including causes, characteristics, and consequences
- Inter-war period including the world-wide depression, rise of fascism, totalitarianism, the spread of communism, and nationalism in China, Turkey, and India
- World War II including causes, characteristics, and consequences
- Holocaust and modern genocides
- The Cold War including origins, the emergence of the Soviet Union and communist China, conflicts such as the Korean War, space race, arms race and its impact on third world countries
- Decolonization, democratization and the legacy of Imperialism in Asia, Africa, and Latin America
- End of the Cold War including the collapse of the Soviet Union and its impacts on the international community
- Contemporary global issues including but not limited to global terrorism, globalization, conflict in the Middle East, human rights, regional conflicts, population, environmental issues, technology and information age

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process and to educate students about the world in which they live.

COURSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

The geography standards can be taught as either a stand-alone course or incorporated in to civics, economics, or history courses. Geography enhances the study of civics, economics, and history.

Geographic Inquiry helps people understand and appreciate their own place in the world and fosters curiosity about Earth’s wide diversity of environments and cultures. Thinking geographically requires knowing that the world is a set of complex ecosystems interacting at multiple scales to structure the spatial patterns and processes that influence our daily lives. Geographic reasoning would include the following topics:

- Maps, imagery, and geospatial technologies
- Charts, graphs, and tables
- Human interaction with the environment
- Population, movement, and migration
- Land use
- Industrialization and agriculture
- Political development
- Culture

COURSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL CIVICS/GOVERNMENT

In high school, students explore how to become active citizens. To become engaged citizens requires a knowledge of the history, principles, and foundations of our republic. A comprehensive study of civics can be approached from many angles and perspectives with a focus on inquiry. A civics course can be organized in a variety of ways including thematic, chronological, or chrono-thematic. The course should include content from the following topics:

- Foundations of government including but not limited to the historical foundations and philosophical foundations of the American political system, the purpose and role of government, and where government gets its authority
- Structures and function of tribal, local, state, national, and international governments including but not limited to constitutional vs. non-constitutional governments, how governments are organized (shared powers vs. parliamentary systems, confederal, federal, and unitary systems), limits and powers of the legislative, judicial, and executive branch, and comparative governments.
- Institutions of the national government including but not limited to Congress, the President, the bureaucracy, and federal courts and institutions of the state government including the legislature, the Governor, the state courts, and the bureaucracy
- Law-making process including the role of deliberation and compromise.
- Media, interest groups, and political parties including but not limited to the how these linkage institutions connect the people to government and shape political and social interests, the role of the free press in the American political system, the origin and role of political parties, the two-party system, the role of third parties in American politics, and the social, political, and economic positions of American political parties in history and the present day.
- Elections, voting, and voting behavior including but not limited to political socialization, creation of legislative and congressional districts, opportunities for participation, campaigns, types of elections including primary process and general election process (local, state, and federal), laws governing elections, voter turnout, and barriers to voting
- Citizenship including rights, roles, and responsibilities of a citizen and the process for naturalization
- American political culture, values, and principles that are basic to American constitutional democracy and the republic such as individual rights, popular sovereignty, common good, patriotism, rule of law, freedom of conscience and expressions, privacy and civil society, justice, representative government, checks and balances, freedom of religion, civilian control of the military, and equality

- Civil Liberties and Civil Rights including censorship and free speech
- Public policy including researching current issues or policies at the local, state, or federal level
- Foreign Policy including but not limited to formation and implementation
- News Literacy

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process and to educate students about the roles and responsibilities of citizenship.

COURSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL ECONOMICS

In high school, students explore the economic reasoning process to make informed decisions in a wide variety of contexts. Economics is grounded in knowledge about how people, institutions, and societies choose to use resources to meet their wants and needs. The study of economics can be approached from many angles and perspectives with a focus on inquiry. A comprehensive economics course should include content from the following topics:

- Financial Literacy/ Personal Finance including but not limited to budgeting, saving, spending, investment, credit, banking, and insurance
- Economic Reasoning including but not limited to the concepts of scarcity, factors of production, opportunity costs, and cost-benefit analysis
- Economic systems including but not limited to traditional, command, mixed, and free market
- Exchange and Markets including but not limited to supply and demand, competition, incentives, entrepreneurship, prices, the invisible hand, and competition
- The National Economy including but not limited to fiscal and monetary policy, GDP, unemployment, inflation and economic growth
- The Global Economy including but not limited to trade, tariffs, and exchange rates

Understanding time constraints, LEAs should select a manageable amount of content to support the inquiry process and to educate students about economic decision making.

INQUIRY ELEMENTS

It is expected that during the course of the academic year students will individually and with others:

- *Explain points of agreement and disagreement experts have about interpretations and applications of disciplinary concepts and ideas associated with a compelling question.*
- *Explain how supporting questions contribute to an inquiry and how through engaging source work, new compelling questions and supporting questions emerge.*
- *Gather and evaluate relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views, using the origin, authority, credibility, structure, and context of the source to guide selection.*
- *Use evidence drawn from multiple sources to develop, support, and refine claims and counterclaims.*
- *Using a variety media, present original arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources to authentic audiences. Critique the use of claims and evidence in arguments for credibility.*
- *By using disciplinary and interdisciplinary lenses to identify causes of local, regional, and global problems, work to assess options and develop solutions that include individual and collective action.*

DISCIPLINARY SKILLS AND PROCESSES

Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

- HS.SP1.1 Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.
- HS.SP1.2 Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.
- HS.SP1.3 Evaluate the significance of past events as they relate to their own lives and the world.
- HS.SP1.4 Use compelling questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context.

Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

- HS.SP2.1 Analyze how historical contexts shaped and continue to shape people's perspectives.
- HS.SP2.2 Analyze the ways in which perspective shapes recorded history.
- HS.SP2.3 Demonstrate historical empathy when examining individuals or groups in the past whose perspectives might be very different from those held today.

Historical sources and evidence are materials left from the past that can be studied, analyzed, and used to develop claims about the past and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions.

- HS.SP3.1 Analyze the relationship between historical sources and the secondary interpretations made from them.
- HS.SP3.2 Detect possible limitations in various kinds of historical evidence and differing secondary interpretations.
- HS.SP3.3 Critique the usefulness of historical sources for a specific historical inquiry based on their author, date, place of origin, intended audience, and purpose.
- HS.SP3.4 Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to pursue further inquiry and investigate additional sources.

Historical thinking involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- HS.SP4.1 Analyze multiple and complex causes and effects of events in the past and present.
- HS.SP4.2 Distinguish between long-term causes and triggering events in developing a historical argument.
- HS.SP4.3 Integrate evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations into a reasoned argument about the past.
- HS.SP4.4 Compare the central arguments in secondary works of history on related topics in multiple media. Critique the central arguments in secondary works of history on related topics in multiple media in terms of their historical accuracy.

CIVICS

Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.

- HS.C1.1 Explain the significance of civic values to a well-functioning constitutional republic.
- HS.C1.2 Evaluate how society and political systems in different contexts promote civic virtue and democratic principles established by the founding documents.

- HS.C1.3 Explain and use deliberative processes implemented in various civic and political institutions.
- HS.C1.4 Analyze the evolution of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights.

Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.

- HS.C2.1 Explain the importance of individual participation in civic and political institutions.
- HS.C2.2 Analyze the role of citizens in the United States political system over time and compare this to the role of citizens in other political systems.
- HS.C2.3 Evaluate the evolution of ideals and rights established in historical documents, legislation, executive actions, and court cases.
- HS.C2.4 Analyze the responsibilities of citizens.
- HS.C2.5 Evaluate the evolution of ideals and rights established in historical documents, legislation, executive actions, and court cases.
- HS.C2.6 Compare the rights guaranteed in Arizona Constitution to those in the United States Constitution.
- HS.C2.7 Evaluate the contributions of individuals and groups, including Arizonans, who have played a role in promoting civic and democratic principles.

An understanding of civic and political institutions in society and the principles these institutions are intended to reflect including knowledge about law, politics, and government are essential to effective citizenship.

- HS.C3.1 Examine how the United States Constitution established a system of government that has powers, responsibilities, and limits and analyze how those powers, responsibilities, and limits have changed over time.
- HS.C3.2 Analyze the origins, functions, and structures of government at the national, state, local, and tribal levels and compare with other systems of government.
- HS.C3.3 Analyze the impact of political parties, interest groups, elections, and the media on political institutions.
- HS.C3.4 Analyze the impact of constitutions, laws, treaties, charters, and agreements on the maintenance of international order.

Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.

- HS.C4.1 Evaluate multiple procedures for making governmental decisions in all three branches and at the local, state, tribal, national, and international levels in terms of the civic purpose achieved.
- HS.C4.2 Evaluate local, state, national, and international policies in terms of intended and unintended outcomes and related consequences.
- HS.C4.3 Explain the procedures for elections at the local, state, tribal, and national levels.
- HS.C4.4 Analyze the purpose, process, implementation, and consequences of decision making and public policies in multiple settings and at different levels.

ECONOMICS

A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment.

- HS.E1.1 Evaluate how and why people make informed choices to improve their economic well-being.
- HS.E1.2 Analyze the factors that influence how and why people make budgeting and saving choices.
- HS.E1.3 Evaluate the cost and benefits of using credit.
- HS.E1.4 Compare the cost and benefits of different types of investments.
- HS.E1.5 Evaluate the ways insurance may minimize personal financial risk.

By applying economic reasoning, individuals understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.

- HS.E2.1 Explain how scarcity results in economic decisions and evaluate their impact on individuals, institutions, and societies.
- HS.E2.2 Analyze how incentives influence economic choices for individuals, institutions, and societies.
- HS.E2.3 Use cost benefit analysis to evaluate an economic issue.

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

- HS.E3.1 Explain how buyers and sellers interact to create markets and market structures.
- HS.E3.2 Evaluate how different factors and conditions influence market prices.
- HS.E3.3 Evaluate the role of government in regulating market places.
- HS.E3.4 Explain the different types of business organizations and analyze the role of innovation and entrepreneurship in a market economy.

The domestic economy is shaped by interactions between government, institutions, and the private sector.

- HS.E4.1 Use economic data to analyze the health of the National Economy.
- HS.E4.2 Evaluate the economic conditions that lead to fiscal and monetary policy choices and explain their impact on households and businesses.
- HS.E4.3 Explain the roles of institutions in a market economy.
- HS.E4.4 Explain the effect of advancements in technology and training on economic growth and standards of living.

The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

- HS.E5.1 Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of global trade.
- HS.E5.2 Evaluate how interdependence impacts individuals, institutions, and societies.
- HS.E5.3 Explain why nations chose to trade and how it is regulated.
- HS.E5.4 Explain how national economies influence trade.

GEOGRAPHY

The use of geographic representations and tools help individuals understand their world.

- HS.G1.1 Use geographic data to explain and analyze relationships between locations of place and regions.
- HS.G1.2 Use geospatial related technologies to construct relevant geographic data to explain spatial patterns and relationships.

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

- HS.G2.1 Analyze interactions within and between human and physical systems.
- HS.G2.2 Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.
- HS.G2.3 Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.

Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

- HS.G3.1 Analyze the reciprocal nature of how historical events and the spatial diffusion of ideas, technologies, and cultural practices have influenced migration patterns and the distribution of human population.

- HS.G3.2 Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.
- HS.G3.3 Evaluate the influence of long-term climate variability on human migration and settlement patterns, resource use, and land uses at local-to-global scales.

Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

- HS.G4.1 Evaluate how changes in the environmental and cultural characteristics of a place or region influence spatial patterns of trade and land use.
- HS.G4.2 Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.
- HS.G4.3 Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.
- HS.G4.4 Evaluate the impact and consequences of technology on global trade and politics.

HISTORY

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- HS.H1.1 Explain the process of state-building, expansion, and dissolution.
- HS.H1.2 Explain and compare how social, cultural, and environmental factors influenced state-building, expansion, and dissolution.
- HS.H1.3 Evaluate the consequences that resulted from civilizational and cultural interactions.
- HS.H1.4 Analyze the impact of cultural diffusion.
- HS.H1.5 Explain how religions and belief systems have affected the origins of societies.
- HS.H1.6 Analyze the relationship among different regional, social, ethnic, and racial groups and explain how these groups' experiences have related to national identities.
- HS.H1.7 Analyze how technological innovation has affected economic development and transformed societies.

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- HS.H2.1 Explain multiple causes of conflict.
- HS.H2.2 Analyze approaches to conflict management and resolution.
- HS.H2.3 Evaluate the short- and long- term impacts of conflicts and their resolutions.
- HS.H2.4 Compare causes and effects of isolationism and globalism.

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- HS.H3.1 Analyze how societies, leaders, institutions, and organizations respond to societal needs and changes.
- HS.H3.2 Analyze how ideologies, religion, and belief systems have influenced economic, political, and social institutions over time.
- HS.H3.3 Compare the ways in which economic philosophies influenced political, economic, and social developments.
- HS.H3.4 Evaluate how societies have balanced individual freedoms, responsibilities, and human dignity versus the common good.
- HS.H3.5 Explain how different labor systems developed and affected societies over time.

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

- HS.H4.1 Examine how historically marginalized groups have affected change on political and social institutions.
- HS.H4.2 Explain how artistic, philosophical, and scientific ideas have developed and shaped society and institutions.
- HS.H4.3 Examine how access to information and technology has been used to influence society.
- HS.H4.4 Examine how a diverse society can be a force for unity and/or disunity.