Michigan Social Studies

Grades 9, 10, 11, 12

Adopted 2019

Reading And Communication-Read And Communicate Effectively 9-12.P1	1. **Use appropriate strategies to read and analyze social science tables, graphs, graphics, maps, and texts.** 9-12.P1.1 2. **Interpret primary and secondary source documents for point of view, context, bias, and frame of reference or perspective.** 9-12.P1.2 3. **Explain points of agreement and disagreement experts have about the interpretation of sources and the application of disciplinary concepts.** 9-12.P1.3 4. **Express social science ideas clearly in written, spoken, and graphic forms.** 9-12.P1.4 5. **Construct and present an argument supported with evidence.** 9-12.P1.5
Inquiry, Research, And Analysis 9-12.P2	1. **Apply methods of inquiry, including asking and answering compelling and supporting questions, to investigate social science problems.** 9-12.P2.1 2. **Evaluate data presented in social science tables, graphs, graphics, maps, and texts for credibility, considering the origin, authority, structure, and context of the information.** 9-12.P2.2 3. **Know how to find, organize, evaluate, and interpret information from a variety of credible sources.** 9-12.P2.3 4. **Use relevant information from multiple credible sources representing a wide range of views considering the origin, authority, structure, and context to answer a compelling or supporting question.** 9-12.P2.4
Public Discourse And Decision Making 9-12.P3	1. **Clearly state an issue as a question of public policy, gather and interpret information about that issue, analyze various perspectives, and generate and evaluate possible alternative resolutions.** 9-12.P3.1 2. **Discuss public policy issues, by clarifying position, considering opposing views, and applying Democratic Values or Constitutional Principles to develop and refine claims.** 9-12.P3.2 3. **Construct claims and refine counter-claims that express and justify decisions on public policy issues.** 9-12.P3.3

Skip to main content

	4. **Critique the use of reasoning, sequence, and supporting details in creating a claim and the subsequent evidence used to support a claim for credibility.** 9-12.P3.4
Civic Participation 9-12.P4	1. **Act within the rule of law and hold others to the same standard.** 9-12.P4.1 2. **Assess options for individual and collective action to advance views on matters of public policy and to address local, regional, or global problems.** 9-12.P4.2 3. **Plan, conduct, and evaluate the effectiveness of activities intended to advance views on matters of public policy and to address local, regional, or global problems.** 9-12.P4.3
Foundations Of High School World History And Geography	F1. **Explain and use disciplinary processes and tools from world history. These processes and tools include but are not limited to:** F1 a. framing questions to guide inquiry. F1.A b. determining historical significance. F1.B c. applying concepts of change over time, continuity, and multiple causes and consequences. F1.C d. contextualizing evidence and historical phenomena under study. F1.D e. explaining and applying different periodization schemes. F1.E f. using and connecting different spatial frames (examples may include but are not limited to global, interregional, regional). F1.F g. recognizing that perspectives are shaped by different experiences across time and space. F1.G h. sourcing, analyzing, and corroborating multiple sources of evidence (examples may include but are not limited to primary and secondary; verbal and visual; in print, three-dimensional, and digital). F1.H i. analyzing maps and graphs to understand large-scale movement, trends, and patterns. F1.I j. using spatial reasoning to evaluate the role of human-environment interactions in history. F1.J k. comparing and contrasting physical, political, economic, and cultural characteristics across time and space. F1.K
WHG Era 4: Expanding And Intensified Hemispheric Interactions, 300 TO 1500 CE	1. **Analyze important hemispheric interactions and temporal developments during an era of increasing regional power, religious expansion, and the collapse of some powerful empires.** WHG.4.1 1. analyze the significance of the growth of and interactions between world religions. WHG.4.1.1

Skip to main content

2. compare and contrast the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional land-based and sea-based trading systems both within and between societies. WHG.4.1.2

1. explain the significance of Islam in an interconnected Afro-Eurasia. WHG.4.2.1
2. analyze the significance of Mongol rule in Afro-Eurasia and the impact of the Mongol Empire's disintegration. WHG.4.2.2
3. compare and contrast the diverse characteristics and interactions of peoples in the Americas. WHG.4.2.3

WHG Era 5: The Emergence Of The First Global Age, 15th To 18th Centuries

1. **Analyze the global impact of and significant developments caused by transoceanic travel and the linking of all the major areas of the world by the 18th century.** WHG.5.1
    1. differentiate between the global systems of trade, migration, and political power from those in the previous era. WHG.5.1.1
    2. evaluate the impact of the diffusion of world religions and belief systems on social, political, cultural, and economic systems. WHG.5.1.2
    1. explain the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest. WHG.5.2.1
    2. analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system with respect to the capture and sale of Africans, the creation of the gun-slave cycle, the Middle Passage, and forced migration of Africans to the Americas, the establishment of the plantation complex, and the rise of slave resistance in the New World. WHG.5.2.2
    3. compare and contrast the different ways governments expanded or centralized control across various parts of Afro-Eurasia, and analyze the consequences of these changes. WHG.5.2.3

WHG Era 6: An Age Of Global Revolutions, 18th Century-1914

1. **Evaluate the causes, characteristics, and consequences of revolutions of the intellectual, political, and economic structures in an era of increasing global trade and consolidations of power.** WHG.6.1
    1. explain the characteristics, extent, and impact of the global revolutions, including but not limited to changes in economic and political systems, and shifts in relative political and military power. WHG.6.1.1
    2. analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances. WHG.6.1.2
    3. describe the increasing global interconnections and new global networks that resulted in the spread of major innovations in governance, economic systems, cultural traits, technologies, and commodities. WHG.6.1.3
    1. compare and contrast the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and one other revolution or independence movement that occurred in a region external to Europe from the standpoint of political, economic, and social causes and consequences. WHG.6.2.1

Skip to main content

2. compare and contrast the rise of nation-states in a western and non-western context. WHG.6.2.2
3. compare and contrast the causes and consequences of industrialization around the world, including social, economic, and environmental impacts. WHG.6.2.3
4. analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism in different regions. WHG.6.2.4

WHG Era 7: Global Crisis And Achievement, 1900-Present

1. **Analyze the impact of changes in global balances of military, political, economic, and technological power throughout the 20th century and to the present.** WHG.7.1
    1. describe the global reconfigurations and restructuring of political and economic relationships throughout the 20th century and to the present, including state-organized efforts to expand power and the role of resistance movements against such efforts. WHG.7.1.1
    2. compare and contrast the nature, extent, and impact of modern warfare with warfare in the previous eras, including the roles of ideology, technology, and civilians. WHG.7.1.2
    3. differentiate genocide from other atrocities and forms of mass killing and explain its extent, causes, and consequences in the 20th century and to the present. WHG.7.1.3
    4. describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity. WHG.7.1.4
    1. explain the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I, including the major decisions of the Versailles Treaty. WHG.7.2.1
    2. analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II, including the economic depression, and the spread of fascism, communism, and nationalism in different world regions. WHG.7.2.2
    3. analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and consequences of World War II, including the emergence the United States and Soviet Union as global superpowers. WHG.7.2.3
    4. analyze the causes and consequences of major Cold War conflicts, including the global reconfigurations and restructuring of political and economic relationships in the post-World War II era. WHG.7.2.4
    5. evaluate the causes and consequences of revolutionary and independence movements in different world regions. WHG.7.2.5
    6. analyze the development, enactment, and consequences of, as well as the international community's responses to, the Holocaust (or Shoah), Armenian Genocide, and at least one other genocide. WHG.7.2.6

Contemporary Global Iss

Skip to main content

CG1. **Explain the causes and consequences of contemporary population changes by analyzing the:
population change (including birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, growth rate, doubling time, aging population, changes in science and technology).
distributions of population (including relative**

**changes in urban-rural populations, gender, age, patterns of migration, and population density).
relationship of the population changes to global interactions, and their impact on different regions of the world.
** CG1

CG2. Explain changes in the use, distribution, and importance of natural resources (including land, water, energy, food; and renewable, non-renewable, and flow resources) on human life, settlement, and interactions by describing and evaluating: CG2

a. changes in spatial distribution and use of natural resources. CG2.A

b. the differences in ways societies have been using and distributing natural resources. CG2.B

c. social, political, economic, and environmental consequences of the development, distribution, and use of natural resources. CG2.C

d. major changes in networks for the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources, including the growth of multinational corporations and governmental and non-governmental organizations. CG2.D

e. the impact of humans on the global environment. CG2.E

CG3. Define the process of globalization and evaluate the merit of this concept to describe the contemporary world by analyzing: CG3

a. economic interdependence of the world's countries, world trade patterns, and the impact on those who labor, including voluntary and forced migration such as human trafficking. CG3.A

b. the exchanges of scientific, technological, and medical innovations. CG3.B

c. cultural diffusion and the different ways cultures/societies respond to "new" cultural ideas. CG3.C

d. the comparative economic advantages and disadvantages of regions, regarding cost of labor, natural resources, location, and tradition. CG3.D

e. distribution of wealth and resources and efforts to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources. CG3.E

CG4. Analyze the causes and challenges of continuing and new conflicts by describing: CG4

a. tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences. CG4.A

b. causes of and responses to ethnic cleansing/genocide/mass killing. CG4.B

c. local and global attempts at peacekeeping, security, democratization, and administration of international justice and human rights. CG4.C

d. the types of warfare used in these conflicts, including terrorism, private militias, and new technologies. CG4.D

Fo
Sta

Skip to main content

Identify the core ideals of American society as reflected in the documents below, and analyze the ways that American society moved toward and/or away from its

Geography: Eras 1-5	**core ideals: - the Declaration of Independence. - the original United States Constitution (including the Preamble). - the Bill of Rights. - the Gettysburg Address. - the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. ** F1.1
	2. **Using the American Revolution, the creation and adoption of the Constitution, and the Civil War as touchstones, develop an argument about the changing character of American political society and the roles of key individuals across cultures in prompting/supporting the change.** F1.2
	3. **Analyze how the changing character of American political society from 1791 to 1877 had significant impact on the responsibilities of governments through the principle of federalism.** F1.3
USHG Era 6: The Development Of An Industrial, Urban, And Global United States (1870-1930)	1. **Explain the causes and consequences — both positive and negative — of the Industrial Revolution and America's growth from a predominantly agricultural, commercial, and rural nation to a more industrial and urban nation between 1870 and 1930.** 6.1 1. Factors in the American Second Industrial Revolution-analyze the factors that enabled the United States to become a major industrial power, including: - the organizational revolution. - the economic policies of government and industrial leaders. - the advantages of physical geography. - the increase in labor through immigration and migration. - the growing importance of the automobile industry. 6.1.1 2. Labor's Response to Industrial Growth-evaluate the different responses of labor to industrial change, including the development of organized labor and the growth of populism and the populist movement. 6.1.2 3. Urbanization-explain the causes and consequences of urbanization, including: 6.1.3 a. the location and expansion of major urban centers and their link to industry and trade. 6.1.3.A b. internal migration, including the Great Migration. 6.1.3.B c. the development of cities divided by race, ethnicity, and class, as well as the resulting tensions among and within groups. 6.1.3.C d. different perspectives about the immigrant experience. 6.1.3.D
	4. **Explain the social, political, economic, and cultural shifts taking place in the United States at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century, by:** 6.1.4 a. describing the developing systems of transportation (canals and railroads, including the Transcontinental Railroad), and their impact on the economy and society. 6.1.4.A b. describing governmental policies promoting economic development. 6.1.4.B

Skip to main content

c. evaluating the treatment of African Americans, including the rise of segregation in the South as endorsed by the Supreme Court's decision in Plessy v. Ferguson, and describing the response of African-Americans to this inequality. 6.1.4.C

d. describing the policies toward Indigenous Peoples, including removal, reservations, the Dawes Act of 1887, and the response of Indigenous Peoples to these policies. 6.1.4.D

2. **Describe and analyze the major changes – both positive and negative – in the role the United States played in world affairs after the Civil War, and explain the causes and consequences of this changing role.** 6.2

   1. describe how America redefined its foreign policy between 1890 and 1914 and analyze the causes and consequences of the U.S. emergence as an imperial power in this time period, using relevant examples of territorial expansion and involvement in foreign conflicts. 6.2.1

   2. explain the causes of World War I, the reasons for American neutrality and eventual entry into the war, and America's role in shaping the course of the war. 6.2.2

   3. analyze the domestic impact of World War I on the growth of the government, the expansion of the economy, the restrictions on civil liberties, the expansion of women's suffrage, and on internal migration. 6.2.3

   4. explain how President Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" differed from proposals by others, including French and British leaders and domestic opponents, in the debate over:
the Treaty of Versailles.
U.S. participation in the League of Nations.
the redrawing of European political boundaries and the resulting geopolitical tensions that continued to affect Europe. 6.2.4

3. **Select and evaluate major public and social issues emerging from the changes in industrial, urban, and global America during this period; analyze the solutions or resolutions developed by America and their consequences (positive/negative – anticipated/unanticipated).** 6.3

   1. Describe the extent to which industrialization and urbanization between 1895 and 1930 created the need for progressive reform. 6.3.1

   2. Analyze the social, political, economic, and cultural changes that occurred during the Progressive Era. 6.3.2

   3. Evaluate the historical impact of the Progressive Era with regard to governmental and industrial reforms. 6.3.3

   4. Analyze the successes and failures of efforts to expand women's rights, including the work of important leaders and the eventual ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. 6.3.4

USHG Era 7: The Great Depression And World War II (1920-1945)

1. **Evaluate the key events and decisions surrounding the causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s and World War II.** 7.1

Skip to main content

1. explain and evaluate the significance of the social, cultural, and political changes and tensions in the "Roaring Twenties" including: 7.1.1
    a. cultural movements such as the Jazz Age, the Harlem Renaissance, and the "Lost Generation." 7.1.1.A
    b. the increasing role of advertising and its impact on consumer purchases. 7.1.1.B
    c. the NAACP legal strategy to attack segregation. 7.1.1.C
2. explain and evaluate the multiple causes and consequences of the Great Depression by analyzing: 7.1.2
    a. the political, economic, environmental, and social causes of the Great Depression, including fiscal policy, overproduction, underconsumption, speculation, the 1929 crash, and the Dust Bowl. 7.1.2.A
    b. the economic and social toll of the Great Depression, including unemployment and environmental conditions that affected farmers, industrial workers, and families. 7.1.2.B
    c. President Herbert Hoover's policies and their impact, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. 7.1.2.C
3. explain and evaluate President Franklin Roosevelt's policies and tactics during the New Deal era, including: 7.1.3
    a. the changing role of the federal government's responsibilities to protect the environment, meet challenges of unemployment, and to address the needs of workers, farmers, Indigenous Peoples, the poor, and the elderly. 7.1.3.A
    b. opposition to the New Deal and the impact of the Supreme Court in striking down and then accepting New Deal laws. 7.1.3.B
    c. the impact of the Supreme Court on evaluating the constitutionality of various New Deal policies. 7.1.3.C
    d. consequences of New Deal policies. 7.1.3.D

---

2. **Draw conclusions about the causes and the course of World War II, and the effects of the war on U.S. society and culture, and its role in world affairs.** 7.2
    1. analyze the factors contributing to World War II in Europe and in the Pacific region, and America's entry into war, including:
political and economic disputes over territory.
the differences in the civic and political values of the United States and those of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan.
U.S. neutrality.
the bombing of Pearl Harbor. 7.2.1
    2. United States and the Course of World War II-evaluate the role of the United States in fighting the war militarily, diplomatically, and technologically across the world. 7.2.2

Skip to main content

3. Impact of World War II on American Life-analyze the changes in American life brought about by U.S. participation in World War II, including: 7.2.3
    a. the mobilization of economic, military, and social resources. 7.2.3.A
    b. the role of women, African Americans, and ethnic minority groups in the war effort, including the work of A. Philip Randolph and the integration of U.S. military forces. 7.2.3.B
    c. the role of the home front in supporting the war effort. 7.2.3.C
    d. the conflict and consequences around the internment of Japanese-Americans. 7.2.3.D
4. Responses to Genocide-investigate the responses to Hitler's "Final Solution" policy by the Allies, the U.S. government, international organizations, and individuals. 7.2.4

USHG Era 8: Post-World War Ii United States (1945-1989)

1. **Individually and collaboratively, students will engage in planned inquiries to investigate the social transformation of post-war United States, how the Cold War and conflicts in Korea and Vietnam influenced domestic and international politics, and how the struggle for racial and gender equality and the extension of civil liberties impacted the United States.** 8.1
    1. analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War, including: 8.1.1
        a. differences in the civic, ideological, and political values, and in the economic and governmental institutions, of the United States and the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.). 8.1.1.A
        b. diplomatic and political actions by both the United States and the U.S.S.R. in the last years of World War II and the years afterward. 8.1.1.B
    2. compare the causes and consequences of the American policy of containment including: 8.1.2
        a. the development and growth of a U.S. national security establishment and intelligence community. 8.1.2.A
        b. the direct and/or armed conflicts with Communism (for example, but not limited to: Berlin, Korea, Cuba). 8.1.2.B
        c. U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and the foreign and domestic consequences of the war. 8.1.2.C
        d. indirect (or proxy) confrontations within specific world regions. 8.1.2.D
        e. the arms race and its implications on science, technology, and education. 8.1.2.E
    3. End of the Cold War-describe the factors that led to the end of the Cold War. 8.1.3

---

2. **Investigate demographic changes, domestic policies, conflicts, and tensions in post- World War II America.** 8.2

Skip to main content

1. Demographic Changes-use population data to produce and analyze maps that show the major changes in population distribution and spatial patterns and density, including the Baby Boom, new immigration, suburbanization, reverse migration of African-Americans to the South, the Indian Relocation Act of 1956, and the flow of population to the Sunbelt. 8.2.1
2. Policy Concerning Domestic Issues-analyze major domestic issues in the post-World War II era and the policies designed to meet the challenges by: 8.2.2
    a. describing issues challenging Americans, such as domestic anticommunism (McCarthyism), labor, poverty, health care, infrastructure, immigration, and the environment. 8.2.2.A
    b. evaluating policy decisions and legislative actions to meet these challenges. 8.2.2.B
3. focusing on causes, programs, and impacts, compare and contrast President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal initiatives, President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs, and President Ronald Reagan's market-based domestic policies. 8.2.3
4. analyze and evaluate the competing perspectives and controversies among Americans generated by U.S. Supreme Court decisions, the Vietnam War, the environmental movement, the movement for Civil Rights (See U.S. History Standards 8.3) and the constitutional crisis generated by the Watergate scandal. 8.2.4

---

3. **Examine and analyze the Civil Rights Movement using key events, people, and organizations.** 8.3
    1. analyze key events, ideals, documents, and organizations in the struggle for African-American civil rights including:
the impact of World War II and the Cold War.
Responses to Supreme Court decisions and governmental actions.
the Civil Rights Act (1964).
protest movements.
rights.
organizations.
civil actions. 8.3.1
    2. compare and contrast the ideas in Martin Luther King's March on Washington speech to the ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Seneca Falls Resolution, and the Gettysburg Address. 8.3.2
    3. analyze the causes, course, and reaction to the women's rights movement in the 1960s and 1970s. 8.3.3
    4. evaluate the major accomplishments and setbacks in securing civil rights and liberties for all Americans over the 20th century. 8.3.4
    5. analyze the causes and consequences of the civil unrest that occurred in American cities, by comparing civil unrest in Detroit with at least one other American city. 8.3.5

USHG Era 9: America In A New Global Age

1. **Explain the impact of globalization on the U.S. economy, politics, society, and role in the world.** 9.1

Skip to main content

1. using the changing nature of the American automobile industry as a case study, evaluate changes in the American economy created by new markets, natural resources, technologies, corporate structures, international competition, new sources/methods of production, energy issues, and mass communication. 9.1.1
2. analyze the transformation of American politics in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, including: 9.1.2
    a. the growth of the conservative movement in national politics, including the role of Ronald Reagan. 9.1.2.A
    b. the role of evangelical religion in national politics. 9.1.2.B
    c. the intensification of partisanship. 9.1.2.C
    d. the partisan conflict over the role of government in American life. 9.1.2.D
    e. the role of regional differences in national politics. 9.1.2.E

1. **explain the role of the United States as a superpower in the post-Cold War world, including advantages, disadvantages, and new challenges.** 9.2.1

2. **analyze how the attacks on 9/11 and the response to terrorism have altered American domestic and international policies.** 9.2.2

1. **Make a persuasive argument on a public policy issue, and justify the position with evidence from historical antecedents and precedents, and Democratic Values or Constitutional Principles.** 9.3.1

Civics

C1. Philosophical Foundations of Civic Society and Government 9-12.C1

1. Describe, compare, and contrast political philosophers views on purposes of government(s) including but not limited to Aristotle, Locke, Hobbes, Montesquieu, and Rousseau. C-1.1.1
2. Identify, provide examples of, and distinguish among different systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, power, legitimacy, and authority. C-1.1.2
3. Compare, contrast, and evaluate models of representation in democratic governments including presidential and parliamentary systems. C-1.1.3
4. Compare and contrast federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty and distribution of governmental powers. C-1.1.4

C2. Founding and Development of the Government of the United States of America 9-12.C2

1. Analyze the historical and philosophical origins of American Constitutional Democracy and analyze the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and John Locke's Second Treatise. C-2.1.1
2. Identify and analyze various Democratic Values of the United States as found in the Declaration of Independence. C-2.1.2

Skip to main content

3. Explain the impact of the major debates and compromises underlying the drafting and ratification of the American Constitution including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates concerning slavery, and the promise for a Bill of Rights after ratification. C-2.1.3

1. Analyze relationships between Democratic Values and Constitutional Principles. C-2.2.1
2. Analyze how influential historical speeches, writings, cases, and laws express Democratic Values and influenced changes in American culture, law, and the Constitution. C-2.2.2
3. Use examples to investigate why people may agree on Democratic Values and Constitutional Principles in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. C-2.2.3

C3. Structure and Function of Governments in the United States of America 9-12.C3

1. Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and election of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution. C-3.1.1
2. Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and election of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution. C-3.1.2
3. Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and appointment or election of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution and as established in Marbury v. Madison. C-3.1.3
4. Examine and evaluate the effectiveness the role of separation of powers and checks and balances in regard to the distribution of power and authority between the three branches of government. C-3.1.4
5. Analyze the various levels and responsibilities in the federal and state judicial systems and explain the relationships among them. C-3.1.5
6. Evaluate major sources of revenue and major expenditures of the federal government. C-3.1.6
7. Identify and explain how Supreme Court decisions and provisions in the U.S. Constitution have impacted the power of the federal government. C-3.1.7

1. Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states and on the federal government's power over the states. C-3.2.1
2. Explain interactions and tensions among federal, state, and local governments using the necessary and proper clause, the Commerce Clause, and the Tenth Amendment. C-3.2.2
3. Describe how state, local, and tribal governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of people residing in their jurisdiction(s). C-3.2.3
4. Analyze sovereignty of tribal governments in interactions with U.S. governments, including treaty formation, implementation, and enforcement between federal, state, and local governments and tribal governments. C-3.2.4

Skip to main content

5. Evaluate the major sources of revenue and expenditures for state, local, and tribal governments. C-3.2.5
6. Describe and evaluate referendums, initiatives, and recall as mechanisms used to influence state and local government. Use a case study to examine the impact of one such listed mechanism. C-3.2.6

1. Describe and analyze how groups and individuals influence public policy. C-3.3.1
2. Describe the evolution of political parties and their contemporary influence on public policy. C-3.3.2
3. Explain the concept of public opinion, factors that shape it, and contrasting views on the role it should and does play in public policy. C-3.3.3
4. Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform. C-3.3.4
5. Identify and discuss roles of non-governmental organizations in American civic society. C-3.3.5
6. Explain functions and possible influence of various news and other media sources in political communication. C-3.3.6
7. Analyze the credibility and validity of various forms of political communication. C-3.3.7

C4. Rights and Liberties in the United States of America 9-12.C4

1. Describe the five essential rights protected by the First Amendment. Through the use of court cases and examples, explore and analyze the scope and limits of First Amendment rights. C-4.1.1
2. Using the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments, describe the rights of the accused; using court cases and examples, describe the limit and scope of these rights. C-4.1.2

1. Explain how the Civil War led to the creation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Analyze each Amendment's relative effectiveness. C-4.2.1
2. Explain how significant historical events, including but not limited to the suffrage movements and the civil rights movements, resulted in changes to the interpretation of and Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. C-4.2.2
3. Using the Fourteenth Amendment, describe the impact of the doctrine of incorporation, due process of law, and equal protection of law on the articulation and extension of rights. C-4.2.3

1. Identify and explain personal rights, political rights, and economic rights as well as how these rights might conflict. C-4.3.1
2. Describe considerations, criteria, and examples that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights. C-4.3.2

Skip to main content

The United States of America and World Affairs 9-12.C5

1. Identify and describe ways in which foreign policy is made including Constitutional powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches and how those powers have been clarified or interpreted over time. C-5.1.1
2. Analyze past and present examples of U.S. foreign policy, its implementation, and its impact on American and international institutions and individuals. C-5.1.2
3. Describe ways in which groups and individuals influence foreign policy. C-5.1.3

1. Analyze the influence and impact of U.S. political, economic, technological, and cultural developments on countries and people around the world. C-5.2.1
2. Analyze how international political, economic, technological, and cultural developments impact U.S. institutions and individuals. C-5.2.2
3. Identify and evaluate the roles and responsibilities of the United States in international governmental organizations including bilateral and multilateral agreements. C-5.2.3
4. Identify and evaluate international non-governmental organizations. C-4.2.4

C6. Citizenship and Civic Participation in the United States of America 9-12.C6

1. Describe and evaluate the requirements and process for becoming a citizen of the United States. C-6.1.1
2. Explain how the United States has limited and expanded citizenship over time. C-6.1.2
3. Compare and contrast rights and representation among U.S. people and citizens living in states, territories, federal districts, and on tribally governed land. C-6.1.3

1. Using examples, explain the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizens as well all people living in the United States. C-6.2.1

1. Explain the personal dispositions that contribute to knowledgeable and engaged participation in civic communities. C-6.3.1
2. Explain how informed members of society influence civic life. C-6.3.2

1. Explain and evaluate how people, individually or collectively, seek to bring the United States closer to its Democratic Values. C-6.4.1
2. Identify, discuss, and analyze methods individuals and/or groups have chosen to attempt social and legal change. Assess the effects of civil disobedience, social movements, demonstrations, protests on society and law. C-6.4.2
3. Identify and describe a local, state, national, or international public policy issue; research and evaluate multiple solutions; analyze the consequences of each solution and propose, defend, and take relevant action to address or resolve the issue. C-6.4.3
4. Equip students with the skills and knowledge to explore multiple pathways for knowledgeable, civic engagement through simulations and/or real world opportunities for involvement. C-6.4.4

Skip to main content

Economics

The Market Economy 9-12.E1

1. using examples, explain how scarcity, choice, opportunity costs, and incentives affect decisions made by households, businesses, and governments. 1.1.1
2. analyze the risks and rewards of entrepreneurship and associate the functions of entrepreneurs with alleviating problems associated with scarcity. 1.1.2
3. weigh marginal benefits and marginal costs in decision making. 1.1.3

1. describe the roles of various economic institutions and purposes they serve in a market economy. 1.2.1
2. identify the characteristics of perfect competition, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, and monopoly market structures. 1.2.2

1. use the laws of supply and demand to explain household and business behavior. 1.3.1
2. analyze how prices change through the interaction of buyers and sellers in a market, including the role of supply, demand, equilibrium, and elasticity, and explain how incentives (monetary and non-monetary) affect choices of households and economic organizations. 1.3.2

1. analyze the impact of a change in public policy on consumers, producers, workers, savers, and investors. 1.4.1
2. analyze the role of government in protecting consumers and enforcing contracts (including property rights), and explain how this role influences the incentives (or disincentives) for people to produce and exchange goods and services. 1.4.2
3. analyze the ways in which local and state governments generate revenue and use that revenue to supply public services. 1.4.3
4. explain the role for government in addressing both negative and positive externalities. 1.4.4
5. assess the incentives for political leaders to implement policies that disperse costs widely over large groups of people and benefit small and politically powerful groups. 1.4.5
6. analyze the impact of price ceilings and price floors on the quantity of a good or service supplied and demanded in a market. 1.4.6

E2. The National Economy of the United States of America 9-12.E2

1. using the concept of circular flow, analyze the roles of and relationship between households, business firms, and government in the economy of the United States. 2.1.1
2. using a number of indicators, such as gross domestic product (GDP), per capita GDP, unemployment rates, and consumer price index, analyze the current and future state of an economy. 2.1.2

1. evaluate the three macroeconomic goals of an economic system (stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth). 2.2.1
2. evaluate the ways in which the federal government generates revenue on consumption, income, and wealth, and uses that revenue to supply government services and public goods, and protect property rights. 2.2.2

Skip to main content

3. analyze the consequences (intended and unintended) of using various tax and spending policies to achieve macroeconomic goals of stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth. 2.2.3
4. explain the roles and responsibilities of the Federal Reserve system and compare and contrast the consequences (intended and unintended) of different monetary policy actions of the Federal Reserve Board as a means to achieve macroeconomic goals of stable prices, low unemployment, and economic growth. 2.2.4

E3. The International Economy 9-12.E3

1. assess how factors such as availability of natural resources, investments in human and physical capital, technical assistance, public attitudes and beliefs, property rights, and free trade can affect economic growth in developing nations. 3.1.1
2. evaluate the diverse impact of trade policies of the World Trade Organization, World Bank, or International Monetary Fund on developing economies of Africa, Central America, or Asia, and on the developed economies of the United States and Western Europe. 3.1.2
3. compare and contrast the characteristics, advantages, and disadvantages of traditional, command, market, and mixed economic systems. 3.1.3
4. analyze the impact of transitional economies, such as in China and India, on the global economy in general and the American economy in particular. 3.1.4
1. use the concepts of absolute and comparative advantages to explain why goods and services are produced in one nation or locale versus another. 3.2.1
2. assess the impact of trade policies, monetary policy, exchange rates, and interest rates on domestic activity and world trade. 3.2.2
3. analyze the effects on trade from a change in an exchange rate between two currencies. 3.2.3
4. analyze and describe how the global economy has changed the interaction of buyers and sellers. 3.2.4

E4. Personal Finance 9-12.E4

1. conduct research regarding potential income and employee benefit packages, non-income factors that may influence career choice, benefits and costs of obtaining the necessary education or technical skills, taxes a person is likely to pay, and other possible sources of income. E4.1.1
2. describe the factors that consumers may consider when purchasing a good or service, including the costs, benefits, and the role of government in obtaining the information. E4.1.2
3. identify the incentives people have to set aside income for future consumption, and evaluate the impact of time, interest rates, and inflation upon the value of savings. E4.1.3
4. evaluate the benefits, costs, and potential impacts of using credit to purchase goods and services. E4.1.4

Skip to main content

5. analyze the risks, expected rate of return, tax benefits, impact of inflation, role of government agencies, and importance of diversification when investing in financial assets. E4.1.5
6. assess the financial risk of lost income, assets, health, or identity, and determine if a person should accept the risk exposure, reduce risk, or transfer the risk to others by paying a fee now to avoid the possibility of a larger loss later. E4.1.6